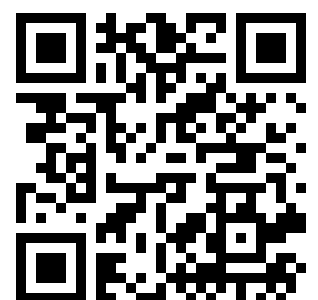

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Mail

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 19th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 17th June; and from Calcutta to the 16th June.

SIXTY minute guns were fired at all the forts and stations in India on the day of the funeral of the late Emperor of Germany.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla. The fact is that most of the measures under preparation are heavy ones, which, like the Railway Bill, have got to be sent to the India Office before introduction.

THE new Railway Bill, which is a most comprehensive measure extending to all India, was sent home for the Secretary of State's consideration by last week's mail.

A FAREWELL ball will be given by the residents of Simla to Lord and Lady Dufferin prior to their Excellencies' departure for Europe.

LORD AND LADY REAY and H.H. the Duke of Connaught are at Poona.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Burma being raised to Rs. 6,400 a month—equal to that of a Member of Council; but there is no present prospect certainly of Burma becoming a Lieutenant-Governorship.

MR. J. R. REID, Chief Secretary to the N.W.P. Government, will take over charge from Mr. Woodburn, who takes furlough for six months.

COLONEL CLEMENTI, the Judge Advocate-General, will probably not return to India at the expiration of his leave. In that case Colonel Hughes-Hallett, who is officiating for him, will be made permanent in the appointment, and Major Saunderson will replace Colonel Hughes-Hallett.

THE memorial picture of Sir Charles Macgregor will be unveiled at the United Service Institution rooms at Simla by the Commander-in-Chief shortly.

MOVEMENTS are on foot in Bombay with a view to establishing memorials in that city to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Frank Souter.

THE Army Mobilisation Committee met on June 14th at Simla, and sat for a considerable time considering questions of army supply and transport.

[ARRANGEMENTS for cold weather manœuvres to take in the regiments marching in relief are now being made. Probably some cavalry manœuvres will take place at Delhi, this involving little or no expense, as five Native cavalry regiments can be intercepted there on the march.

It is intended at the end of the month to withdraw Major Keith's guns and the Derbyshires from Gnatong to Darjeeling, unless the Tibetans muster in great force meanwhile. Two light mountain guns will be sent up to Gnatong, and the 32nd Pioneers trained to work them. The Pioneers will continue to hold Gnatong, the wing of the 13th Native Infantry being stationed at Rhenok Bazaar, with a detachment at Rongli Chu.

As barrack accommodation is not available at Jellapahar, the two companies of the Derbyshire Regiment, on with-

drawal from Sikkim, will occupy huts at Ghoom, four miles below Darjeeling. Arrangements will be made for sending the Derbyshire and the wing of the 13th Bombay Infantry instantly to Gnatong should reinforcements be required. Colonel Graham and staff will remain in Sikkim.

MR. T. J. C. PLOWDEN, Resident in Kashmir, has been selected for promotion to the Commissionership of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vacant through the death of Mr. Leslie Saunders.

MR. H. H. RISLEY officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, vice Mr. G. K. Lyon, deceased.

COLONEL C. H. T. MARSHALL, Private Secretary to his Highness the Nizam, has applied for two months' leave from August next.

THE Government of the Nizam have now addressed a series of questions to Abdul Huq on the subject of the large sum of money which he received in connection with the floating in London of the Hyderabad State Railway Company.

AN extraordinary conspiracy to gain duplicates of all telegrams passing between the Resident at Hyderabad and the Nizam's Government in connection with the Deccan mining scandal has been discovered at Secunderabad. One of Abdul Huq's relatives is amongst those implicated, and the object appears to have been to keep the Sirdar acquainted with all that was transpiring in the case.

LIEUTENANT VISCOUNT CLANDEBOYE has joined the personal staff of his Excellency the Viceroy as extra Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain Blackwood, who rejoins his regiment.

FOR the last two months the Thibetans have kept confined at Phari the two messengers whom the Phodong Lama of Sikkim sent there to make overtures. These men have now been released; and it is said the reason for this is that prisoners taken by our troops at the Gnatong fight have carried back favourable accounts of their treatment at our hands.

A DESPATCH has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State approving of the abolition of the bazaar system for British regiments in India, which has been already carried out. The despatch also contained directions for changing the lock hospital regulations, and a revision of the existing rules has accordingly been undertaken. The Government of India in reply will make further representations on the latter subject.

At a meeting of the Church Mission Society at Simla it was stated that Christian proselytism amongst Natives was advancing for all India at the rate of nearly 5 per. cent in excess of the growth of the population.

A PICNIC was given at Simla on June 16th by the Deputy Commissioner, at which Lord and Lady Dufferin and about fifty guests were present, to see the new Vice-regal Palace on Observatory Hill lighted up with the electric light. The lighting proved completely successful, and as the building is now almost finished it is expected the Viceroy will be able to move into it by the beginning of next month.

It is improbable that any military expedition will be undertaken to Chittagong hill tracts for the purpose of avenging Lieut. Stewart's death. Other means will be used to coerce the hill tribes.

THE Government of India have telegraphed descriptions of the murderers of Mr. Dalgleish to Pekin, Teheran, and Russia, and have also written to Yarkand and Kashgar on the subject. Rewards of Rs. 5,000 for the capture of Dad Mahomed, the actual murderer, and Rs. 3,000 for his principal accomplice, the Punjabi Fakir Baksh, have been offered.

THE Political Agent at Ladakh reports the news of the whereabouts of Dad Mahomed, Mr. Dalgleish's murderer.

The Chinese Government will give him up if caught in Yarkand territory.

OUT of the Rangoon Jubilee Fund of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 it has been decided to remit Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute.

A MEETING has been held at Nagpur, at which protests were recorded against the proposal to transfer the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency.

THE Government of India has decided that profits derived by a person from the preparation of indigo, whether it was grown by him or not, are exempt from income-tax.

THE opium revenue in Bengal in June was worse than the estimate by Rs. 1,36,100, the actual return being Rs. 48,13,400. There was, however, an improvement in Bombay of Rs. 2,23,400.

THE heat in Calcutta has been quite abnormal. There have been several deaths from heat apoplexy, while over twenty-five Europeans have been conveyed to the various hospitals suffering from the excessive heat.

THE subject of sanitation in India, both in rural and urban areas, has been for some time past under the consideration of the Government of India, and an important resolution on the question is likely to be shortly issued from the Home Department.

NOTES.

NEITHER by wire nor post do we get any news of particular importance from India this week. The latest telegrams from Sikkim show that matters there are at present uneventful. Gnatong is said to be constantly threatened with a night attack, but the fortified camp is believed to be impregnable against the Thibetan levies. Colonel Graham, however, has deemed it expedient for the present to remain at Gnatong, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

DIRTY work in connection with the Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal appears to have been going on in India as well as in London. A conspiracy has been discovered in Secunderabad to procure telegrams passing through the local telegraph office from the Residency and the Nizam's Government. Amongst the persons implicated was a connection of Abdul Huq's, the object of the conspiracy being, of course, to keep that astute gentleman well informed of all passing events concerning the inquiry.

THE latest idea of Mr. Huq is to "noble" the press, according to reports which have reached the *Deccan Times*. The following appears in that journal:—"The career of Abdul Huq has shown—and with some show of reason—an inordinate contempt of all ability except his own, and an utter scepticism of all honesty without exception. With unparalleled unanimity the whole press of India, Native and European, denounced his conduct in every strain of thought. But they are now, it appears, to go back upon their words. Abdul Huq, in the day of his power, boasted that he could command any paper in India. He is now trying the experiment. He has engaged the services of Mr. Gray, of the Bombay Bar, a gentleman of some journalistic experience, to make the tour of all the newspaper offices, who by persuasion or worse will soon be vying with each other in extolling the virtues of Abdul Huq. The credulity of masters of deception is sometimes phenomenal. It is certainly not easy to understand how a man who has led everybody by the nose with whom latterly he came in contact should himself be susceptible of such gullibility.

"I FIND amongst the India Office Councillors," writes an influential Indian official now at home, "a wholly changed feeling towards the so-called Uncovenanted Services and a nearly unanimous desire to deal with them in

a most liberal spirit. I fully believe that something will be done very soon, unless objections be raised in India, to protect pensioners from loss by the fall in the rupee." There is, the Allahabad paper suspects, no lack of sympathy on that side either; but the difficulty of giving a practical proof of it has kept the Government sympathy within bounds, as it has proved too strong in the end for the Secretary of State, who has been obliged, when it came to the point, to meet Mr. King with direct opposition.

ONE would hardly think that a gallant dragoon would come off second best in a fistic encounter with his Native cook, but it would seem that Major Cooke, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, has had that melancholy experience. He attempted to turn the servant out of his verandah for being drunk, whereupon the domestic turned round, called him a *soor*, tripped him up, and struck him with his clenched fist. Major Cooke, with a Christian forbearance, which is not always characteristic of a British officer under such conditions, charged the *bawarchi* with assault and hurt before the Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow. The magistrate "did not consider the offence a serious one," as there was "no premeditation," and sentenced the accused to a fine of ten rupees, or three days' imprisonment. This is encouraging in showing how Western ideas of "ordinary assault" are making way in India, but it will hardly strengthen the hands of ladies who may try to keep their Native servants in some sort of discipline and sobriety.

WHAT is the meaning of the following, culled from the *Indian Daily News*?—"It is said that there has been a good deal of talk about the way in which valuable presents have been made by, or taken from, Native princes and chiefs by visitors and others in this country. This has been a growing evil since the time of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. There were many complaints then of the presents 'accepted' without any equivalent return, which is always an understood condition in this country. The practice was further carried out afterwards on the visit of the Prince of Wales. People complained to us that they had given valuable presents on the usual understanding; but they had received in return nothing but a knife, a book, or a photograph of no intrinsic value. This has been felt as a grievance, and it has been a growing one, as since the visit of the Prince the Indian trip has become the popular one with our aristocracy and others. It is said that in some cases the practice has become so scandalous that it will probably be brought to the notice of Parliament."

A STEP has been taken which is likely to have an important beneficial effect upon the work of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to women. The Government of India have intimated that on the distinct understanding that the employees of the Association are in no respect Government servants, there will be no objection to the Surgeon-General advising the Association as to the selection of its employees; and further the Government agree to issue instructions to all supervising medical authorities to inspect the work done for the Association in dispensaries, hospitals, and medical schools, and to report on its character and efficiency. These reports may go either to the Provincial Government, for the information of the managing committee, or to the committee itself. The Government thus, while in no way interfering with the entire independence and freedom of action of the Association, will give it a helping hand in what is certainly a most legitimate and welcome manner.

THE honourable gentlemen who instruct the House of Commons from the Radical benches on all Indian matters would not have of late done their vigilance credit if they failed to notice two very instructive appointments in the *Punjab Gazette*. We do no discredit to any of Sir J. B. Lyall's predecessors if we decline to believe that either of these appointments would have been made by any of them, even although both Sir Robert Egerton and Sir Charles Aitchison have had the credit of being, perhaps in unequal degrees, friends of Natives of India. Muhammad Hyat Khan's appointment as a Divisional Judge and that of

Gurdial Sing as officiating Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh are unique in many respects. The first-named gentleman is an uncovenanted member of the Punjab Commission and the second is a member of the Native Civil Service. For some time past it has been a matter of rather painful notoriety that Native members of the Punjab Commission have been passed over when in their turn they should have been promoted to posts of better pay and greater responsibility. While acknowledging the justice of their complaint, we must lay the blame in the matter at the door of those who were responsible for the original appointments. Whether the services of Hyat Khan do demand recognition in the form in which they were recognised is a question which it is too late to discuss; nor is it profitable to inquire whether the Native Civil Service was constituted for men who belong to the Sirdar class without much of any other recommendation to help them. But it was unfair to both these gentlemen to be passed over for promotion by a Government which avowedly followed the too safe principle which overrides all other recommendations in favour of seniority. Our Native censors were therefore perfectly justified in their remark that if men like Hyat Khan and Gurdial Sing deserved to be where they were it was unfair to supersede them when by the rule of seniority they were entitled to promotion. We congratulate Sir J. B. Lyall and his adviser, Mr. C. L. Tupper, for doing justice to two members of the Native service who hitherto laboured under a serious grievance.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

A portrait of the late Sir Charles Macgregor was unveiled at Simla on the 2nd inst. by the Commander-in-Chief. A guard of honour of the 5th Goorkhas and the band of the Simla Volunteers were drawn up at the main entrance of the town-hall. The Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and most of the Simla residents were present. General Roberts, in opening the proceedings, said that he had known Sir Charles Macgregor for a lifetime, having first made his acquaintance in 1858. Sir Charles was then a particularly shy, reserved man; but it was noticed that he became quite animated when any fighting was to be done. The General then sketched the outlines of his friend's services, and concluded by observing that those who had known the deceased were aware that under a somewhat brusque demeanour he concealed a tender heart and a genial, kindly spirit. As a soldier Sir Charles had been distinguished by an upright, honest mind, conscientious thoroughness of work, the mastery of his profession, and an absorbing devotion to duty.

The Viceroy, in the course of his speech, said:—

"We are assembled to do honour to the memory of a brave and noble soldier. I am glad to have this opportunity, as head of the Government of India, to testify by my presence to the high estimation in which we held Sir Charles Macgregor. He was also my personal friend, and on that account, too, it is most grateful to my feelings to be here.

"Not among the many distinguished captains I have known could I mention one who came nearer in martial bearing, love of his profession, devotion to duty, and knowledge of the art of war to the ideal of a powerful, chivalrous warrior. (Cheers.) Shortly before his death I had the satisfaction of conferring on him the command of the Punjab frontier force, and as we gaze on this admirable likeness I can safely ask, Where would you find a better type of the gallant Lord Warden of the Marches?"

On the 4th inst., at Poonah, the Duke of Connaught presented the Khedive's star to the 2nd Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry. In the course of his speech the Duke eulogized the services of the regiment in Egypt, Persia, and other countries, and congratulated the soldiers on their clean, smart appearance and soldier-like bearing. The colonel, replying, said that the regiment greatly appreciated the honour conferred by the Duke's presentation of the medals.

On the 3rd inst. the Burma medals were presented at Bangalore to the 25th Madras Infantry. General Rowlands complimented the regiment on its good service in Burnah.

A very bad case of military blundering, attended with disastrous consequences, has recently attracted public comment

in the Press. When the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) returned from Burma in the last cold season a detachment was absent on service with the Southern Shan column. The party suffered great privations on the return journey from Mandalay to Umballa. When the detachment left Mandalay it was seventy-five strong, but on the way to Calcutta it was reduced by deaths from enteric fever and cholera, and through leaving sick men at various places, to sixty-two. The remainder of the detachment was then ordered from Calcutta in the terrible June heat to Umballa by train, though there are distinct orders against soldiers travelling during this season except in case of unavoidable necessity, and then only on the certificate of a medical officer.

The sixty-two men marched from the fort to the station at 4 P.M. The unfortunate soldiers arrived at the station thoroughly exhausted, many of them being in a fainting condition. The heat on the journey to Allahabad was very great, and on their arrival one poor fellow was taken out dead, while nine more were sent to the hospital too ill to travel any further. The remaining fifty-two men were sent on to Umballa, and shortly after reaching there another man was attacked by sunstroke, while several others had to be taken into the hospital suffering from the effects of the journey. Thus out of seventy-five men who started from Mandalay but fifty-two arrived in Umballa, many of these being in a most critical condition.

The leading military newspaper strongly urges the immediate development of the Volunteer force and its augmentation from 12,000 to 30,000. The Volunteer movement, which is more essential in India than in any portion of the Empire, receives but languid encouragement from the Government and the military authorities.

A serious case of murder by a soldier is reported from Dinapore. Early on Friday morning Gunner Kelly, of the R battery (3rd brigade) of Royal Artillery, while on sentry duty, left his post and went to the quarters of Sergeant-Major Burton, of the same battery. He found the sergeant-major asleep on his cot, with his child near him, and deliberately shot him. The bullet shattered Burton's face, but he managed to reach the guard-room and obtain assistance. A dhoolie was sent for, but just as the sergeant-major was about to enter it Kelly came up suddenly and shot him through the back, killing him on the spot. Kelly then gave himself up, expressing satisfaction at the deed. The motive for the crime was revenge, the sergeant-major having caused Kelly to be removed from the position of orderly-room clerk.

The following is the result of the allotment of the loan of 300 lakhs:—The aggregate amount of tenders is Rs.7,70,35,300; the *minimum* rate of accepted tenders was 99'11, tenders at that rate receiving 60'45 per cent. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs.3,00,00,000. The total amount to be received by the Government is Rs.2,99,36,508, and the average rate at which the loan was issued was 99'79. Government securities have advanced considerably in price since the issue of the loan.

Rukhmabai's case has been finally concluded by a compromise. The husband, in consideration of 2,000 rupees in satisfaction of his costs, undertakes not to execute the decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, or in any way to assert his claim against her person or estate. The plaintiff is quite satisfied with having established the principle that a Hindoo is entitled by law to enforce a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. A strong public opinion exists in India that no time should be lost in mitigating the harsh consequences of this decision by a legislative enactment.

Over 95 millions of persons travelled by railway in India last year, 89 millions being third-class passengers.

Colonel Sir Oliver St. John succeeds Sir Charles Bernard as Resident at Mysore; but he will remain at Baroda until October, when the Gaekwar is to return from Europe.

The promotion of the Advocate-General of Bengal to be a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire is held to have been well earned, and it meets with universal approval.

BURMA.

On the 3rd inst. a band of dacoits, 300 strong, from the Tharawaddy district in Lower Burma, cut the railway and telegraph lines at a point some 200 miles to the south of Prome. Early information of the assembling of the dacoits was telegraphed to Rangoon, and a train with a body of military police was despatched to Zeegon station, which was menaced by the marauders. The train with the police arrived as the dacoits were actually engaged in tearing up the line. The rails had been removed, and the pilot engine preceding the train ran off the line. The police attacked and drove off the dacoits. The railway lines to Prome and Tounghoo have since this attack been patrolled by armed police, and pilot engines precede the mail trains. The stations near the scene of the attack are occupied by military police. This attack on a railway line has caused considerable alarm, as the dacoits had not previously interfered with the railway. Grave appre-

hensions are entertained that other dacoit bands may resort to similar tactics.

The attack on the railway was marked by some unusual features. The Tharrawaddy districts, from which the dacoits came, has been British territory since 1853. It is, generally speaking, open country, affording few refuges for dacoits. For some time past it has been in a disturbed condition, and a very heavy punitive police-tax has been imposed on all the inhabitants of the district. This tax is so heavy that it is stated on good authority to amount practically to a confiscation of the property of the poorer classes. The local newspapers report that in consequence of the people of Tharrawaddy being made desperate by recent taxation an attack was made on the line. The dacoits who attacked the line are reported to have declared that they only wanted to injure Government property and to attack public officials. The Rangoon newspapers allege that the police have been guilty of extortion and oppression in Tharrawaddy in connection with the punitive tax. It was in the Tharrawaddy district that a village was recently dacoited by a party of policemen, who murdered some villagers and burnt the houses.

The Chief Commissioner, in reply to the memorial from the people of Tavoy, has decided that the action of the Commissioner of Tenasserim in levying a punitive police-tax was illegal. He states that as notice has now been given of the imposition of the tax the collection will be proceeded with.

The official bulletin for Upper Burma reports that a body of Dacoits from the Shan State of Momeit has raided into the Myadong district and attacked Tsgain, on the bank of the Irrawaddy. The civil police fled, and the dacoits looted the village, carrying off to the hills 3,000 rupees' worth of property. Several skirmishes between the military police and the dacoits are reported, in all of which the dacoits were worsted.

After an official inquiry, Mr. Hildebrand, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Shan States, has decided that the Burman who shot Mr. Powell was justified in doing so, and has acquitted him of all blame.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

GOVERNMENT WALER REMOUNTS.

(*Pioneer.*)

The announcement that the Government of India will only pay Rs. 650 as the average price for each Waler remount, during the year 1888-89, is likely to cause dismay among horse-dealers in Australia. The price paid during the last three or four years has been £50 sterling, which represents at the present moment about Rs. 750 in Indian currency. Dealers will thus get only £43 7s. per horse instead of £50: a reduction of £5 13s. on prices previously paid. The dealers who left India in the spring must by this time have bought a number of horses in Australia in the belief that £50 would be paid as usual next autumn. They are not likely to accept the reduction with a good grace, as they will argue, and with some show of justice, that they ought to have had notice of the change before leaving the country some months ago. They may point out, too, that Rs. 650 at the current rate of exchange is really less than the price paid at the time of Col. Ben. William's visit to Australia, a visit which resulted in £50 sterling being fixed as the Government figure. Horse-dealers in Australia hold together so much that we should not be at all surprised if they made an organised attempt to boycott the Indian Government. Next cold weather they may ship the horses they have already bought, but that is about all they will do, unless they send inferior horses. The price to be paid for Cape horses has also been fixed at Rs. 650, and if dealers in South Africa are alive to their own interests they will seize on the opportunity offered of horsing the British cavalry and artillery in India.

THE BURMANS.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

Were it not for the proofs to the contrary afforded by the ruins of Pagan, and of other capitals of Burma in centuries long gone by, one would often be inclined to think that the Burmese had quite lately emerged from the nomadic stage of existence. We know, however, beyond doubt, that they have been cultivators of the soil for many centuries, and that if they ever passed through the pastoral stage in their progress, from the savage hunting stage to the civilised condition of agriculturists, it was so long ago that there is now no trace of their ever having been pastoral nomads. But though they have been cultivators of the soil for so long, they seem to have acquired none of that tenacious clinging to the particular spot where their fathers and grandfathers lived and died, which almost all other races have. With Highlanders in almost all parts of the world this love for their ancestral home often amounts to a passion; but even among the agricultural peasantry inhabiting low lands, the

feeling of love for the spot where they were born and bred is often very strong. It is a peculiarity of the Burmese that they have never taken root in this way. Their villages are generally built in the most flimsy way; are often little longer lived than the camp of a nomadic tribe; and even their capitals have frequently been changed on merely whimsical grounds. The average Burman seems to have very little strong affection for his village home. The Burmese kings had to adopt stringent measures to prevent the wholesale emigration of their subjects to British territory; and now the people of Upper Burma are coming down in such shoals as to overcrowd the mail trains from Prome, merely because there is some cholera about. Land, especially in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, and along the lines of railway, is very largely going out of Burmese hands and the crowds of Burmese passengers one may see in every train show how much they move about. In every country the towns attract an increasing percentage of the rural population, and the capital especially always tends to grow very rapidly; but in Burma this is even more marked than elsewhere; and the attraction of Rangoon seems to be more strongly felt by the Burmese than by the other races of the country. The Carens have some of the same migratory instincts. Formerly they were almost nomadic in their habits, but now they are fairly settling down, and building more substantial villages. Few of them seem to come to Rangoon to settle; but apparently all the Burmese now coming from Upper Burma to escape the cholera, are flocking to Rangoon. What they are all to do in order to earn a living here it is not easy to see. It is probably due to this unsettled feeling that most Burmese villages are such bare and unattractive places. If there were more of the home feeling, the villages would consist of better houses, and would nestle in groves of trees. Life in such villages might be very comfortable and attractive; and with really substantial homes and increased wealth and comfort in the villages, the people probably would be more ready to defend their village homes from the dacoits than they are now.

THE AFGHAN REFUGEES IN INDIA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

There are other objections urged against the presence of the numerous Afghan refugees in India, besides the fact that they cost the State much money which it can very ill-afford. Many of them are located in the Punjab, and a complaint is raised that they are rapidly destroying all game in their neighbourhood. They know and care nothing about a close season, but shoot and snare game all the year round; and Punjabi sportsmen are roused to wrath and the use of strong language. Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan and General Parvez Khan, with a large following, are settled at Karnal; Yakub Khan lives at Dehra and Mussoorie, and now the Afghan colony is to be largely swelled by the arrival of Ayoub Khan and a great body of adherents, at Rawalpindi and Murree. Besides, there are any number of others scattered here and there. Some searching questions ought to be asked in Parliament about the numbers of these Afghan refugees who are being provided for in India at the cost of the Indian taxpayers, and the total amount of which the impoverished public treasury is annually mulcted in consequence. Added to the subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year sent to Cabul, the calculation would show a pretty considerable total. Mr. Bradlaugh has distinguished himself by his determined and persistent onslaught on the English pension list, and succeeded in getting a Committee appointed by the House of Commons to carry out an investigation with a view to the abolition of permanent pensions. He would have even a stronger case if he would take up the injustice to the Indian tax-payers of forcing them to pay a very heavy sum annually for the maintenance in luxury of a large number of foreigners, whose adoption by the Indian Government is a gross injustice to the country. We would say—give them an asylum by all means if they require it. But let them support themselves. Or, if it is urged that the Government takes charge of them and provides for them in the interest of its friend and ally the Ameer, let the Ameer pay for the accommodation, at any rate so far as the diversion of his twelve lakhs subsidy to that purpose would suffice to pay for them. The Ameer would very possibly prefer to keep his subsidy, and let his relatives and countrymen be thrown on their own resources. He showed himself, when Ayoub Khan made his recent effort, quite able to meet any designs they might cherish for upsetting his authority. Oh, they may say in England, but Ayoub would go over to Russia. Well let him go if the Russians are rich enough and foolish enough to provide for him. Has not Dhuleep Singh gone over to Russia, and become "the implacable foe of England"? And is anyone a penny the worse—excepting himself! If it is considered by English statesmen necessary to detain Ayoub and the hundreds of other refugees from Afghanistan in India, and to keep them in luxurious idleness at the public cost, England should at least share the cost with India.

THE ARYAN SOLAR MYTH.

Paget, M.P. was a liar, and a fluent liar therewith,

He talked of the heat of India as the Aryan solar myth.

Come on a four months' visit, to study the East in November,

But I made him sign an agreement vowing to stay till September.

March came in with the koi, Paget was cool and gay,

Called me a bloated Brahmin, talked of my princely pay.

March went out with the roses, "Where is your heat," says he,

"Coming," says I to Paget. "Skittles," says Paget, M.P.

April came in with the punkahs, coolies, and prickly heat.

Paget was dear to mosquitoes, sand-flies found him a treat.

He grew speckled and lumpy, hammered, I grieve to say

Aryan brothers who fanned him, in a most illiberal way.

May came in with a dust storm, Paget went down with the sun,

All the delights of the season tickled him one by one,

Imprimis ten days' liver, due to his drinking beer,

Then an attack of fever, slight—but he called it severe.

Dysentery touched him in June, after the Chota Barsat,

Lowered his portly system, made him long to depart.

He didn't call me a Brahmin, or bloated, or overpaid,

But seemed to think it a wonder that anyone ever stayed.

July was a trifle unhealthy, and Paget was ill with fear,

Called it the cholera morbus, hinted that life was dear.

Babbled of Eastern exile, talked of his home with tears.

But I hadn't seen my children for close upon seven years.

The heat was 120 once in the court at noon—

I mentioned that Paget was portly—Paget fell down in a swoon.

This was the end of the business, for Paget the perjured fled,
With a practical working knowledge of solar myths in his head.

—*Punjab Mission News.*

GENERAL WHEELER IN THE MUTINY.

An interesting letter, addressed by General Sir Hugh Wheeler, from Cawnpore, June 4, 1857, to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, and which has never before been published, has been placed at the disposal of the *Statesman*. In this document General Wheeler complains of the wants of European soldiers and foreshadows the dire events which followed some five weeks later. Two days after the despatch of this letter he was besieged by Nana Sahib, who was joined by the Native troops of the garrison. "The whole Christian population," he then wrote to Mr. Gubbins, "is with us in a temporary intrenchment, and our defence has been noble and wonderful, our loss heavy and cruel. We want aid, aid, aid! Regards to Lawrence" (who probably had either not received or not replied to the document which we here reproduce):—

"CAWNPORE, June 4, 1857.

"My dear Lawrence,—I have kept you well informed by E.T. of all going on here. You will see by a letter from Ponsonby, which I enclose, the state of Benares. In fact, the evil progresses and the want of Europeans is greatly felt. Trust in *any* of the Native Troops is now out of the question. The 2nd Cavalry, which to my knowledge has been ill-disposed for a long time, is now in an almost acknowledged state of mutiny, and ready to start at any moment for Delhi.

"At one time that Regiment stood alone, although disaffection, to some extent, existed in all, and it had intended to proceed by the south of the cantonment to the Treasury and make a dash at it, but it is now said that the 1st N.I. is sworn to join, and they now speak of going off this night or the next, doing all the mischief in their power first—this to include an attack on our position. I fear them not, although our means are very small.—Under 200 men of all arms and 69 old soldiers, railway folk and merchants, six 9-ps., and one 2½pr., exclusive of your two guns. I have heard, but know not how correctly, that a small party of the Madras Fusiliers are to be in to-day.

"Of course we can offer protection to nothing out of our intrenchments.

"It is to be feared that the other two Native Infantry Corps may be carried off by the excitement to join the others. We will do our best.

"The Governor-General has appointed Major-General Read Provincial Commander-in-Chief, until the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Sir Pat. Grant, who has been sent for to Madras. The former is my senior, and I can have no objection to his nomination. The latter is long, very long my junior; and although, if it please God to grant me life, I will continue in the due performance of my duty to the best of my ability until tranquillity is restored; I shall then take the course which I feel due to my professional character and soldierly feelings.

"General Grant is a friend of my own—no doubt a good

soldier, but he has not the experience nor the trials that I have had. His connection with Lord Gough has carried him over me on every occasion; but as long as we were not brought into contact I neither complained nor envied him. I cannot serve under him, and it is a poor return for above fifty-two years of zealous, and I may proudly add, successful service, to be thus superseded.

"My name with the Native Army has alone preserved tranquillity here up to the present time, and the difficulties which I have had, and still have, to contend with can only be known by myself. Your late lamented Military Secretary witnessed some of them.

"I have been living in a tent in this dreadful weather until yesterday; I have performed subaltern's duty in going the rounds at midnight, because I felt that I gave confidence, that I saw all right with my own eyes, and that doing my own duty I had a right to exact it from others.

"I write with a crushed spirit, for I had no right to expect this treatment. But, my dear friend, whilst I wear the cloth I will endeavour not to disgrace it.

"My service has been extraordinary—with the exception of my two years in Europe, *when unemployed*. I have had but three months' general leave and was never absent on medical certificate. I did forty-one years' regimental duty, for I had no friends, and I have had nothing from Government that it could withhold from me and the whole has been crowned by this act—placing me under the orders of a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, my junior by more than fifteen years, and my junior as a General Officer.—Believe me, very sincerely yours, H. M. WHEELER.

"P.S.—We got in a lakh of rupees in the *usual* way, with Guard of 1 H. and 12 S. from the Treasury, three or four miles distant. I have had thanks *ad nauseam*, but there it stops."

On the July 4, it will be remembered, Sir Henry Lawrence died from the effects of wounds resulting from the bursting of a shell in his room at the Lucknow Residency, two days previously, while General Wheeler and his handful of Christian residents in the trenches were betrayed and butchered eleven days later.

THE DUTY ON INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The triangular correspondence on the duty on Indian silver plate which has passed between the Indian Government, the Secretary of State and the Treasury, will strengthen the impression that it is exceedingly difficult for India to get strict justice in the discussion of financial questions with the home authorities. Some such idea is insinuated in the concluding letter of the Government of India, wherein it is suggested that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of the Goldsmith's Company. The suggestion might have been made a little stronger, since it was entirely in obedience to a trade agitation that Mr. Gladstone's Government a few years ago abandoned the intention which had been announced in the Budget to abolish the duty on silver plate. That incident alone has made it very difficult for the Government to resist the imputation that in maintaining the rebate which gives the English silver plate manufacturer an advantage of eighteenpence an ounce over the Indian they are yielding to trade influences at home. The unfairness of the preference which the existing arrangement gives to English manufactures will be realised if it is asked whether this or any similar treatment would be perpetuated if the aggrieved interest were in one of the Australian colonies instead of in England. It is a small matter, but even in small matters a Government is bound to be fair and consistent, and there is neither fairness nor consistency in a fiscal arrangement which puts the Indian silver worker at a substantial disadvantage in competing with the English manufacturer, and which checks the industrial and artistic development which it is the declared object of the representatives of the Queen's Government in this country to foster.

BENGAL.

THE Calcutta Municipal Bill will require to be considered by the Viceroy, both as an administrative measure and in its legal bearing. Some ten days to a fortnight are, therefore, likely to elapse before his Excellency's intentions regarding it can be made known.

In a letter to the Bengal Government, says the *Englishman*, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce again strongly supports the recommendation that the Howrah Bridge surplus of two lakhs should be contributed towards the construction of the proposed Central Road. The Chamber thinks that the Government of India must be "under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, otherwise it is inconceivable that they should have advanced a claim to the bridge surplus on the part of the East Indian Railway." For fifteen years the public has paid tolls on the bridge, while the railway has paid absolutely nothing, merely

acting as the collecting agency for the terminal charges on goods and passengers. Under these circumstances what possible claim has the railway to this surplus? As for the proposed road, it will not only directly benefit the commercial public, which has been the largest contributor to the bridge funds, but it will vastly improve the Native city. Even the railway will largely share in the advantages of the new road, which would immediately become one of the main lines of communication in the city.

THE untimely death of Mr. G. K. Lyon, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, has rendered it necessary to provide for the charge of that district by appointing Mr. H. H. Risley, now on special duty with the Government of Bengal, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner until the return of Mr. Paul who is on deputation as political officer with the Sikkim Field Force. This involves the temporary suspension of the scheme for reorganising the Secretariat and extending the powers of Commissioners in Bengal, on which Mr. Risley was engaged. It is understood, however, that he has already proposed some important changes in the constitution and working of the Secretariat, which are now under the consideration of the Bengal Government, and may possibly be introduced experimentally, pending Mr. Risley's resumption of the inquiry. Meanwhile, the troubles on the Tibet frontier, the growing difficulties of transport during the rains, and the indefinite possibilities of Sikkim and Nepal politics, render it essential to have a strong officer in charge of Darjeeling during the next few months.

It is only a few years ago, observes the writer of *Echoes of the Week* in the *Saturday Evening Journal*, since the Government reintroduced the fashion of bestowing some ancient Native titles upon those Natives whom they delighted to honour. Such titles as Maharajah, Nawab, Rajah, Rajah Bahadoor, Khan Bahadoor, &c., have always been somewhat freely bestowed, but of late years we have got into a much more difficult class of titles, which, I fancy, may puzzle even those astute gentlemen who preside at the *Heralds' College* accurately to define. But what puzzles me most is, how am I to address a letter to a Native gentleman who rejoices in the title of Mahamahopadhyaya? Am I to put this long and unpronounceable name before his real name, or after it; or can it be abbreviated in any way like Esq., or Mr. or would he feel injured if I omitted it altogether? But though this title is bad enough, it is completely left in the shade by some of those bestowed upon certain distinguished Burmese, though I have not the least idea what these titles may mean. These Burmese gentlemen will for the remainder of their natural lives be entitled to call themselves Seith Kyet Thaye Zange Suwe Salwe Yu Min, or Thaye Jaungguo Daya Min, and I hope that they will feel duly gratified; but to my mind such titles chiefly offer a fine opportunity to any comic gentleman who may have to write topical songs for a burlesque in Burma, for there is a good sort of a ring for a chorus about both of them.

MADRAS.

MRS. BARTOLI, the widow of the late Mr. C. Bartoli, of the Madras Railway Company, has quite recovered from her wounds.

THE Brecks Memorial School at Ootacamund has now been converted into a Municipal School, and formally handed over to the Municipality. This is the outcome of the recent long correspondence on the subject between Government and the Director of Public Instruction.

MRS. CALDWELL, wife of the Right Rev. Dr. Caldwell, has issued an appeal to all the local Chaplains and Missionaries for money to assist her in the establishment of more girls' schools, and of a Female Training College for teachers, at Tuticorin. The appeal contains a history of her forty-four years' work in Tinnivelly in the cause of female education. The clergy will preach special sermons, and devote the offertories of a Sunday for the purpose.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* has it on good authority that the project of constructing a line of rail from Bangalore to Goontacul is now receiving attention. "The line," it says, "is to be on the broad gauge, like that of the Madras Railway, and the construction and working of the Goontacul branch will form a part of the Madras Railway system. The S. M. Railway projected a narrow aguge line to Hindpore to this station, which would have in a manner gone far to complete their system. This line, instead of joining at Bangalore, is recommended by the Consulting Engineer to join on at Tumkur, and if carried out on that plan will be of great service to the northern talukas of Bangalore District and eastern ones of Tumkur. On the other hand, the broad gauge line from Bangalore to Goontacul will complete and maintain direct unbroken communication from Bombay and the north, an item of much importance from a strategic point of view, and on account of which, we believe, the broad gauge line to Goontacul has the support of the military authorities. It may be

added that the latter line passing through the fertile taluks of Chota, Bellapur, Davenhully, and Sidlaghatta—where sugarcane is largely grown and jaggery manufactured, and where food grains are abundantly produced—will create and develop a return of traffic which may not be despised."

AT Secunderabad on June 9th a shocking tragedy occurred in the lines of the 3rd Madras Cavalry. At about 8 o'clock a Mahomedan sepoy of only eighteen months service, who was confined in the guard-room, made his escape and managed to get possession of a carbine and ten rounds of ball ammunition. Thus provided he proceeded to the lines and shot dead Subadar Ali Khan of his regiment, against whom he is stated to have had a grudge. He then ran off, and, meeting some unoffending wayfarers, fired at but luckily missed them. A few paces further on he came across a naique of the regiment and shot him dead, and then he disappeared in the darkness and has not yet been caught, though several parties of mounted men have been scouring the country in search of him. He is believed to have taken refuge in Hyderabad city.

BOMBAY.

COLONEL J. G. LINDSAY, R.E., Agent and Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, has been appointed Honorary Colonel, Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. RIBENTROP proceeds to Burma early next month to arrange some differences of opinion which have arisen between the local Government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation regarding the forest contract.

INFORMATION was received in Bombay on Friday that Mr James Grant, the late agent for the Bank of Bombay at Kurrachee, who was undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment in connection with the deficit discovered in December last, died in jail there on June 14.

THE High Court re-opened on the 11th ult. after the summer vacation. Messrs. Justices Bayley, Scott and Jardine presided in the courts of the Original Side. The first court of the Appellate Side was closed owing to the absence of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice. Messrs. Justices Birdwood and Parsons sat in the second court.

HIS Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, is at present seriously ill at Kirkee, whither he proceeded under medical advice.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain throughout Presidency proper. Harvesting late crops still continues in parts Hyderabad. Ploughing operations progressing in parts of Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur. Sowing early crops in progress Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kathiawar, Baroda, Sind, Konkan; nearly complete in Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Tanna, and Rutnagherry.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on June 14th a long and rather animated debate took place upon the subject of the appointment of an architect to design and carry out the proposed new municipal offices. Mr. Geary moved that Mr. Stevens be appointed architect to design and carry out the buildings on the usual terms of 5 per cent. Major Selby moved an amendment to the effect that both Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Stevens be asked to prepare the necessary designs at a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each, on the understanding that the architect, if either, whose design might finally be accepted would be employed to supervise the construction of the building on the usual professional terms. Mr. Kabraji moved an amendment, to the effect that Mr. Chisholm be appointed architect on the usual terms, and that he be requested to alter his original design to suit the altered circumstances of the locality. Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, observed that the Corporation had by their last resolution, in which they asked Mr. Chisholm to alter the design of the proposed new buildings, entered into a sort of a contract to employ him to carry out the construction of the building. It was contended by several members that the Corporation had neither any moral or legal obligation imposed upon them, Mr. Chisholm being paid for the work which he had done in connection with the proposed new buildings. Several speakers made highly complimentary remarks about the skill and talents of Mr. Stevens as an architect and an engineer, who, they thought, should be entrusted with the work of carrying out the building. After considerable discussion, Mr. Geary's proposition to employ Mr. Stevens as architect for constructing the new buildings was carried by a large majority.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE Secretary of State in Council has decided that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be worked as a State Railway from the 1st of January, when the Government of India take it over from the Company.

THE latest report of cholera at Cashmere, dated Srinagar, 13th, states that the epidemic is decreasing. There were 126 new cases at Srinagar in the previous three days and twenty-eight during the previous twelve hours. There were 108 deaths in the same three days, all, except fourteen, in old cases.

From the return for the quarter ending the 31st March last, it appears that the total number of cattle killed during that period by tigers and cheetahs in the Madras Presidency amounted to 1,771. Of these, cows form the principal sufferers, no less than 677 having been destroyed, of which number, Malabar and South Canara are alone responsible for 499, having thus only 178 to be accounted for by the other 21 districts of the Presidency. Of bullocks 508 have been destroyed, 400 in the two afore-mentioned districts; of calves 164 perished, 81 in the above two districts; of buffaloes 111, of sheep 107, of goats 140, of horses or ponies, 36, of asses 10, of dogs 10, and of pigs 8. In the Tanjore, Kistna and Madras Town Districts, there have been no casualties; in Chingleput 1, in Trichinopoly 2, and in South Arcot 3. The average number of animals of all sorts killed in the whole Presidency, excluding the Malabar and South Canara Districts, was 32 per district.

BURMA.

OOPYINAYO, the Mandalay phoonghyi who arrived at Rangoon by the steamer *Shahzada* from Calcutta, and was arrested for importing a concealed revolver and a flask of powder, and in whose possession was found a peacock seal, which the accused stated he obtained from the Mengoon Prince at Pondicherry, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner seemed astonished at the sentence. Numerous phoonghyis have petitioned in favour of a mitigation of the punishment.

A RANGOON telegram says that the shipping clerk of the Flotilla Company has been brought up for signing unstamped shipping orders. Mr. Moylan appeared for the accused, and pleaded guilty. The Public Prosecutor wished to call evidence to prove that the practice of issuing unstamped shipping orders was common. The Court inflicted a fine of Rs. 10. Several more prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Act will probably be instituted, as the revenue has lost enormous sums—probably lakhs—by the remissness of the authorities in enforcing the Act.

THE DEATH OF MR. POWELL.—A Meiktila telegram to the *Rangoon Times* says that the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Powell, of the Survey Department, are as follows:—He went to the village of Sanain to obtain a guide. He was unsuccessful apparently, and, having lost his temper, he struck some of the villagers. These turned out with guns and *dahs*, whereupon Mr. Powell ordered his escort to fire. Two villagers were shot dead, another wounded, and the ring-leader gave himself up, when Mr. Powell had him tied, and was about taking him to his camp when the wounded man, who had crept into his house, fired at Mr. Powell and shot him dead. Mr. Hildebrand, the Superintendent of the Shan States, also says Mr. Powell lost his temper, ordered his escort to fire, shot two young villagers dead, and wounded their father, an old man of sixty-four, who crept to his house, and from thence fired at Mr. Powell, and killed him. The correspondent who sent the news to the paper alluded to says he was informed by an eye-witness at the burial that Mr. Powell's body was mutilated, the eyes being gouged out: how this could have happened the correspondent fails to see, unless the deceased's escort bolted. The inquiry into the occurrence is still proceeding.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE PRINTING FIRM OF MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND CO.

The annual dinner of the printing firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. was held to-day at the Bull Hotel, in the picturesque little village of Wrotham. The day was, unfortunately, rather cloudy, and so the beautiful landscape view from the hill was somewhat obscured; but now and then the clouds lifted, and allowed the eyes to be gladdened with a glance at one of the most charming of Nature's panoramas in England. The "comps." and their colleagues had taken time by the forelock, and gone early, so that they might get through a number of field sports before the dinner hour.

The big event of the day was a 100 yards handicap, for which there were five heats, the winner of each to run in the final. The wet state of the road caused some of the "doubtful starters" to be scratched; but some good racing resulted. The result all through showed that the handicapper had done his work, if not wisely, too well. Messrs. Drake, Perry, and H. Brooks were handicapper, judge, and starter respectively. The following are the winners of the various heats:—Heat 1, J. Hay; heat 2, Geleit; heat 3, Bloomfield; heat 4, Biss; heat 5, Hurt; Final, Geleit.

A later train brought to the scene Mr. Johnston and his fellow partners, Messrs. Randall and Danby (Mr. Heathcote was on holiday tour) with their guests, Colonel Spalding, Major Fenwick, Captain O'Callaghan, Mr. Pattison, and Mr. Jones, junior, whose skill as an amateur photographer was severely put to the test in having to take a picture of the whole party in somewhat irregular formation, and under atmospheric difficulties. At the early but welcome repast which followed, when justice was fully done to an excellently cooked and well served dinner of solids and dainties, Mr. Johnston as senior partner of the firm, took the chair, the vice-Chairman being the popular "general of the comps," Mr. F. Pincott. After the toast of "The Queen," followed by the singing of the national anthem, the health of "The Firm" was given in a few happy sentences by Mr. H. Brooks, and the enthusiastic manner in which the toast was met showed the cordial feelings of respect and attachment held by all the workers towards their employers—a bond of good-will which the senior partner, in his reply, declared was fully reciprocated by himself and all the members of the firm. Mr. Johnston's own health was then given by Mr. Bloomfield amidst much cheering and the singing of the ancient classic melody, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. Johnston, who always makes an excellent chairman, made one of his excellent speeches, full of humour and point in reply. Mr. Walsh gave the health of "General" Pincott, which was drunk with great enthusiasm, and brought from the able commander of the "comps" one of his characteristic little speeches, in which, while accepting the honour paid to him, he told his friends and fellow-workers that the secret of his success as their manager was the maintenance of discipline and strict justice, which accounted for the goodwill and cordiality existing amongst them. The toast of "The Visitors," given by Mr. Wills, was ably responded to by Colonel Spalding, and the last but not least deserving toast, that of "The Stewards"—who certainly did their duty well—was proposed by Mr. Geleit, and responded to by Messrs. H. Brooks and B. Hogg. Interspersed with the speeches were some excellent songs—serious and comic—sung with excellent effect by Messrs. G. and H. Brooks, Ben Hogg, C. Baker, Cannon, Willis, and a duet by Messrs. Perry and Forbes. Time would not permit of encores, or there would have deservedly been many. Mr. A. E. Wilson, who ably presided at the piano, and gave a very clever sketch entitled "The Travelling Opera Company," which was vociferously applauded, followed it up by some capital imitations of "Popular music hall singers."

Altogether a very enjoyable day was spent—to make full the enjoyment of which nothing was wanting except, perhaps, a little more consideration and sympathy from—the weather.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 30.

GOLD IN CEYLON.

Mr. M. CAMERON asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to an article in the *Times of Ceylon* of May 31, reporting the discovery of gold in the district of Sarangalla by Constable Arachchi; whether it was true that the Ceylon Government purchased nuggets from the constable for the museum in Colombo; and whether the Secretary of State would advise an inspection of the district by a competent gold-mining expert at the Government expense with a view to ascertaining whether the gold area is sufficiently rich to warrant its being worked in the interests of the colony.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has seen a reference in the Ceylon newspapers to the subject, but there has hardly yet been time for any report by the colonial Government to be received in this country. Such a report will doubtless be made in due course, and when it arrives the Secretary of State will consider the suggestion made in the last paragraph of the hon. member's question.

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS OF INDIA.

Mr. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in India, that the Secretary of State recently sent out a despatch to the Viceroy in Council suggesting that pensions of uncovenanted servants should be paid at a fixed rate of exchange, or anything to that effect; what, if so, was the reply of the Indian Government; and whether he would lay a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch and the reply thereto upon the table.

Sir J. GORST: The statement made in India as described in the question is inaccurate. The correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India on the subject cannot, in the opinion of

the Secretary of State, be laid upon the table with advantage to the public service.

THE CANTONMENT ACTS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India had taken for carrying into effect the resolution of this House of June 5th with respect to the Contagious Diseases Act and the Cantonment Acts in India.

Sir J. GORST: A despatch has been sent to the Government of India bringing under their notice the resolution of June 5th. There has not yet been time for a reply to this despatch to be received by the Secretary of State.

MR. TAYLER OF PATNA.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, for the convenience of hon. members, the Government would lay upon the table a reprint of the minutes of Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Henry Ricketts with reference to a recommendation of Sir Frederick Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that Mr. Tayler, ex-Commissioner of Patna, should not be granted the public commission of inquiry for which he had asked, but that the records of a certain case formerly tried by Mr. Tayler during the Mutiny should be submitted to the Judges of the Sudder Court of Bengal for their opinion and report without the presence or further examination of Mr. Tayler; whether the Government would now be willing to submit Mr. Tayler's case to Sir Barnes Peacock for his decision; and whether as a fact Mr. Tayler was ever informed that he was at liberty to demand a commission as recommended by Sir Henry Ricketts.

Sir J. GORST: The minutes referred to, which are inaccurately described in the question, have already been laid before Parliament in No. 308 of 1879. The Secretary of State sees no necessity for reprinting them. The action of the Secretary of State in refusing to reopen the case of Mr. William Tayler has been approved by a large Parliamentary majority, and the Government cannot now reverse that policy. Mr. William Tayler was never entitled to ask for a commission. In 1859 he was offered, as I have before stated, an inquiry by the Sudder Court into his judicial conduct at Patna, which he declined.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE, arising out of the answer of the Under-Secretary, asked whether it was not the fact that Sir H. Ricketts did recommend that Mr. Tayler should be allowed a commission, and said that the commission, if asked for, would be granted.

Sir J. GORST: I must refer the hon. member to the minutes, which will speak for themselves.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A CIRCLE Pay Office and a Commissariat Audit Office have been established at Rangoon for a period of six months, and they will be subordinate to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, their constitution being determined by the Accountant-General, Military Department. From the date of the formation of these offices at Rangoon the Field Pay Office, Upper Burma, will be abolished, and in consequence of the formation of the latter the office of the Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Madras, will be reduced by twelve clerks, who may be employed in the new office. The Circle Pay Office will be charged with the duty of paying the army serving in Upper and Lower Burma from the 1st May, and its accounts will be rendered to the Pay Examiner, Madras. The Commissariat Audit Office will deal with the Commissariat Accounts of Upper and Lower Burma for the period commencing 1st April, 1888, and render monthly compilation returns to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras.

The 3rd Madras Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Dicken, paraded on the 8th in the Doveton College compound, when Burma medals were presented to the European officers of the regiment by Mrs. Smart, the wife of the Brigadier-General commanding the Eastern District, to the Native officers by the European officers, and by both these to the non-commissioned officers and privates. General Smart, after the presentation, made a speech, in which he said he had very much pleasure in presenting Colonel Dicken and Captain Teversham with the Star of the Distinguished Service Order and also the Burma medal. The regiment had exhibited in the arduous duties which fell to its lot, in which exposure, hardships, and sickness were constant, a most soldierly and cheerful spirit, thus upholding the excellent character always borne by the regiment. The Commander-in-Chief has officially expressed in high terms his opinion of the work done by this regiment.

The *Madras Army List*, dated the 1st inst., shows sixteen vacancies existing in the appointment of Wing Commanders in Madras Infantry regiments, and also that two Wing Commanders are to be promoted to fill the places of retiring Com-

mandants; so that altogether there are eighteen vacancies, while only seven officers are at present qualified for them, the rest not having passed the required examination.

THE following transfers of officers of the Military Works Department have been ordered:—Major F. T. N. Spratt, from the Meerut Command to the Sialkot Division; Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, from the Sirhind and Lahore Command to Headquarters; and Lieut. J. W. Pringle, from the Presidency and Oudh Command to the Rawalpindi Command.

THE GRIEVANCES OF BRIGADE SURGEONS-MAJOR.

It is about a year ago that we (*Pioneer*) gave an account of the grievances which the Brigade-Surgeons complain of, pointing out how hard it was on these officers that they should receive no extra pay or allowances for the responsible duties they are called on to perform. Briefly, the Brigade-Surgeons, who are specially selected for promotion, and occupy an intermediate position between the executive and administrative grades, receive only the same pay in India as Surgeons-Major, though at home and in the Colonies they receive pay at much higher rates. Indeed, at the present rate of exchange, the difference in the pay of Brigade-Surgeons at home and in India amounts to only about £6 per month, while in some of the Colonies, where a Colonial allowance is given, the actual amount received is more than the Indian rate of pay reduced to 1s. 4d. per rupee. Early in 1887 all the Brigade-Surgeons in India, acting under instructions from Lord Cross, communicated to them by several influential M.P.'s, who had taken up their case, submitted memorials, through the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, in which they prayed that their position, as regards pay and liability to routine duties, might be amended. These memorials were submitted about fifteen months ago, and only now has the reply been received declining to reopen the case, the Secretary of State having intimated to the Government of India that he is unable to reconsider the existing regulations. This would appear to throw the onus of the refusal on the Secretary of State; but a letter recently received from a prominent Member of Parliament throws quite a different light on the transaction. In this letter it is stated Sir John Gorst had informed him (the member of Parliament) that he would be glad to do all he could to assist the just claims of these officers, but he was not sanguine as to the result, "as the Government of India state they are unable to support the prayer of the memorialists, and no arguments seem to be brought forward which have not been considered already." The result of the appeal has been, as just stated, a refusal to reopen the question. As the case now stands, then, the refusal to reconsider the case of these officers would seem to rest on the Government of India and not on the Secretary of State. This is remarkable, because it is generally understood that when General Wilson was a member of the Government of India he sent home a despatch to the Secretary of State advocating in the strongest official language the claims of these officers to consideration, and recommended, on the part of the Government of India, the grant of a special rate of pay to Brigade-Surgeons. On that occasion the Secretary of State refused to accede to the request of the Government of India, but now the position is reversed, and while the Secretary of State admits the justice of the claims the Government of India are "unable to support" the very recommendation they made some years ago. Surely there must be something wrong here, and we would ask, on behalf of these officers, that General Wilson's despatch be unearthed from its pigeonhole and reconsidered. As matters now stand both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have at different times admitted the justice of these officers' claims, and as there are very few of them—only about fifteen in the whole of India, and a very small staff allowance would satisfy them and mark the importance of their duties and position—we trust the Governor-General in Council will see justice done, and remove a reasonable complaint. Even with the rupee at 1s. 4d. the good old maxim of *fiat justitia* should not be lost sight of.

DR. ADDISON'S Ambulance Class at Simla has filled to overflowing, more than the sixty applicants, to which it was restricted, having presented themselves.

RECENTLY a Sepoy of the 13th Madras Infantry was tempted to follow a Burman into the jungle close to Pinyinana. On reaching the jungle he suddenly found himself in the midst of a gang of dacoits. They first thrashed him well, then ordered him to show them how to load and fire some Sniders in their possession. After this they marched him off to another camp of theirs at Sinthawa, where there is a large police force; borrowed five rupees from him, and then released them, ordering him to purchase some plantains for them. The Sepoy made for the police as fast as he could, led them back to the dacoits' camp, but only to find it empty and the dacoits fled.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

OUR ENGLISH SHORES.*

The season is rapidly approaching when paterfamilias has to set to work to inquire diligently as to the *locale* to be visited during the autumn recess: places are legion, and each and everyone of them claims unrivalled advantages—from a “native” standpoint every village on our coast is the “Queen of watering places,” so that to make a discreet and judicious choice is a task beset with perplexity and trouble. In these circumstances tourists in search of health will find Mr. Miller's *vade mecum* a material help. The author does not aim at an exhaustive analysis of the rival pretensions of the various towns enumerated in his volume—he contents himself with just a slight outline of their peculiarities. One is good for bathing; another possesses an unrivalled promenade; a third poses for scenery; while a fourth hopes to charm the “quiet family” by retirement and freedom from bustle and noise. Again, in some cases apartments are cheap, while in others a long purse is an essentiality. The information thus imparted, undoubtedly but slight and scanty, is sufficient to enable a reader to form a pretty fair judgment as to the spot which is likely to suit his taste, while his opinion will perhaps be influenced by the sketches which are interspersed throughout the work. We are glad to have an opportunity of drawing attention to a publication which undoubtedly meets a want, and in a concise and handy form affords a considerable amount of chit chat anent “Our English Shores.”

A MARTYR TO PRIDE.†

Of all the vices which ensnare mankind in the meshes of misery and ruin, none perhaps is more fatal than that of pride. It is not that it is more deadly in its nature than other failings on the part of poor fallen humanity, but that the scope of its influence is more extended. Pride is not confined to birth, to wealth, to name, to reputation; it ramifies in every direction, showing itself in the most out-of-the-way places, and at most unexpected seasons; old, fantastic, incomprehensible, it cannot be gauged—there is no common standard whereby to measure its depth or ascertain its intensity. For a novelist, therefore, it is a source of incalculable wealth; and, in the hands of an experienced writer such as Mr. Stanhope, it is sure to be turned to good account: but the vice in this instance, albeit followed with such incalculably and abnormally sad results, was not in its nature particularly blamable. It is natural, perhaps—indeed, to a measure it is desirable—that a man who succeeds in life, who becomes wealthy, powerful, honoured, respectable, courted, should take a pride in the profession which placed him on this pinnacle of greatness. To clamber up the ladder of life and have no regard for the means which enables one to tread the paths of eminence is far from a desirable state of things: the hero of the novelette, however wrecked the ship of happiness, by too heavy a press of canvas, had he sailed gently along the ocean of life content to live to others rather than himself, satisfied to devote to his family some of the energies which he expended on his own advancement and glorification, then Mr. Stanhope's romance could not have seen the light of day.

The book is well written, and it presents some new and novel situations. Some, too, of the incidents are dramatic in the highest degree, yet withal they are somewhat strained here and there. There is an air at times of unreality—a struggling for sensational effect none too natural, and not altogether in keeping with the experiences of daily life. Still there is some pleasant reading, and the important lesson underlies the whole fabric of the fiction that matrimony is a tender and delicate plant, needing careful, gentle nurture; roughness, rudeness, harshness are, as it were, a searching blast which nips the blossom of happiness in the bud of its earliest bloom. What this may mean is the secret of the “Martyr to Pride,” a work sensational without indelicacy, harrowing without impropriety, and exciting without raising a blush—in a word, the antithesis of the modern school of fiction.

NAVAL SUPREMACY: WHERE IS IT?‡

“Naval Supremacy” is, and rightly so, the burning question of the day. Public opinion has begun to take alarm—and perhaps none too soon—at the importance of setting at rest once and for ever all doubts as to the power of Great Britain

to hold her own in the event of any outbreak amongst the nations of Europe, and to defy any possible combination on the part of peoples who bear no love to old England, and would gladly see her humiliated and brought low as suppliants for mercy. The pamphlet under review discusses the matter calmly, and with evident care in the preparation of statistics; but the *raison d'être* of its appearance is the hazardous suggestion that the Suez Canal shares should be sold and the proceeds devoted to the increase and improvement of the navy. The proposal does not err on the side of timidity. It is bold even to rashness, since with all power over this highway to the East what *may*—perhaps it might almost be written *will*—happen to our commerce, is it quite prudent to rely upon the desire of gain as a factor which will force the French to respect our interests as traders through this highway of nations? Surely, if England parts with her shares, she would, as regards the mercantile marine, lay herself open to the same charge of “trusting to chance,” which is now hurled against her with reference to the Royal Navy.

The matter merits consideration. At the first blush there seems much—nay, everything—to condemn the suggestion; but so far as we are concerned we gladly draw attention to a *brochure* which aims at attaining what every patriotic Englishman must desire to witness, the “Naval Supremacy” of his native land.

BRITISH INDIAN AND COLONIAL MILITARY SPORTS.*

It would be difficult, perhaps indeed impossible, to surpass the excellence which characterises these coloured representations of military sports. Artistic, accurate, replete with life and vigour, there is no room for improvement, and old and young alike may find pleasure in scanning pictures which appeal to the instincts of “all sorts and conditions of men.”

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—“Greville Memoirs,” Vol. VII. (Longmans & Co.); “English Worthies—George Canning,” by Frank H. Hill; “Marlborough,” by G. Saintsbury (Longmans & Co.); “Saint Mungo's Bells,” by A. G. Cullant (David Bryce & Son); “Orient and Occident,” by Major-General R. C. W. Beverley Mitford (W. H. Allen & Co.).

It is some months ago, says the *Pioneer*, that an announcement appeared in our columns to the effect that Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Thomas, of the Military Accounts Department, was to be sent on special duty to Burma in connection with the military expenditure in that Province which, to say the least of it, was not found to be decreasing so rapidly as could be wished. Not but what the actual rate of outgoings had been considerably lowered, even before the reductions effected in the garrison by the spring relief; but after the disorganisation of a campaign arrear claims keep coming in, which tend to obscure the position, and throw difficulties in the way of accurate estimating. So Colonel Thomas went, taking with him a staff of clerks, and arriving at Rangoon, stayed there some time, and drafted a lengthy report. Having completed this, he started for Upper Burma, but in the train between Rangoon and Prome his despatch-box was stolen or lost and in it a considerable sum of money and—the report. This was of course a most serious loss, Colonel Thomas having to re-write the whole as best he could from memory. It is understood, however, that the general result of the inquiry has been to show that a reasonably efficient check has been kept over expenditure, and that the Field Pay Office has done its work well. The head of expenditure most liable to the charge of extravagance seems to have been the Telegraph. With a great number of scattered posts, each commander of which was free to use his own discretion about telegraphing, this was only likely to be the case: and as a matter of fact the figures shown under this head in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Rangoon are said to be appalling. The Government of India followed this up by sending a telegraph officer to Rangoon to check the original messages, and the result went to prove that the wire had been used regardless of expense. Many officers had made “urgent” messages the rule and “deferred” the exception, quadrupling the cost to no purpose whatsoever. And although it is true that the money thus spent goes back to Government in another department, it is not the less expedient for the Military Department to keep a check upon such outgoing. A great proportion, too, of messages seem to have been needlessly diffuse. Officers at the Staff College are taught to write brief and lucid orders; perhaps it would be useful if some instructions were super-added in the art of telegraphic composition. Or a shorter way would be to make the sender answerable for superfluous words.

* “Our English Shores.” By William Miller. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

† “A Martyr to Pride.” By Walter Stanhope. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

‡ “Naval Supremacy: Where Is It?” (E. S. Boot, 38, Gracechurch-street.)

* “British Indian and Colonial Military Sports.” (Dean & Son.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

THE HOME OF CHOLERA.

UNDER the above somewhat sensational heading the *Calcutta Englishman* of June 9 has an article describing the disgraceful state in which the City of Palaces now is, owing to the neglect of sanitation, but expressing satisfaction that public attention has been roused in England to a source of danger which might disturb the general health of Europe. "For years past," says our Bengal contemporary, "we have been clamouring about the excessive death-rate of India, and if Simla has been indifferent to the tragic tale an echo has at last been roused beyond the seas. It may be that the present awakening in England is due more to fear than to genuine sympathy, but it is not the less likely to produce the desired result. When English fears and prejudices are fairly stirred and there is danger of English ships engaged in the Indian trade being boycotted, it is not likely that the Government of India will long remain inactive and apathetic. It is no exaggeration to say that the present state of things would amount to a serious reflection on the worst governed of civilised nations."

We fear that our contemporary is too sanguine regarding the interest which he imagines is being taken in England in the work of sanitation in India. Mr. Justice Cunningham certainly delivered a lecture on the subject, but those who listened to him cannot be correctly described as representing "the public mind of England;" and although several newspapers of wide circulation and influence commented upon the lecture, the whole matter was forgotten in a few hours after the type was dry. It is very difficult to arouse the attention of the British public concerning Indian matters of any kind. The feeling here is that India should take care of itself, or that the Secretary of State should take care of it. Unless, indeed, there be some question which has taken hold of certain fanatical minds—and the more unsavoury the question the better, as the sympathies of the fanatical amongst the weaker sex will be then enlisted—then if the agitation is certain to do possible harm to India, the probabilities are that Exeter Hall will holla loudly, and it is possible carry the howl successfully to the Houses of Parliament. But unless the

agitation be warranted as mischievous it is not likely to find favour with the philosophers of purity, who would reform India morally, and leave its material condition untouched, quite forgetful of the fact that cleanliness is next to godliness in both.

What is the condition of Calcutta to-day as depicted by the leading journal in that city? Many of our readers may recollect what it was immediately after the vigorous rule of Sir Stuart Hogg—a city in which sanitary laws were being enforced to the great benefit of the whole community, a city that was being swept and made clean, and from which the pestilence of cholera had almost been banished from the Native as well as from the European quarters of the town. The picture presented to-day is in sorry contrast to that of the past, but here it is:—

"Of late years Calcutta has been visited by several severe outbreaks of cholera, but fortunately they have not spread throughout the area of the city; and in this respect the inhabitants are almost precisely in the position of the helpless-citizens who watch with anxious gaze the course of a great and spreading conflagration, hoping and praying that the wind will carry off the flames in another direction. As matters stand, it is not too much to say that the fate of the city is at the mercy of any accident that may start an epidemic on its fell career. Nor is it only the Native parts of the city that would be swept by the disease; encircled as the European portion is by a ring of pollution, and made over to the management of a Hindu Municipality, the danger is one that strikes equally at all races and classes, at rich and poor."

The cause of this extraordinary retrogression is to be found in the fact that the control of city affairs is in the hands of a Municipality in which the Babú house proprietors of Calcutta are all powerful. These men are utterly unfitted for the task which under the attractive designation of "Local self-government" has been committed to them. Lord Ripon may earn the thanks of the Natives for permitting them again to wallow in the old miry ways, but the European community of Calcutta has righteous cause for indignation. As our contemporary justly says, "It is monstrous to suppose that the classes who have made the city wealthy and prosperous are to be continuously debarred from all share in the management of its affairs, and that a Hindu Municipality packed in the sordid interests of the landlords is to be allowed to ruin the public health, to undo all that has already been done in the way of improvement, and, it may be, to bring disaster upon our relations with the trading nations of Europe." The last expressed fear may be a far off contingency, but the others are sufficient in themselves to warrant immediate action. But, as we have said, there is little use in looking for help from England. The faddists and the sentimentalists will have it that local self-government is as fitted for every Indian community as it is for the most enlightened of European communities, and no appeal founded upon experience and facts derived from India itself is likely to be of any avail. Municipal Government under the system now prevailing may be proved to be a lamentable failure in Calcutta, but the remedy must come from the Government of India, which is responsible for the failure. It is quite certain that matters cannot be allowed to remain as they now are.

LUDHIANA CHRISTIAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

WE learn by the last mail from India that one of the most successful Christian scholastic institutions in the Punjab is being closed for want of funds. Miss West's Christian Girls' School (Ludhiana), which was doing excellent work among Native Christians of the Punjab, and which was maintained with funds supplied by some charitable Zenana Society in England, has, we regret to learn, ceased to exist, and the seventy or eighty girls who

were hitherto associated there for purposes of education have been "disbanded," many of whom, we are afraid, will never see the inside of a school again. Among the many useful missionary institutions which now flourish in the Punjab, we do not hesitate to give the Christian Girls' School a very high place. From the inspector of schools, who officially inspected the Christian Girls' School once a year to the casual visitor who was drawn to it from a strong sympathy with the cause of Native education, all spoke of it in terms of warm praise.

The girls of this well-known school were instructed in English, Urdu, and Hindu up to a practical standard well suited for the work which they were likely to do in after-life; and the higher classes were prepared, if our memory does not fail us, to take part in the Zenana work in connection with the local missionary establishments. We believe Miss West had successfully "passed" some of her pupils for the Lahore Medical School, in view to their employment in furthering the objects of Lady Dufferin's grand scheme for medical relief for the women of India. Even more commendable than the purely literary training of these girls were the instructions they received in the management of a household; they had to look to their household duties as not the least important part of their studies in the school. Habits of cleanliness, of application, of punctuality, so much missed in Native households (especially among the poorer classes), were instilled into them with great care and persistency; and the results of this training, which the well-wishers of the Christian Girls' School must have noticed with sincere gratification, were much appreciated by the Native public at large. We cannot but express our deep regret that such a successful enterprise as the maintenance of the Christian Girls' School of Ludhiana should have been cut short in its useful career for want of pecuniary support. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that in the course of the next fifteen or twenty years such a school as this would have been self-supporting. Not only was excellent work done there for the social and moral improvement of the girls who attended the school, but the finance of the institution was managed on rules of the strictest economy; and we cannot but express our wonder that the society at home which furnished funds for the school did not before closing it for good, appeal to the public for the support which it found it could not afford. Our information from India on the subject is so general and so limited that we are not able to say more than we have done; but it strikes us that there has been some precipitation in the matter, and that if the circumstances of the school and the excellent work it was doing were properly laid before the public at home and India that funds would be forthcoming to save what we cannot but regard as a public calamity—the closing of the Christian Girls' School of Ludhiana.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 9.)

TALBOT—The services of Brevet-Major the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from April 10, the date of his arrival at Calcutta, the following promotions is made from the 11th idem:—

LONGE, Captain F. B., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

ECCLES, Mr. J., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

HOLDICH, Lieut.-Colonel T. H., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having reported his return to duty from furlough on April 14, the following reversions are made on the same date:—

COOKE, Mr. G. H., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

D'SOUZA, Mr. A., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

HILL, Major J., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on May 15, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted, the following temporary promotions are made, from the same date:—

COOKE, Mr. G. H., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent 3rd grade.

D'SOUZA Mr. A., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, on probation in the Burma Commission, is confirmed in his appointment from Nov. 8, 1887.

FRIZELLE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Frizelle, C.S., to be a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, temporarily.

The following promotions are made in the Port Blair Commission, from Jan. 26:—

MAN, Mr. E. H., second assistant superintendent, to be first assistant superintendent, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Birch, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

TUSON, Mr. F. E., third assistant superintendent, to be second assistant superintendent.

BROOKES, Mr. O. H., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, to be third assistant superintendent.

PORTMAN, Mr. M. V., extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to be extra assistant superintendent, 1st class.

METCALFE, Mr. T. J. M., officiating extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class, to be extra assistant superintendent, 2nd class.

TALBOT, Major A. C., C.I.E., additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent in Bikanir, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the 2nd class, and as a political resident in Turkish Arabia during the absence on furlough of Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is appointed temporarily to be an additional political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent in Bikanir.

HERBERT, Captain C., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tem., is posted as assistant commissioner of Ajmere.

PENROSE, Captain E. R., political assistant of the 3rd class, sub pro tem., is posted as assistant commissioner of Merwara.

SHORE, Surgeon R., M.D., officiating residency surgeon, Nepal, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the Kotah and Jhalrapatam agencies during the absence on furlough of Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D.

BRUCE—The services of Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., political agent of the 4th class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ELLIS—The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. C. C. Ellis as acting consular agent for the United States of America at Rangoon has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

BELL, Captain J. A., squadron commander and second in command of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Deoli, during the absence on furlough of Colonel F. W. Boileau.

FURLONGS.

OLDHAM, Mr. R., officiating superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

JONES, Mr. E. J., officiating deputy superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

REYNOLDS, Mr. W. H., superintendent of forest surveys, is granted three months' privilege leave.

MOCKLER, Lieut.-Colonel E., political agent of the 2nd class, and political agent as Muscat, is granted privilege leave for three months.

SPENCER, Surgeon-Major L. D., residency surgeon and superintendent-general of dispensaries and vaccination in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G., Bengal Staff Corps, Hyderabad Contingent, 5th Infantry, to be officiating wing officer.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

NEWALL, Captain W. P., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps, June 3.

GREY, Captain W. F. H., to be major in the Bengal Staff Corps, June 3.

MOOREHEAD, Honorary Lieut. and Assistant-Commissary, to be deputy commissary.

ACRES, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary G., to be assistant commissary.

ELKINGTON, Conductor H., to be deputy assistant commissary.

COOPER, Sub-Conductor G., to be conductor.

CALLI, Sergeant G., in charge of military prison, Agra, to be sub-conductor, with effect from May 8, in succession to Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Judge, deceased.

CONOLLY, Colonel A., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, from June 15, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SPROULL, Mr. H. C., to be lieutenant, Surma Valley Light Horse, vice Mackenzie, resigned, dated March 27.

HAYDEN, Lieut. F. A., West Riding Regiment, to be adjutant, 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain H. C. Halkett.

TAYLOR, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted special leave for one year and nine months.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of chief and superintending engineers.

HARRISON, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. L., R.E., from superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem, to superintending engineer, 1st class, permanent.

STOREY, Mr. H. F., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

GRACEY, Major T., R.E., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, special.

BELL, Mr. J. R., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank to superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

LINDSAY, Colonel J. G., R.E., from chief engineer, 3rd class, to chief engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

LE MESSURIER, Colonel A., C.I.E., R.E., from Chief engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem, to chief engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

STEEL, Colonel J. P., R.E., from chief engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to chief engineer, 3rd class, special.

SWEETENHAN, Colonel E., S.C., from superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem, to superintending engineer, 1st class, permanent.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. F. J., from superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem.

SKIPWITH, Lieut.-Colonel G. T., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

LE MESSURIER, Colonel A., C.I.E., R.E., from chief engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to chief engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

SMITH, Colonel C. J., R.E., from chief engineer, 3rd class, to chief engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

CUMMING, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to chief engineer, 3rd class, special.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. F. J., from superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem, to superintending engineer, 1st class, permanent.

FIREBRACE, Major F., R.E., from superintending engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 1st class, sub pro tem.

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, permanent.

WHITE, Mr. H. F., from executive engineer, 1st grade, and superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, permanent, and superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

JOLL, Mr. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.

WICKES, Mr. T. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and appointed to officiate as chief engineer and joint secretary to that Government, with the rank of temporary chief engineer, 3rd class.

MCARTHUR, Major A. D., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is temporarily promoted to superintending engineer, 3rd class, vice Mr. Wickes, temporarily transferred to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

STOREY, Mr. H. F., superintending engineer, Class II., State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to Hyderabad, and appointed officiating superintending engineer and secretary to the resident in the P.W. Department.

WILCOCKS—The services of Mr. J. Wilcocks, assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, June 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BARTON, Second Lieut. T. S., 6th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, dated May 8.

BROWNE, 2nd Lieut. A. P., 6th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated May 10.

WATERFIELD, 2nd Lieut. A. C. M., 1st Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated May 12.

LYNCH, Major J. B., 2nd in command, sub pro tem., to be 2nd in command 12th Bengal Cavalry, vice Shakespear, transferred to the 10th Bengal Lancers.

WILSON, Major W. B., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Lynch, and to remain seconded while employed on the Staff.

GOAD, Captain H., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Wilson.

HUTCHINSON, Captain A. T. R., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Goad, and to remain seconded while employed in the Burma police.

CARLETON, Lieut. H. A., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Hutchinson.

SMITH, Lieut. T. H., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Carleton.

SCHLESINGER, Lieut. C. H., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, vice Smith.

PEACOCK, Lieut. H. B., 7th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, 17th Bengal Cavalry, dated May 9.

CLIFFORD, Col. R. C. R., 2nd Punjab Infantry, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Lance, vacated.

MONEY, Lieut.-Col. E. A., squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Clifford, and to remain seconded while employed on the Staff.

REDDY, 2nd Lieut. H. H., Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, dated May 13.

DUCAT, Lieut. H. C. C., wing officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 32nd Pioneers, vice Evans, transferred to the 38th Bengal Infantry.

FLEMING, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 36th Sikhs, dated May 9.

HAILEY, Surg. P. O. W., to the officiating medical charge of the 36th Sikhs, vice Surg. G. H. Fink, transferred temporarily to civil employ.

EVANS, 2nd Lieut. W. L., officiating wing officer on probation 32nd Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity to the 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Ducat, appointed to 32nd Pioneers.

HICKLEY, Lieut. A. C., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 40th Bengal Infantry, dated May 10.

BRAIDE, Surgeon G. F. W., to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Surgeon A. R. Edwards, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

HARMAN, Lieut. R., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 4th Sikh Regiment, dated May 10.

BADCOCK, Lieut. F. F., officiating wing officer on probation 37th Dogras, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st Battalion 5th Gorkhas, vice Martin, on furlough.

NEWMARCH, Colonel G., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed in the military works department Royal Engineers, is permitted to reside at Murree or elsewhere in the Rawal Pindi division.

WILKINSON, Lieut. E. B., Lincolnshire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, pending orders from the H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

BARRINGTON, Lieut. R. M., Hampshire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

McGILDOWNEY—The leave granted to Lieut. R. McGildowney, R.A., is hereby cancelled.

FURLONGS.

SMYTHE, Major and Paymaster I. W. T. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.

GARDNER, Captain and Paymaster A. G. H., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for five months, on urgent private affairs.

WITHERBY, Captain B., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, for three months on urgent private affairs.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, June 6.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

MORRISON, Captain H. W., Royal Artillery, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade Northern Division, for twelve months, on private affairs.

PEMBERTON, Lieut. G. P. L., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 13.)

FINNIMORE, Mr. B. K., executive engineer, in charge of the Jessore division, is posted to the second Calcutta division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Toogood.

FURLONGS.

MULLER, Mr. W. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year.

SAVAGE, Mr. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months.

TOOGOOD, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 7.)

EICKE—The services of the Rev. K. M. Eicke, M.A., who has been appointed to the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for temporary employment as joint chaplain of Kurrachee.

OGLIVIE, Mr. G. M., deputy commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Derajat division, vice Colonel Oummaney.

BRUCE, Mr. R. I., C.I.E., is appointed deputy commissioner of the Dera Ismail Khan district, vice Mr. G. M. Ogilvie.

DANE—On return from special leave Mr. R. M. Dane, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Hoshiarpur, vice Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, transferred.

RENNIE—On being relieved of the charge of the Hoshiarpur district Mr. J. G. M. Rennie is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Ferozepore, vice Colonel F. M. Birch, proceeding on privilege leave.

FURLOUGH.

OMMANNEY, Colonel E. L., commissioner and superintendent, Derajat division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 9.)

GRANT—With the approval of the Government of India, Mr. A. Grant, executive engineer, 1st grade, and personal assistant to the chief engineer, Irrigation Branch, is appointed in addition to his other duties, Under Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

FORSYTH—With the approval of the Government of India, Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, executive engineer, 4th grade, and officiating personal assistant to the chief engineer, Buildings and Road Branch, is appointed in addition to his other duties, officiating Under Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.

FURLOUGH.

REID, Mr. P. B., assistant district superintendent of police, Cawnpore, is granted privilege leave for three months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, June 19.)

WARD—Consequent on the return of Mr. J. Nisbet, deputy conservator of forests, from furlough, Mr. H. B. Ward, deputy conservator of forests, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

COOKE—The Chief Commissioner appoints Major C. B. Cooke, deputy commissioner, to be a boundary officer within the limits of the town of Mandalay.

EVANS, Surgeon A. O., is transferred from Bassein to Akyab, vice Surgeon C. S. Rundle.

FURLOUGH.

TRITTON—Leave on medical certificate, for six months, is granted to Lieut. C. Tritton, Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner.

ADAMSON—The special duty to which Major C. H. E. Adamson was appointed terminated on May 29, and Major Adamson was permitted to proceed on furlough.

RUNDLE—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Surgeon C. S. Rundle.

OWEN, Mr. T. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Toungoo-Mandalay Extension, Burma State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 12.)

GROSE, Mr. J., acting third member of the Board of Revenue and commissioner of Land Revenue, privilege leave for three months.

CHALKE, Assistant Surgeon E. I., acting district surgeon, Bellary, leave for one year without allowances.

NORTH, Surgeon-Major J., medical officer 1st Madras Lancers, to act as surgeon, 4th district, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Madras, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, on other duty.

BLAIR, Colonel H. W., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to be superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Jones, placed as superintendent of police, 4th grade.

BOYD, Mr. J. E. E. A., superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Colonel Blair, promoted.

MEREDITH, Mr. J., to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Colonel Blair, on furlough.

PRENDERGAST, Mr. H. G., to act as superintendent of police, 4th grade, vice Mr. Jones, on privilege leave.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The following promotion is made:—

POWER, Hon. Lieut. and assistant commissary J. A., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary, to be assistant engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, permanent.

MILITARY.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following temporary appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff.

MULLINS, Lieut. A. J., R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Captain G. F. Wingfield, 7th Hussars, who has resigned that appointment.

FURLOUGH.

STEVENSON, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Vellore, is granted leave out of India, from the date he is struck off duty (m.c.), for one year; Pension service, thirty-first year, commenced Feb. 9.

ADAMSON, Major C. H. E., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Burma Commission (p.a.), for one year and 173 days.

DORWARD, Major A. R. F., D.S.O., R.E., executive engineer, P.W. Department (p.a.), for one year and 118 days.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the dates specified:—

THOMPSON, Colonel H. G., Staff Corps, dated June 14.

CHURCH, Colonel T. R., C.I.E., Staff Corps, dated June 14.

HENDERSON, Deputy Surgeon-General J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is permitted, subject to H.M.'s approval, to retire from the service, on the ordinary pension, £700 per annum, plus the extra pension of £100 per annum, dated July 1.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—The services of Captain H. Eardley-Wilmot, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, for employment in the Assam Commission.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund*, June 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BURN, Lieut. W. A. F., 9th Madras Infantry, to be Station Staff officer, Vellore, temporarily, vice Major E. Quin, 23rd Light Infantry, invalided.

HAYTER, Colonel C., C.B., wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, 7th Madras Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Roberts, retired.

SHAW, Lieut.-Colonel A. J., officiating wing commander, 7th Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Hayter, promoted.

RANKING, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., 2nd in command and officiating commandant, 18th Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Anderson, retired.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 14.)

NAYLOR—The furlough for one year seven months and fourteen days granted to the Hon. J. R. Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is cancelled at his own request.

CARDOZ, Assistant Surgeon D., is appointed to the medical charge of dispensary, Hubli.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the engineer establishment, vice Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, R.E.:—

WHITING, Mr. J. E., M.A., M.Inst. C.E., to be chief engineer, 3rd class.

MERRIMAN, Colonel W., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 1st class.

CRUCKSHANK, Colonel J. D., R.E., to be superintending engineer, 2nd class.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona*, June 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BECKHAM, Captain L. G., Staff Corps, wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be station staff officer, vice Captain Seymour, who rejoins the 16th Bombay Infantry on appointment as wing commander.

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., 2nd Bombay Lancers, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon A. W. F. Street, in civil employ.

CARRUTHERS, Major J. T., 2nd in command (officiating commandant), to be commandant 16th Bombay Infantry, vice Col. Griffith, retired.

LYSTER, Major W. H., wing commandant, to be 2nd in command, vice Major Carruthers, appointed commandant.

SEYMOUR, Capt. W. H., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Lyster, appointed 2nd in command.

BRAGANZA, Surg. M. B., M.S., officiating in medical charge, 19th Bombay Infantry, is transferred to general duty, Sind district.

JONES, Surg. J. L. T., M.S., on general duty, Mhow division, is transferred to general duty, Sind district.

FORDYCE, Lieut. A. D., Staff Officer, wing officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry for duty to wing officer.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

NICHOLSON, Captain G. S., 1st Royal Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

DICKIE, Major J. L., 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, to proceed to Russia to complete his studies of the Russian language, in extension of the leave granted from July 31 to Nov. 30.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. G. Maltby, S.C.; Colonel W. B. Thomson, S.C.; Lieut. E. H. Cole, S.C. (Prob.); Capt. A. Masters, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major H. F. S. Ramsden, S.C.; Brigade-Surg. W. S. Fox, Major E. Quin, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Vet.-Surg. J. H. Steel.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Hughes (Cov.), Surg. J. Mullane, T. Summers, W. Chadwick, J. C. Leupholt (Cov.), C. Constable, C. Currie, W. A. Tilly, S. Hodgert, W. E. Strange.

Madras Estab.—F. W. Ashpitel, A. L. Lister (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. Le Cappel (Cov.), H. A. Ackworth (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major W. N. Keefer, four months; Col. F. Knowles, S.C., to Aug. 14, 1889; Capt. F. G. Vivian, S.C., three months; Capt. E. W. F. Marten, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Col. C. J. A. Yates, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Col. O. E. Campbell, three months' extraordinary leave; Surg. G. F. Nicholson, two months' s.c.; J. Harvey, eighteen months' furlough; A. P. Patterson (Cov.), one week's furlough; Surg. W. A. Quayle, six months' s.c.; J. H. Wilson, two years on special leave.

Madras Estab.—H. W. Bliss, furlough to March 31, 1889; W. A. Fowler, special leave, commuted to leave on m.c., for twelve months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. M. Sym, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Major W. G. King, Capt. E. E. MacMahon, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. B. Finlay (Cov.), W. H. Dawe, A. R. Sutherland, W. B. Campbell.

Madras Estab.—S. T. McCarthy (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—June 25, at 9, Oxberry-avenue, Fulham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Baillie, of a son.

BENSLEY—July 2, at 127, Fellows-road, South Hampstead, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon E. C. Bensley, of a daughter.

FREE—May 28, at 10, Edinburgh-terrace, Kensington Palace, the wife of Colonel Free, R.H.A., of a daughter.

FROST—June 1, at 69, Warwick-road, Earl's-court, the wife of the late Captain G. A. Frost, R.A., of a daughter.

HALES—June 30, at Bournemouth, the wife of Major-General Arthur Hales, late Colonel Commanding 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a daughter.

HILL—June 28, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Rowley R. C. Hill, of a daughter.

LEACH—June 30, at Plymouth, the wife of Colonel Edward Pemberton Leach, V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

POLLOCK—May 30, at 92, Netherwood-road West Kensington-park the wife of Edward T. Pollock, of a son.

SWANTON—June 21, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, the wife of J. H. Swanton, Esq., Lieut. and Adjutant Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN-NICOL—June 21, at St. Mary's Church, Kippington, Seven-oaks, Kent, James Allan, Solicitor and Banker, Elgin, N.B., to Blanche, second daughter of Andrew Nicol, of Dimbula, Ceylon.

CAMPBELL-HALL—June 13, at St. Helier's parish church, Jersey, Henri Montgomery Campbell, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Captain H. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mildred Marzetti, daughter of H. J. Hall, Esq., of St. Helier's, Jersey.

CHAPMAN-McNAIR—June 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Cheddar, Somerset, Walter John Chapman, Esq., of Wells, Somerset, to Flora Alice, daughter of the late Colonel Robert McNair, the 73rd Bengal Native Infantry.

CHURCH-HAMILTON—At Pau, France, at the British Vice-Consulate, and at Trinity Church, William Napier Church, Esq., son of John Church, Esq., late Vice-Consul, to Charlotte Helen, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel George J. Hamilton, Commanding 2nd Scottish Rifles, India.

FAWCUS-SLEMAN—July 3, at the parish church of Saint Andrew Under-shaft, Leadenhall-street, London, John Lange Fawcus, U.C.S.I., of Bahraich, Oude, India, son of the late John Fawcus, J.P., Tyne-mouth, to Celia, second daughter of the late Richard Sleman, F.R.C.S., of Tavistock, Devon.

GOSDEN-BABOT—June 23, at St. Mathew's Church, Laramje, Wyoming, U.S.A., Percy James, son of James Gosden, Glenrose, Tooting, to Marion (Marie), youngest daughter of J. C. Babot, late Commanding P. and O. S.N. Company.

HARRISON-QUINT—July 4, at the Oratory, South Kensington, Gilbert Harwood Harrison, Royal Engineers, elder son of Sir Henry Harrison, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily Rosina Quint, daughter of Charles Quint, Esq., of New York, and niece and adopted child of Albert à Beckett, Esq., of 6, Brompton-square.

MILLER-LYALL—July 4, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, John Ontario Miller, of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Evelina, daughter of Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B.

ODGEN-BARNETT—June 20, at the parish church, Broxbourne, Charles Edwin Odgen, of Highbury-crescent, N., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ebenezer Barnett, of Hoddesdon, and formerly of the East India House.

TRITTON-JULLION—At St. Mary's, Gateshead-on-Tyne, by the Rev. George Philpot, Rector of Gorton, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Reginald Martin, Rector of Greenstead, Colchester, and by the Rev. W. Moore Ede, Rector of St. Mary's, Gateshead, Seymour Biscoe Tritton, of Kanchrapara, Bengal, only son of Colonel F. B. Tritton, of Leamington, to Alice May, third daughter of the late Louis Jullion, Esq., Ph.D., of Belle View, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

DEATHS.

ABNEY—June 30, at Willeslie House, Agnes Matilla, the wife of Captain W. de W. Abney, C.B., R.E.

ARBUTHNOT—July 4, at Clapham, William Henry Arbuthnot, Madras

Civil Service, retired, eldest son of the late William Urquhart Arbuthnot, of Bridgen-place, Bexley, aged 53.

COOKE—June 29, at Newmill, Elgin, N.B., Jessie Johnston Inglis, widow of Lewis A. Cooke, late of Elgin and Tirthoot, Bengal, aged 71.

CODRINGTON—July 1, at Exmouth, Colonel Edward Christopher Codrington, late Bengal Staff Corps, only son of the late Captain Christopher Codrington, E.I.C.S., after a long illness, after 50.

HUNTINGDON—April 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Frances Isabella Huntingdon, widow of the late John A. Napier, of Ceylon, aged 69.

INGLIS—July 4, at Inverness, Colonel H. Inglis, of Kingsmills, late of the Madras Light Cavalry, aged 86.

NAPIER—July 2, at 9, Wilkinson-street, Albert-square, Clapham-road, after years of suffering, Alexander Melville, eldest son of the late John A. Napier, of Ceylon, aged 49.

REID—July 6, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Lieut. William Crawford Reid, R.N., the sixth son of the late Lestock Robert Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service, and of 122, Westbourne-terrace, aged 36.

SHEKLETON—July 4, at 30, St. John's-park, Ryde, Major-General Joseph Shekleton, R.A. (late Bombay), suddenly.

SMITH—June 30, at Ferriby, East Yorks., Hester, widow of the late Edmund Smith, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, aged 71.

STEER—July 1, at The Manor House, Sutton, near Hounslow, Charles Steer, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 78.

WRIGHT—July 3, at Cunningham Villa, Dunbar, N.B., Henry Gore Wright, Esq., late of Shahpore, India.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—June 12, near the Marine Lines Station, Sonapore, the wife of Mr. John J. Butler, of the Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

CORBETT—June 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. T. Corbett, Postmaster, of a son.

COX—June 13, at Ranchi, the wife of G. W. S. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

BROWNE—June 10, at Murree, the wife of G. Browne, Border Regiment, Sealkote, of a son.

HAMMOND—June 7, at Murree, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Hammond, V.C., of a daughter.

MARTINDALE—June 6, at Peshin, the wife of A. H. T. Martindale, M.C.S., Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, of a daughter.

MONTANARO—June 28, at Aurungabad, Deccan, East Indies, the wife of Lieut. Arthur Forbes Montanaro, Royal Artillery, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

RANT—June 8, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. J. Rant, 12th Royal Lancers, of a daughter.

RIVETT-CARNAC—June 14, at Kurseong, the wife of J. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DE VIDA-DE SOUZA—June 4, at St. Peter's, Bandora, Mr. Nicholas Norbert DeVida, Chief Clerk, Steamship Survey Department, Port Office, to Miss Mary Emily, second daughter of Dr. Philip Clement DeSouza, Member of the Municipal Corporation, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Severr deCarvalho, of Oporto.

IRVINE-FOSTER—June 4, at Ajmere, A. A. Irvine, Travelling Auditor, Indian Midland Railway, to Blanche Isabel, daughter of W. Foster, Esq., of Ajmere.

KEITH-BEN-WILLIAMS—June 8, at Mussoorie, Mr. C. S. Keith, 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, to Constance Josephine Ellen, daughter of Colonel Ben-Williams, C.B., Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

PIKE-GORDON—June 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, Herbert W. Pike, B.C.S., eldest son of Thelwell Pike, M.D., Malvern, to Effie Beatrice, eldest daughter of D. Clunes Gordon, Allahabad. (By telegram.)

DEATHS.

BROOKING—At Deesa, at the residence of her son-in-law, Sergeant-Major Allin, R.A. Camp, Louisa Brooking, relict of the late W. J. Brooking, and daughter of the late J. P. Murray, Royal Navy, Devon, aged 69.

GENGE—April 30, accidentally killed by an avalanche of snow in Cashmere, Surgeon R. E. Genge, British Medical Service, aged 24.

HART—June 12, at Calcutta, J. Hart, Esq., Solicitor, aged 49.

MENDONZA—June 14, at Mazagon, Bombay, Mr. J. J. Mendonza, late Head Librarian, Royal Asiatic Society, aged 64.

MULRONEY—June 11, at Byculla, from dentition, James Clarence, the infant son of the late Henry Mulroney, Medical Service.

THE average time occupied in the transmission of messages from Calcutta to the United Kingdom by the Indo-European Telegraph Company during the last fortnight in May was 57 minutes.

MR. G. HENNESSY, Muttrapur, writes to the *Englishman*.—As there has been a good deal of discussion about the length of a tiger, it might interest some of your sporting readers to learn that a tigress measuring 9 ft. 10 in. from nose to tip of tail, measured between the ears and along the back, was killed by me on the 24th inst. in the Malda district. The tigress was measured four times in the presence of Messrs. E. B. Harris, O. Warner, and H. Clogstoun, and the skin, which is now before me, measures 11 ft. 6 in.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

BY ONE IN THE ARMY.

THE question of temperance among soldiers and how to promote habits of moderation in our thirsty troops, has excited considerable attention during the past ten years. Societies, such as the Good Templars and the Abstinence Association, founded by Gelson Gregson, have been started and worked with continuing success. Still I fancy several important aids in this good work have been ignored, or have not made themselves apparent to the apostles of tea and mineral waters. The first question to be considered is "Why do soldiers become abstainers?" The true answer may not be palatable to army chaplains or zealous Wesleyan ministers, still you cannot go "agin" facts. Out of a hundred men who go on "the tack"—thus leaving off drink is called by the inmates of the barrack room—five may do so from really conscientious motives, regarding intoxication as a crime; ten more have their health in view, abstaining through fear of sickness; the remaining seventy-five only forsake the canteen for the coffee-shop for the purpose of saving money. These latter would infinitely prefer drinking to non-drinking, were it not a matter of rupees, annas and pies. Say a man has been in trouble, got fined for drunkenness, and is generally down on his luck; promptly he avows his intention of joining the ranks of the reclaimed, purchases a temperance ticket, and for the next two or three months scrapes and saves like a veritable Harpagon. The fine is paid off, he most probably has become the owner of a watch and other useful articles, and has by him a nice little sum of ready money. Alas! the old Adam asserts himself, he has the means of amply gratifying the longing for drink which he has controlled of late; so he repairs to the canteen, indulges in a regular orgie among his friends (for the news quickly spreads that Jack, Bill, or Tom has "broken the tack"), and the next day the watch is sold to some prudent teetotaler, and he continues frequenting the bar until lack of funds compels him to stop, when he will in a benumbed fashion declare his resolution of taking another ticket. There are plenty of men in every regiment who, without belonging to either of the Societies I have mentioned, are yet strict abstainers, or if they drink at all do so in moderation; to such men all honour is due. The Good Templars, in my humble opinion, affect too much mystery, and see harm when it exists not, to become very popular with Tommy Atkins, who has a keen perception of humbug. A bill sent to a Good Templar by the Secretary of his Lodge for the sum of one rupee amused the writer not a little by the way in which it concluded. After stating how the debt was incurred, and requesting a prompt settlement of the same, came the words (it was on a printed form), "yours in Faith, Hope, and Charity." How sublimely touching! Faith in the man who owed the rupee being perfectly solvent; Hope that he would pay up at his earliest opportunity; and Charity in the event of his sticking fast to the "dib," and neglecting to forward it to the Secretary. Dancing and theatrical entertainments are forbidden to soldiers who become Good Templars—how such a decree promotes the cause of Temperance, I confess I cannot comprehend. The system introduced by the present Commander-in-Chief is doing more towards inducing the soldier to leave off the degrading vice of habitual drunkenness than all the Good Templar Lodges between Cape Comorin and Peshawur. In place of a dingy room, its only furniture a few deal tables and forms, with no amusement to beguile away an hour, and serving merely as a temple of Bacchus, we can now perceive a clean, well-lit up, cheerful apartment, probably boasting of a stage at one end, and piano on which accompaniments are played for those who choose to sing or to shake their feet in a step dance. The longer hours (especially of an evening) that a canteen is opened, the less drunkenness there is in a regiment; nor is the reason of this hard to discover. No private soldier can afford to establish himself as a fixture in the canteen and drink persistently for three hours or more; his pay cannot support such a strain upon it. Moreover, when restricted to a certain period for indulgence in malt liquor, he strives with mistaken zeal to consume as much as possible during that period; when conscious that he will have no difficulty in procuring drink during the evening, he has a game of cricket or a stroll, only entering the Canteen later on to quench his thirst, not to get intoxicated. The selling of a pint of beer in the coffee-shop to men having suppers there is an excellent move in the right direction, although I believe it has excited the wrath of the Rev. Gelson Gregson. That divine, entirely forgetting the hearty co-operation of the military authorities with his Temperance movement, nor remembering the free passage home granted to him by the Indian authorities, has chosen to sulk, like Achilles in his tent, and withhold all aid to the scheme of an amalgamated Reading Room, Canteen, and Coffee shop. Not content with this, he has inveighed in the columns of "On Guard," the organ of the Soldiers Abstinence Association, against soldiers being allowed the services of cooks, barbers, boot-wallahs, and even bhistics, on the ground of their encouraging idleness among the rank and file. If the

reverend gentleman were deprived of the use of his domestics, would he not ventilate his grievances in glowing language? If it is hard for those accustomed to ease to have to rough it, surely it is even worse for those inured to hardships, the being denied a few paltry indulgences, for which be it remembered they pay out of their private means. *Ne sutor ultra crepidem.* By all means let Temperance reformers strive to redeem the British soldiers from their besetting sin, to wit drunkenness; and before commencing a crusade against the mode of Indian barrack life, let them remember a proverb concerning stones and edifices of glass.

GOORKHA GALLANTRY.

In the attack against the party commanded by Major Battye, in which that officer and his friend Captain Urmston lost their lives, it appears that the Goorkhas behaved with great bravery, especially a Native officer, Subahdar Kishnibir, who has already been decorated three times with the Order of Merit for Conspicuous Gallantry. The *Times* of Monday last publishes a telegram, giving full details of the attack. It appears that on approaching Chitabat heavy firing was opened on the advanced guard, which was accompanied by Major Battye and Captain Urmston. On its being reported that a Havildar with the rear-guard had been wounded, Major Battye and Captain Urmston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy. The fire now became very heavy, and Major Battye ordered the Goorkhas to retire on a village occupied by the advanced guard. The jungle here was very thick, and while retiring Captain Urmston was severely wounded with an axe in the left shoulder. Shortly after this Subahdar Kishnibir heard the bugler boy calling out for assistance, and exclaiming that the Major was attacked. On rushing up the Subahdar saw Major Battye, severely wounded, defending himself. The Subahdar dashed in and drove his sword with both hands through the chest of the assailant, who dropped dead. Seizing Major Battye's arm, Kishnibir led him off, but after a few steps Major Battye fell.

Large numbers of tribesmen now surrounded their small party, cutting off retreat in every direction, save down a precipitous khud. A dash was made upon Captain Urmston. The subahdar shouted, "Fight bravely, my children; do not desert your English officers! If you must die, let some of these dogs die with you!" The Sepoys fought staunchly together until Major Battye and Captain Urmston were both dead. The subahdar, who had exhausted his rifle ammunition, discharged his remaining revolver cartridges, and shouted, "Both the officers are dead; now you may save your own lives!" He then, with the two surviving sepoy, jumped down the khud, and eventually managed to rejoin the main force. He was badly wounded. A bullet had passed through his thigh, and he had a gash on the head and a disabled arm. Nevertheless, he insisted on marching back with the force to recover the bodies of Major Battye and Captain Urmston. The Sepoys accordingly fought their way back, and eventually carried off their dead, and succeeded in returning late in the evening to Oghi Fort.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

What is believed to be a deliberate attempt to wreck and loot a goods train is reported from Bir on the Jabalpur line of the G.I.P. Railway. Unfortunately, the attempt was partially successful, for a passenger train was thrown off the rails, causing considerable delay to traffic, though resulting in little injury either to rolling stock or passengers. It appears that a rail had been torn up, and the train which left Bombay at 7.30 A.M. May 31, was the first to travel over that portion of the line. It consisted of nineteen vehicles, inclusive of fourteen third-class carriages. The train left Khundwa punctually for Jabalpur. It arrived there at 3.19, leaving again at 3.24. Shortly before mileage 373 was reached speed was slackened, preparatory to stopping at Bir station. Here the engine suddenly left the rails, and dragged the fourteen third-class carriages after it, before it could be brought to a standstill. A rail on the left side of the down line had been removed, and the train was disabled. Information was speedily conveyed to Bir and transmitted to Khundwa. Breakdown gangs were speedily on the spot, and by ten o'clock in the morning the train was able to proceed on its journey. Goods traffic was, as a consequence, seriously delayed, the line here being single; but through traffic was resumed before the Jabalpur mail passed the station on Friday afternoon. None of the vehicles were injured. It is stated that other attempts have been made to derail the trains on the G.I.P. Railway, and the theory the officials are compelled to adopt is that the intention is to loot trains carrying grain, which at this time of the year are especially numerous. In this particular instance it is assumed that the intention had been to derail a grain-laden train, but

that the would-be wreckers, miscalculating or improperly knowing the time at which the goods trains pass, had plucked up the rail in the night to find to their disappointment that the train they brought to a standstill contained a sufficient number of people to oppose their operations had any attempt to loot been then essayed. Strict inquiries are being made by the Railway Police, but as yet, no arrests have been made. It is a matter for gratulation that the passengers escaped with only a slight shaking from what might have proved a most disastrous affair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—July 1, Ganges (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—June 28, Pallas (s), Liverpool; July 5, City of London (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 5, Shannon (s), Bombay.
MADRAS.—June 28, Jumna (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Thames*, from London, July 19; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cable, Mr. Boorman, Mr. J. R. Chater, Mr. G. McCausland, Mr. T. Thompson. *From Brindisi*: Major Sawyer, Capt. Bunney, Mr. H. B. Knorals, Mr. Hill, Capt. Dunlop, Lady Plowden, Rev. A. G. Lewes, Major Gompertz, Capt. Ind, Mr. H. Guinness, Mr. Wynch, Mr. Stockwell, Surg.-Major Stewart.
For Malta: Corpl. Hyalop, Mr. T. J. Dickinson, Capt. R. J. Bramley.

For Gibraltar: Mr. A. D. Shaw.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, July 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Bennett, [the four Misses Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Hiller.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, July 26; from Marseilles, August 2.

For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Mr. F. Kinsman. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Brittain.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, August 2; from Brindisi, August 13.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Mr. J. R. Hockly. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. J. Homajee, Rev. W. Covington, Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mrs. Bryson and two children, Mr. B. Gray, Mr. Llewellyn.
For Malta: Mr. T. Smith.
For Gibraltar: Brig.-Surg. Warren.
For Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, August 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Ward.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Capt. H. N. Webb, Bishop of Bombay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French.
For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Primley, Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Mrs. L. K. Laurie, Col.

and Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Miss Adams, Mr. T. Williams, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Maseyt, Mr. Sassoon.
For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Poke, Mrs. and Miss Grimley. *From Marseilles*: Mrs. R. J. Bruce and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Smeaton, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd. *From Naples*: Hon. E. J. Mills, Sir J. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. G. J. Leeson. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Miss J. C. Preston, Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. Anderson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. D. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. W. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Col. Bushman, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr. Thomson, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail July 4.

For Bombay: Mr. Toulmin, Mr. W. P. Gardiner.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail July 13.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Wright, Mr. A. H. Clarke, Mr. H. Lucas.
For Pondicherry: Miss Hooper.
For Madras: Col. Cotton, Mr. Thos. Charney.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Crews.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail July 27.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Mackintosh, Mr. R. J. Chun.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail August 23.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse, Mr. E. V. Duppen.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Master, Lieut. M. L. Shipway.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Berenice*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail from Liverpool, July 14.

To Suez: Mr. E. Galloway.
To Colombo: Mr. Gregory, Mr. W. F. Robertson Reid.
To Calcutta: Mrs. E. Richardson.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail from Liverpool, July 23.

To Madras: Miss Wells.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailed from Liverpool, June 30.

To Colombo: Mr. J. Whitworth, Sergeant-Major Frith and family.
To Madras: Mrs. Abed and children and ayah.
To Calcutta: Mr. Wm. Davidson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Captain Mudie, from London, June 1; at Bombay June 17.

From London: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hore, Colonel Watson, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Mr. E. Longe, Mr. A. Sawyer, Mr. H. Harwood, Mr. R. Harwood, Mr. G. Houghton, Mr. W. Barlow, Mr. G. Dove, Mrs. Hill and infant, Mrs. Miles and infant, Mrs. Cates, infant and child, Mrs. Walsh and child, Mrs. G. Tell, Miss E. Bassett, Miss Dulling, Surg.-Major Churchill, Surgeon and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Surgeon J. S. Edge.
From Brindisi: Mr. E. A. Barnes, Mr. C. Cavendish, Mr. F. Reid, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Mr. T. Harris, Mr. G. W. Place, Mr. E. H. May

Mr. McKellar, Mr. S. Dragoon, wife, and two children, General Channer, Captain Hanwell.
From Gibraltar : Rev. M. Alvares.
From Aden : Mr. and Mrs. Muncherjee and two infants.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Britannia*, Capt. Murray, at Brindisi, June 21.

From Colombo : For London : Mr. Eskridge, Mr. J. Deane, Mr. Megginson, Mrs. Sinclair and infant.

From Brindisi : Mr. Mull, Mr. Swahoda, Mr. Summers, Mr. T. C. Yates, Mr. Halliday, Capt. Sutherland, Surg.-Major Gardner, Lieut. Pemberton, Mr. Shervan, Mr. Sancton Brown. For Marseilles : Mrs. and Miss Gibbon. For London : Mr. R. L. Stewart, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. D. Mitchell, Mrs. Lindsay and two infants, Mr. W. Chadwick, Mr. C. Matthews, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Bosier, Mr. Unwin, Mr. Breham.

From Aden : For London : Sergeant Groves, Mrs. Groves.

From Ismailia : For London : Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Miss Carlisle, Major Pattinson.

From Port Said : For London : Corpl. Scott, Mr. W. H. Walpole, Mrs. Marish, two Misses Scott, Mr. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Dr. Worthington, Corpl. Fasson, Miss Duncan, Mrs. W. E. Hughes.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. Webber, at Marseilles, June 24.

From Colombo : For London : Mr. Rowan.

From Bombay : Mr. McAndrew, Mr. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ashpita, Mr. Le Geyt, Major Maltby, Mr. C. Wilson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, June 19 ; Calcutta, June 7 ; Madras, June 17.

For London : Deputy Surgeon-General Brooke Smith, Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., Capt. G. S. Nicholson and Mrs. Nicholson, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Col. R. H. Inglis, Mr. Dearlove, Mr. Johnson, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. Prest, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Ward.

For Brindisi : Mr. Jungheim, Lieut. R. McGildowney.

For Marseilles : Mr. A. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. Doran, Rev. J. Milne Rae, Mrs. Humphreys and daughter, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. Edward Baker, Mr. E. G. H. Loughton, Dr. R. C. Gordon Dill.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. Hazelwood, at Brindisi.

From Bombay.—Capt. Morrison, Lieut. Picot, Capt. Gardner, Mr. J. Kirk, Mr. A. J. Freeman, Mrs. Freeman, Surg.-Gen. Roe, Mr. Stanley Clarke, Capt. Freeman, Col. Clements, Mr. F. S. Lely, Brig.-Gen. Wolsley, Mr. Johns, Mr. S. G. and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. G. Salinger, Mr. Reuss, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. W. P. Symonds, Mr. E. M. Pedder, Col. Benson, Lieut. Jessel, Capt. Haggard, Surg.-Major H. Gardner. For London : Mrs. Molloy, Mr. Christette, Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, Mr. H. F. Grant, Mr. A. V. Jenner, Major Hammond, Surg. Crofts, Mr. E. H. Marrett, Mr. Bull, Mr. Kennedy, Capt. Bennett, Mr. F. H. Elderton, Mrs. P. Reilly, Lieut. C. Bodderley, Mrs. G. Spencer and infant, Mr. M. Cook, Mr. J. Jack, Mr. A. Keith, Mr. W. Prentice, Mr. G. Hampton, Mr. R. Grant, Capt. Mackerness, Mr. J. Darling, Mr. W. S. Attenboro, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. E. Pottinger.

From Aden : For London : Col. Sonnell, Lieut. Prichard, Major W. Osborne.

From Suez : For London : Mr. Whetherly, Captain Chitty.

From Ismailia : For London : Miss Anderson, Corporal Reid.

From Port Said : For London : Rev. F. W. Strange, Mrs. Strange and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Royle and child, Miss M. B. Fraser, Mrs. Lang Anderson, Mr. Grant, Miss Wells, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Mrs. C. Royle, Miss Lavering, Miss Wells, Sergeants Wills, Davis, Lawler, Mash, Hillman, Corporal Turner.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Edwards, from London, July 5 ; from Brindisi, July 16.

For Bombay : Mr. E. F. Allum, Capt. Fenton, Miss E. Galloway, Mr. J. H. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Acklom, Mrs. Street, Dr. Hall, Surg. Saunders, Mr. Priak, Mr. Edward, Mr. Morrison, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Matthews, Major Corbett, Col. Harrison. From Brindisi : Mr. G. P. Clerk, Mr. Bulkerly, Mr. A. B. Barnard, Mr. H. Mainwaring, Mr. G. Bower, Major D. Robertson, Dr. Hudson, Mr. Finucane, Mr. W. Gaye, Capt. Muir, Col. R. M. B. Thomas, Mr. N. Stevens, Mr. C. E. Ross, Lieut. R. D. Petrie, Sir A. Collins, Mr. W. A. Benson, Col. J. Stewart, Rev. J. F. Scobell, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. Jackson, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Forbs.

For Malta : Lieut. Walker-Leigh, Mr. E. F. Taylor, Major R. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Danks, Mr. Vickery.

For Gibraltar : Lieut. Dallas, Miss Pilpin, Miss Bryant, Major Darley, Mr. Napper, Mr. Taylor.

For Aden : Lieut. J. W. Stirling, Mr. Hutchison.

For Port Said : Mrs. Alcott.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Alderton, from London, July 6.

For Calcutta : Mr. W. W. Mackintosh, Mr. J. J. Smith, Mr. G. Neville, Mr. Weynton, Mr. Mackay. From Brindisi : Mr. D. Hynd.

For Ismailia : Lieut. C. V. Hall.

For Port Said : Surgeon W. Kiddle.

For Colombo : Mr. Fonnereau.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, from Liverpool, June 30.

For Karachi : Mrs. Johnstone.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Olyde*, Capt. W. H. Mudie, June 26.

For London : Dr. W. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. R. Davidson.
For Brindisi : Mr. E. C. Cox, Capt. P. E. Henderson, Mr. J. Leask.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 3.

For London : Mr. R. McClay, Capt. G. Davidson.

For Brindisi : Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Stead.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. R. Stewart, July 10.

For London : Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. French Brewster, Mr. A. Hervey, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Dr. Birch, Miss Birch.

For Brindisi : Mr. Scotts, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Prescott, Mr. T. L. Winter, Mr. F. B. Mulock, Mr. P. Wagstaffe.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 17.

For London : Mr. Towers, R.M.

For Brindisi : Surgeon-Major Spencer, Mr. H. M. Parish, Mr. H. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Barron, Lieut. W. Jones.

For Marseilles : Colonel W. G. Heavisdale.

Per s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, July 24.

For London : Mr. E. Dobbs.

For Brindisi : Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jordan, Mr. F. L. Brown Hon. S. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull and infant.

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7.

For Brindisi : Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford.

For London : A. H. Morris.

Per s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. S. Seaton, August 21.

For London : Mr. R. Giles, Mr. E. Giles.

MANY of the ex-Princes and Ranis of Nepal are settling down in Benares. One Rani, who is believed to be a daughter of the late Jung Bahadur, has just purchased some extensive house property. She has also imported some splendid horses.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were unaltered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2 11-16 to 2 13-16 x new, Nundydroog 20s. to 22s., Indian Consolidated 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Ooregum 11s. to 12s., ditto Preference 11s. to 12s., Devala-Moyar 3s. to 4s., Nine Reefs 7s. to 8s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company informed us on Friday that they have received a telegram dated the 6th July, giving last month's return of gold as follows :—"2,044 tons of quartz produced 1,877 ozs. of gold, also 103 ozs. obtained from tailings." It will be remembered that the return for the previous month was :—"2,225 tons of quartz produced 2,218 ozs. of gold ; also 88 ozs. obtained from tailings."

HIGH COURTS IN INDIA.—The Secretary of State for India, Viscount Cross, has introduced a Bill for constituting and also for extending the jurisdiction of High Courts of Judicature in India. The Bill empowers the Queen to establish by letters patent a High Court of Judicature for any portion of the territories within Her Majesty's dominions in India not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court. A new High Court would consist of a Chief Justice and such number of other Judges as the Queen may think fit to appoint, with the same qualifications as are required in persons to be appointed to the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Authority is also given to the Queen to enlarge and extend, by Order in Council, the limits of the territorial or personal jurisdiction of any High Court of Judicature for the time being established in India, so as to include therein any part of the territories within Her Majesty's dominions in India not included within the limits of the jurisdiction of another High Court. Power is also conferred on such local authority as the Governor-General of India in Council may at any time nominate for the purpose to direct at what places within the local jurisdiction a High Court or any of its Judges shall sit, for the purpose of hearing such cases as, being within the Court's jurisdiction, the local authority may direct. It is expressly declared that nothing in the Bill is to interfere with the powers of the Governor-General of India in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

A REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Edwin Phillips, Anglo-Burman headmaster of the vernacular school at Allamyo, has discovered a rare remedy for hydrophobia and snake-bite. It consists of a root "which gives instant relief from both sufferings." The discoverer, we are told, is "ready to produce testimonies from those who have been cured by the use of the root."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	99½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	93	to	53½
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	105	to	—
Gooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	860
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	893
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	82½
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	235
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	190
Breul's Calcutta Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	50	505
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,150
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,250
Fraser ...	all	80	520
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangnum ...	450	45	960
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mufussil Co. ...	400	55	410
Mummar M. ...	all	40	187
New Berar ...	500	60	520
New Indian ...	125	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	290
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Shah & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,200
Shud ...	750	75	430
Wolkart ...	500	45	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr.ct.	570
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	30	—
Bhowanigur Mills ...	1,000	20	860
Bombay United ...	500	35	1,010
Central India ...	500	20	635
Cooria Mills ...	all	—	—
D. Spinning ...	1,000	75	1,000
Dhruv Mills ...	all	25	760
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	630
Franchise Potit ...	400	20	290
Golan Bala ...	1,000	40	785
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	60	770
Hindustan ...	1,000	30	770
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	20	675
Hyderabad Spinning ...	500	70	1,285
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	670
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jorraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,120
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	680
Khatko Maokunjee ...	1,000	20	635
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,075
Mahadumee ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,300
Mazagon ...	250	9	160
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,510
Naigam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	710
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parrell ...	400	—	190
People of India ...	500	80	80
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sassoon ...	1,000	60	1,190
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	50	610
Sunderland ...	500	20	200
Southern India ...	250	—	255
Southern Maharashtra ...	1,000	35	400
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	50	670
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	136-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	190
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	98
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,075
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karchoo Laning and Shipping ...	500	155
Kemp & Co. ...	175	370
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	120
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	18
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,200
Thacker and Co. ...	all	203

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—June 15.

F.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	99 15 to
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—
1½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 12 to 101	4
1½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105 6 to —	—
1½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	105 6 to —	—
1½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	105 12 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106 4 to —	—
6 of 1873 (1908) ...	105 4 to —	—
6 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	105 4 to —	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	105 8 to —	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	105 12 to —	—
1½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99 8 to —	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 196
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	932 to —
Bank of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Dalhi and London ...	£25	140 to —
Himalaya ...	100	123 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	117 to —
National of India ...	£12½	135 to —
Rohilkund Kumon ...	100	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	100 to —
Arkan Oil Co. ...	Rs 5	Nominal.
Astatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	170 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	100 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,640 to —
B. Barnagunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	16 to —
Do. D. deferred B. Shares ...	£1	8 to —
Bongal Mills ...	£100	1,600 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	305 to —
Bowraoh Cotton Mills ...	100	64 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	82 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	172 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	98 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	120 to —
Curew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	98 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	80 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	128 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	63 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	206 to 208
Gourapore ...	100	121 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to 87
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	115 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	118 to 119
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	238 to —
Murre Brewery ...	100	155 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	125 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	97 to —
New Beorbhoom Coal ...	100	125 to —
Ramkisthore Press ...	100	36 to —
Ranagunge Coal Association ...	100	60 to —
Riverside Press ...	90	71 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seepore Jute Manufactory ...	100	88 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	69 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	108 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amlicle ...	100	70 to —
Acrittupore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to —
Assam ...	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	97 to 90
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	50 to —
Do. contributory ...	80	40 to —
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	198 to 200
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to —
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	98 to 100
Central Cachar ...	200	120 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	82 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	41 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	23 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to —
Coocheola (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	87 to 88
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	45 to —
Derna Doon ...	100	45 to —
Desai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	72 to 74
Dhunnuri ...	100	95 to —
Dhurring (Assam) ...	100	54 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	44 to 45

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	130	69 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	190 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	17 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to —
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	115 to —
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	51 to —
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	500	450 to —
Indian Terai ...	—	— to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheori Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kalachorra (Cachar) ...	100	— par
Kangra Valley ...	100	55 to —
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	13 to —
Kunchupore (Cachar) ...	100	113 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	98 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	— to —
Kursong and Terai ...	100	210 to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	38 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	60 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	120 to —
Loobah ...	27½	5 to —
Lower Assam ...	£10	65 to —
Luckinpor (Assam) ...	100	19 to 20
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	— to —
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	26 to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	90	23 to —
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
Moran (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	90	100 to —
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	— to —
Do. contributory ...	—	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Gholi Ghat (Assam) ...	80	100 to —
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Nutanpor (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	100	55 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	40 to —
Fattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	— to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	103 to —
Sapakati ...	56	4-5 disct.
Second Mutual Cachar ...	—	— to —
Seemah ...	100	53 to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	57 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	91 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	16 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	40 to —
Teendaran (Darjiling) ...	100	108 to —
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	104 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	150 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	£10	13 to —
Upper Assam ...	—	— to —

LONDON.—July 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	93½ to 97
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	106 to 109½
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1889-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	115 to 117
4 Do. ...	105 to 107
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	167 to 169
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1958 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	20½ to 20½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Pwim., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	103 to 105
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	136 to 138
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	23½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	25 to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	120 to 121
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	111 to 112
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	110 to 112
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	111 to 113

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JULY, 1888.

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Surveys, &c., &c.

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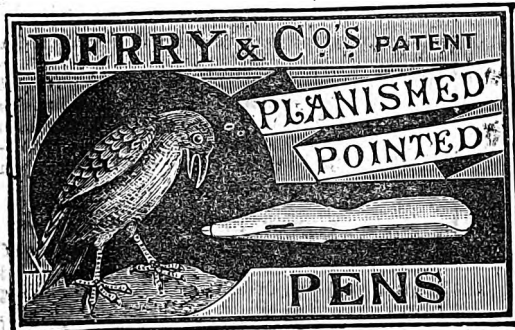
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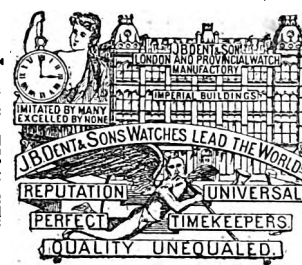
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 26th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 24th June; and from Calcutta to the 23rd June.

On the 17th June the Commander-in-Chief of India sent the following telegram to Count Seckendorff, Chamberlain to her Imperial Majesty the Empress Victoria, at Potsdam:—"The Army in India wish to express their heartfelt sorrow at the terrible affliction which her Imperial Majesty has sustained and of the great loss to Germany and Europe by the Emperor Frederick's death." The answer, dated from Friedenskirche, was from the Empress herself, and consisted of the simple words, "Grateful thanks."

On June 16th Lord Reay and the chief Civil and Military officers at Poona paid visits of condolence at the residence of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

A MEMORIAL service was held in Poona on the 18th June at the hour of the late Emperor's funeral. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Reay were present.

SALUTES were fired at all the naval and military stations throughout India on June 20th, in honour of the accession of the Queen-Empress.

THE farewell ball by the United Service Club, Simla, to the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin has been fixed for September 25th.

IT is expected that the new Viceregal palace at Simla will be occupied by his Excellency next month.

LORD CONNEMARA has been suffering from the effects of exposure to the sun.

INSPECTOR BOYD and three Native officers of the Calcutta Police have been committed for trial on a charge of torturing a Native boy to extort from him a confession of theft.

OWING to the continued fall in exchange the foreign telegraphic rates have been increased—European messages by three annas per word and other continents in proportion.

COLONEL W. H. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Bombay in succession to the late Sir Frank Souter.

IT has been decided to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E. The fund already exceeds Rs. 13,000.

EFFORTS are being made in Madras to raise Pacheppa's College to a first grade college, in order that the Hindus may obtain higher education free from mission influence.

THE Teheran Shahabul Railway, the first line in Persia, was opened on the 21st of June. Its entire length is but 15 kilometres.

MR. LARPENT, against whom serious charges were preferred in reference to his conduct as registrar of the Punjab University, has been dismissed the service.

In the N.W.P. High Court the marriage of Mr. William Jackson Hindlaugh, of the E.I. Railway, and Miss Ellen Prim, his deceased wife's sister, has been declared null and void.

BORING machinery for the Madras diamond fields has been received in India.

THE master of the British barque *Ganges*, which founded at the mouth of the Davy river, has been found guilty of negligence, and his certificate has been suspended for a year.

THE South Indian Railway is to be extended from Tinnevely, *via* Shencottah and Quilon, to Trivandrum.

THE Gilchrist Scholarship in India is to be continued.

THE charges against Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan and Morris of tampering with telegrams at Hyderabad have been withdrawn for want of evidence.

THE work of reviewing the opinions of the Local Governments on the Public Service Commission's Report, preparatory to the Government of India's despatch being submitted to the Secretary of State, is now proceeding at Simla.

THE sower of the 3rd Madras Cavalry who ran amuck at Secunderabad, killing two of the officers of his regiment, has surrendered.

H.H. THE AMEER has removed his camp lately to a place called Alliabab, near the tomb of the Emperor Baber, in Cabul, owing to ill-health, his old complaint, the gout, having returned.

MR. PLOWDEN, it is stated, is not likely to leave Cashmere for some little time to come, a difficulty apparently having arisen regarding the filling of the appointment temporarily.

THE heat in Calcutta this month (June) has reached the highest point registered by the Meteorological Department for that town.

ATTENTION has lately been directed to the necessity for a new Factory Act for India.

MR. BIGG WITHER is now in Simla on the subject of the petroleum deposits in Kelat. These, being in the open plains, are more accessible than those at Khotan.

THOUGH Sir Charles Bernard resigned the Civil Service some weeks ago, no formal intimation of the fact has as yet reached the authorities in this country. Thus, to them, he is still officiating Resident at Mysore, though practically no longer under their orders.

THE Government of India are now considering whether the policy of giving loans for what are known as local works may not be further developed. To begin with, entire control of these loans and advances will probably be entrusted to the Local Governments, who will be allowed to open a loan account with the Imperial Government, paying the latter four per cent. on all advances credited to them. The Government of India's interference will be limited to careful examination of outstanding advances in each Province, to prevent them becoming excessive.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the post of Resident in Cashmere has been offered to Colonel Gordon Young for four or five months, this temporary arrangement being the result of a compromise, as the Foreign Office wished to appropriate the post, but Sir Charles Aitchison urged that it ought to be held by a Punjab civilian. Later advices, however, state that the appointment has been given to Colonel Parry Nisbet.

THERE seems to be a conflict of opinions in India as to whether Major Battye and Captain Urmston were killed in British territory or not. The Lahore paper of June 23 gives the account of the incident as follows:—"The latest reliable information regarding the unfortunate incident on the Agror frontier which resulted in the death of two British officers shows that a party consisting of Major L. R. Battye, second in command of the 5th Gurkhas, with fifty-eight men of that regiment and nineteen police, left Berchar, a British outpost, early on the morning of the 18th, and ascended the spur of the Black Mountain on the base of which the post is situated, to examine the

water-supply. Instead of keeping within British territory the party crossed the border and were attacked at Chorkalan in independent territory by a party of Akazais, Khan Khel Hasanzais, and Purari Sayads. The British party was attacked in flank and rear as it descended a heavily-wooded hill spur. During the retreat Major Battye, Captain Urmston, a Gurkha havildar, a naik, a bugler, and two Gurkhas were killed. The bodies of the British officers were recovered; the others were left on the hill. On reaching the bottom of the hill the party received loyal assistance from British villagers.

THE *Pioneer*, however, says that "the attack was perfectly unjustifiable, as it occurred on our own ground. Major Battye did nothing to bring on the fighting, and the manner in which he and Captain Urmston came to meet their deaths was such as well befitted British officers."

THE same paper says:—"The statement of the Lahore paper that an expedition will be sent immediately against the Black Mountain tribes is incorrect. That such expedition must take place in the autumn is certain, the reluctance of the Government of India to move against the tribes on the Hazara border having at last given way. Some six or seven thousand men will presumably be required, and the commissariat and transport arrangements can be matured during the next three months."

THE Government of India, it is said, intend submitting proposals to the Secretary of State which will revolutionise the financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The idea is to carry decentralisation further by separating as far as possible the Provincial expenditure from the Imperial, and to empower Provincial Governments to raise by local taxation such funds as they may require for their special needs. Under this system each Province would in such a matter, say, as education have to trust entirely to its own resources. It remains to be seen if the proposed change will be acceptable to the India Office.

NOTES.

FROM India proper there comes but little eventful news this week, either by wire or post. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs an account of a brutal case of cruelty which is now being investigated before the Chief Magistrate, in which a Hindu girl of eleven years of age accuses her mother-in-law of branding her with a red-hot iron, because she used too much salt in a dish she was cooking. The girl was married, and her husband, it is stated, held her down, with the assistance of his brother, whilst his mother branded her. The correspondent telegraphs that the incident is "illustrative of the evils of child-marriage," and hopes "that the scandal caused by the case will support Rukhmabai's appeal for reform in the law." We fail to see the inference thus drawn. Carried to its legitimate conclusion, it would be an argument against marriage altogether if a wife, no matter what her age, be assaulted by her husband and mother-in-law. The arguments against the evils of child-marriage are surely weighty enough already without trying to find others in this sensational manner.

THERE has been a serious outbreak amongst the prisoners in the Darjeeling Jail, and, strange to add, an attempt at escape. We say strange, for an Indian jail has generally been the criminal's earthly Paradise, wherein he finds shelter, care, and comforts during his intervals of gang robbery or petty pilfering. Why should he wish to escape from the hospitality which a paternal Government insists shall always be shown to him? The threat of being "turned out" used always to allay discontent within prison walls in India, for as dear departed Ali Baba wrote:—"To be expelled from jail and driven like Cain into the rude and wicked world a wanderer, an outcast—this would be a cruel ban. Before such a presentiment the well-ordered mind of the criminal recoils with horror." In Amritsar Jail a pri-

soner has murdered a warder, but that is nothing; it is the desire to escape which is inexplicable.

THE latest telegraphic news from the Sikkim camp confirms the report of Thibetan reinforcements, but no further attack has been made on our position, although Gnatong is as usual "expecting a night attack." There is, however, a bit of humour in the telegram from the Calcutta correspondent. It is rumoured that the Thibetans applied to China for assistance, stating that they had defeated the British troops three times. The Chinese Government replied that, with such convincing proofs of their military superiority over the British, aid from China would appear to be entirely superfluous.

Does this humour come from China or from Calcutta?

If from the latter place it may be accepted as a proof that more genial weather reigns there now than when the present mail left. The heat then is described as having been terrific. Application had been made to temporarily close the law courts, and business had been almost suspended. We read that, "owing to the great heat, thousands of Natives resort to the river banks to sleep at night. On Saturday night an enormous number collected on the Strand, opposite the Mint. Before stretching themselves on the bare ground the majority plunge into the river." The *Patriot* says:—"The heat in Calcutta within the last few days has been such as the oldest residents cannot recall to mind. Cases of apoplexy and sunstroke have been numerous. The hospitals are crowded with patients suffering from the effects of excessive heat, and some deaths also have resulted."

REUTER telegraphs that "the Government has adopted a resolution on the subject of State education in India, which is regarded as calculated to benefit in a high degree the extension of education in that country. It recommends that wherever possible Government schools should be substituted for private ones, and that the education staff should be strengthened by the engagement of specialists in Great Britain. The resolution deals largely with the question of technical education, and urges that as a beginning an industrial survey should be made of each province. It also proposes that moral training should be provided by a moral text-book founded on natural religion."

THE Calcutta *Statesman* continues to attack all who are connected with what now generally goes by the name of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Scandal. But not content with denouncing Mr. Cordery for his belief in Abdul Huq, it brings forward a curious account of the late Resident's action with regard to another case, in which Major Nevill figured in a more than questionable way. The charges are so damaging but so distinctly formulated, that either Mr. Cordery or the Government, under whose orders he still is, must take notice of them. It will hardly do for him to follow Mr. Parnell's method of "contemptuous indifference."

YET this is the method which the Government of India commended to Sir Lepel Griffin when he asked that Government to prosecute his libellers in the Native Press. Sir Lepel has had to accept the official refusal, but he has not done so without a vigorous protest. A remarkable letter which he wrote to the Secretary to the Government of India from the Indore Residency before leaving is given in *extenso* by the *Pioneer*; but the concluding paragraph sums up its purport, and concentrates some very wholesome truths in a very able and concise way.

HERE it is:—"In conclusion, I would most respectfully invite the Government to consider that its policy of indifference to malicious libels on high officials is misunderstood by the people of India of high or low degree. They either believe that the libels are true, or that the Government is afraid to prosecute the Native Press which utters them. Whichever be their belief, it is equally injurious to the power and prestige of the Imperial Government—

more so than the open preaching of sedition. The surest foundation of our power in India is the general and well-founded confidence of the people in the justice, impartiality, and honesty of English officials; and if the Government allows this to be undermined, and treats this invaluable possession as of small account, and a thing unworthy of defence, it will lose its chief support in time of danger, while it will degrade the quality of its official class, for honourable men will hesitate to serve a Government which refuses to defend their honour." This is very plain and outspoken. Sir Lepel knows how to hit hard, and straight too.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

A resolution of the Financial Department deals with the accounts for the year 1886-87. The net result agrees closely with the Budget, but there are considerable differences in details. The revenue in India was Rs. 14,49,900 better than the Budget; the expenditure in India was Rs. 52,600 worse. The provincial adjustment was Rs. 10,11,100 worse; the net expenditure in England was Rs. 1,61,700 better. The exchange on English expenditure was Rs. 5,51,700 worse, making a final result of Rs. 3,800 worse than the Budget.

The following items of revenue were worse:—Opium, Rs. 2,84,624; State railways, Rs. 12,489.

Items better.—Salt, Rs. 2,65,144; excise, Rs. 2,40,874; telegraphs, Rs. 1,09,395; guaranteed railways, Rs. 5,13,616; army, Rs. 1,21,218; sundries, Rs. 2,01,853.

Items of expenditure worse.—Police, Rs. 2,67,197; marine, Rs. 1,55,436; army services, Rs. 13,32,116; special defence works, Rs. 1,23,110.

Items better.—Famine relief, Rs. 10,52,280; State railways working expenses, Rs. 3,49,211; buildings and roads, Rs. 2,62,511; sundries, Rs. 1,61,250.

The improvement in the Imperial revenue occurred chiefly in the receipts of the guaranteed railways, owing to the unexpected development of traffic, especially on the Great Indian Peninsula line. The excess of expenditure was due chiefly to the extended military operations in Upper Burma, and occurred under the heads of police, marine, and army. The charges for special defence works also contributed to the excess, as they were shown in the Budget outside the revenue account, but it was afterwards decided to charge them against the revenues of the year. On the other hand, the famine insurance grant was largely reduced.

In the provincial and local portions of the accounts there was an improvement in revenues of Rs. 8,60,900, chiefly under land revenue and excise, and a saving in the expenditure of Rs. 1,50,200, chiefly under buildings and roads, resulting in a total improvement of Rs. 10,11,100 in the balances at credit of provincial Governments. The Budget estimate was framed on the basis of an exchange of 1s. 6d., or £1 equals Rs. 13 1-3. The rate actually realised at which the English revenue and expenditure were brought to account was 1s. 5 4/8d., or £1 equals Rs. 13 7/8.

There was a severe fall in the price of Bengal opium, the average price obtained during the year being Rs. 1,123, against Rs. 1,200 in the Budget, and Rs. 1,235 and Rs. 1,296 actuals in the two previous years. The chests sold numbered 54,750, as against 55,500. The estimated deficiency, however, was supplemented by increased receipts from the duty on Malwa opium. There were imported from Bombay 39,745 chests, against 36,134, as estimated. The balance in the stock of Bengal opium on the 1st of April, 1887, was 79,455 chests.

Telegraphic communication between India and Australia is completely interrupted, as both the cables between Java and Port Darwin have been broken. It would seem desirable to carry out the project of connecting Western Australia with India direct, so as to avoid further interruption of this character.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 14.

The last official bulletin in regard to Upper Burma shows no material change in the condition of the province. Notwithstanding the large number of dacoits who recently surrendered in Minbu under the amnesty proclamation, disturbances have been renewed there. A gang of seventy dacoits have captured Segu, a police post, killing five Burman police, wounding five others, and carrying off some arms. In the

Upper Chindwin Valley a band of dacoits have burned the large village of Shekan. Mounted infantry and police have been sent in pursuit. Numerous dacoits are reported in various districts. The military police have had several successful encounters with dacoit bands, in which the police captured prisoners and arms.

Brigadier Steedman has returned from a tour of inspection in the Mogoung district. He reports that the post at Mogoung is well stockaded and safe. Four mountain guns have been sent there. Any attack on Mogoung during the rains is improbable. A detachment of Goorhas proceeding to Mogoung in boats was attacked by a band of dacoits, whom they repulsed.

Mr. Colquhoun has returned from Momeit, having organised the defence. It is hoped that this renders Momeit secure during the rains.

Southern Tenasserim continues in a disturbed and dangerous condition. A band of dacoits 200 strong is assembled in the hills near Tavoy. It is highly discreditable to the Local Government that Tenasserim, which has been sixty years British territory, and was always known as the most peaceable portion of Burma, should be allowed to continue for months in its present lamentable condition.

The settlement of claims against the late Burmese Government is proceeding slowly. M. Andriano, late Consul-General for Italy at Mandalay, has been granted Rs. 2,600 for ropes sold by him to the Burmese Government. M. Andriano claimed Rs. 12,400.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes the judgment of Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, on the death of Mr. Powell, who was recently killed by a Burmese villager. Mr. Hildebrand says:—

"I consider that the Ngammi man who killed Mr. Powell was justified in firing that shot to effect the release of his son-in-law. Even had his son-in-law not required his assistance, the fact of seeing his two sons illegally and with the grossest injustice butchered before his eyes would exonerate his hastily revenging their deaths on their murderers."

The *Rangoon Gazette* thus comments on this passage:—

"It practically amounts to giving leave to any semi-savage to shoot down British officers when he finds the latter arresting a relative in what he may consider an illegal manner."

Mr. Hildebrand's action has been approved by the Local Government, and the facts proved before him certainly called for strong comments.

A Burman residing in a suburb of Rangoon has been arrested this week. In his house were found documents and seals apparently proving him to be an emissary of the Mengwoon Prince. Among other papers discovered was a remarkable proclamation calling on all Burmans residing in Lower Burma in the districts traversed by the iron enemy—the Burma State Railways—to unite and make up for the want of foresight previously displayed, and assail the only vulnerable place in the power of the great enemy. The people living on the Prome and Tounghoo lines are exhorted to destroy the parts of the railway in their immediate neighbourhood. Special mention is made of mail trains, which are desired to be overturned and destroyed utterly. Some mystery exists as to the identity of the prisoner. It is alleged that he is an Alompra Prince.

It is unquestionable that a hostile and dangerous feeling is being developed among the people in several districts of Lower Burma. This is partly due to the harsh and unsympathetic manner in which the administration is carried on, but mainly to the manner in and extent to which punitive taxes are being imposed. These taxes, which are levied alike on innocent and guilty, have recently been inflicted in a wholesale manner for which there is no justification. This system is undoubtedly alienating large classes of people who have no sympathy with the dacoits, and causing many to listen readily to disloyal proposals. The local Press have remonstrated against the extent to which punitive taxes are being imposed.

The Government *Gazette* to-day announces the imposition of a further punitive tax of Rs.40,000 on the people of the Tharrawaddy district, which is one of the poorest in the province, and where the great bulk of the inhabitants are petty cultivators. Very heavy fines had been already imposed on this district. It is impossible for the people of Tharrawaddy to pay these fines and support themselves and their families. The *Rangoon Times* declares that the people of one village in Tharrawaddy were summarily fined Rs.200, because Deputy-Commissioner Young, an officer of six years' standing, considered the stockade round the village not sufficiently high. The Local Government deny that any illegal fines have been imposed by the Deputy-Commissioner. The Tharrawaddy rural police tax, of which no public notice was given, appears to be used as a means of inflicting severe fines on the most flimsy pretexts. The local Press comment on the fact that the party of punitive police who dacoited the village of Sembui, in Tharrawaddy, in May, and committed a murder, have not yet been punished.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

A TRADES MARK FOR INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper urges the local Chamber of Commerce to take action in securing a Trades Mark Act for India, but at the same time dreads the passing of a too stringent Act by "officials who in their utter ignorance of details may inflict an unmerited and onerous punishment on a developing branch of trade." The reference here is to the cotton industry, and there can be no doubt that too stringent regulations would undoubtedly have a bad effect; but the writer need have no anxiety about the action which the Legislative Department is likely to take in the matter. When the matter was under consideration some years ago the practical difficulties were found to be so great that the projected legislation was dropped with the consent of the mercantile community. If the Chambers of Commerce and other experts will now take a little trouble to point out where the shoe pinches, the Government of India will be only too glad to listen to their suggestions. There is no apprehension, as the Calcutta writer seems to think, of an Act being passed in Simla in such a way that it will escape effective criticism. What will probably be done is the drafting of an Act, and its formal introduction into the Legislative Council a month or two hence, in time to obtain the fullest expression of mercantile opinion upon it before the Council meets in Calcutta. Then, during the cold weather session, the Bill can be exhaustively discussed and finally passed in a shape which should be acceptable to manufacturers generally. Traders in England would undoubtedly welcome legislation in India, chiefly because unscrupulous firms on the Continent flood our markets with spurious articles, the English labels and trade marks being closely imitated, and only a letter in a well-known name being changed to give an appearance of honest trading. No regulations can be too stringent which shall put an end to imposture of this kind. This is a matter in which the Trades Associations might bestir themselves, for our retail dealers undoubtedly suffer serious losses by the bazaars being stocked with inferior goods, which are palmed off on purchasers as being of English manufacture.

THE HILLS SCANDAL.

(Englishman.)

Although the Bombay Government is in the habit of resorting to two hill stations—it used to have a third in Matheran—it only spent Rs. 19,000 on its hill emigration in 1885, or less than a fourth of the sum which the Bengal Government spent in its Darjiling account in the same year. The Finance Committee, however, is of opinion that the expenses of Bombay can be cut down to Rs. 5,000, and proposes to abolish allowances for residence at Poona, which is not, strictly speaking, a hill station, being "cheap and salubrious, and a favourite place of residence for Natives." Mr. Justice Cunningham maintains that the officials who go to Simla and other hill stations should forthwith have their salaries reduced by a third, as is done in the case of an officer who goes to Europe. "The unfavourable conditions of life in India no longer affect him, and it becomes equitable, accordingly, that he should be paid at a rate somewhat more like the European scale than that which prevails in India." This is the conclusion which the Government must inevitably accept, as the logical outcome of the argument in favour of the present system. The existing scale of pay was arranged solely with a view to Indian service and to continue the old rates of pay to officers in the hills is to discredit all recent profession of a desire to effect economy in the public service. It is impossible to read the report of the Finance Committee without feeling a consciousness of insincerity underlying the whole inquiry. The Committee, while mercilessly exposing the extravagant system of allowances to subordinates, are evidently haunted by a sense of the absurdity of the arrangement by which the greater evils are carefully removed beyond the reach of controversy. But, as Mr. Cunningham says, the movement to Simla takes place confessedly for the health, convenience, and gratification of the high officials. "The officials at Simla enjoy conditions of life which in many respects are more conducive to health than those of his own country, and thus escapes many of those serious privations and expenses with reference to which the scale of Indian salaries has been adjusted at rates greatly in excess of those which prevail in England." If the Government of India is earnest in its efforts to retrench, and at the same time desires to put an end to the open scandal attaching to the Simla system, it will recommend a reduction of the salaries of all officials serving in the hills. We do not suggest that a lower rate than that of England should be adopted, as Mr. Cunningham seems to think fair; but we are certain that, were the question to come before any impartial tribunal, the present

rate of pay would be unhesitatingly condemned. Probably if the Government knew how this matter is regarded by the Civil Service throughout India—that is, by the Civilians who have to support the heat and burden of an Indian career—it would be more inclined to listen to reason on the subject. It is to be hoped that the question will soon be brought before Parliament, and if this is done as a result of the recent inquiry it will readily be admitted that the Finance Committee did not sit in vain, and that the huge folios of the report are not a mere monument of barren and delusive toil.

ANOTHER HYDERABAD QUEER STORY.

The following narrative has been published by the *Statesman* with a request that all the newspapers in India shall reproduce it, so that the world may see what "Mr. Cordery is capable of doing on his own account, irrespective of Abdul Huq altogether":—

In February, 1885, a Mahomedan widow, named Bulsumbee the legal representative of Major Nevill's deceased butler, sued him before Mr. Van-Ingen, Judge of the Suburban Court at Hyderabad, for Rs. 5,000, being the balance alleged to be due for advances made by the deceased butler to the defendant's wife for housekeeping purposes. Mrs. Nevill went into the witness-box and swore positively that "she owed not a penny of the amount claimed;" and, in particular, that she had never given the late butler two promissory notes, for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,832 respectively, which the late butler's "abstract of account" recorded as having been executed by her, but which promissory notes, as well as the detailed "house account books," the widow had not been able to find among the deceased's effects. While thus denying the claim *in toto*, Mrs. Nevill accounted for her signature on a confirmatory memorandum filed by the widow, by swearing that it had been got from her by a trick, when she was too ill to know what she was doing. Major Nevill himself then entered the box and swore, "As far as I am aware I owe no money at all claimed in this suit." On this sworn testimony of the two Nevills the widow was about to lose her case, when through a further search being made in her house before the next hearing she found all the six detailed "house account books," which had been missing. These books supported in every detail the figures of the memorandum to which Mrs. Nevill had sworn that her signature had been obtained by fraud only. Nay more; along with the account books were found the originals of the two promissory notes which Mrs. Nevill had sworn she had never granted, and one of which was written bodily with her own hand.

The finding of this fresh evidence acted as a bombshell on both Major Nevill and his counsel. The latter promptly appeared in Court, with his client accompanying him, and declared that "Major Nevill and himself had examined the further exhibits which had now been filed, and that the result was to induce Major Nevill, with his entire approval, to cease further opposition to the claim;" the counsel added that Major Nevill was satisfied "that the balance signed for by Mrs. Nevill did actually represent the aggregate of the monthly balances shown in the books," and he, in consequence, handed to the widow's pleader "a cheque for the whole amount claimed, together with the cost of the suit."

This extraordinary confession of judgment, following on the defence which had been set up, created a painful impression, and naturally made the Hyderabad Government call for a report from the Judge who had tried the case. Mr. Van-Ingen reported very unfavourably as regards the character of the defence as originally set up and supported by evidence on oath. Meanwhile, an application was made for leave to prosecute Mrs. Nevill for perjury, and Major Nevill for abetment of perjury.

It so happened, however, at this stage, that two persons, a local newspaper proprietor and its editor, named respectively Edwards and Verner, published in their paper an article on the case, which went beyond the bounds of fair criticism. Major Nevill sued them criminally in the Bombay High Court. He, however, to the astonishment of the Court, proceeded to procure the formal acquittal of Verner—who was the admitted writer of the article—by offering no evidence against him. The remaining accused (Edwards) was also to the surprise of the Court then induced to plead guilty. There was thus no defence; and Major Nevill, with no one to cross-examine or contradict him, put before the High Court Judge *ex parte* a series of perfectly novel allegations as to the original case which he had himself so eagerly closed by confession of judgment in Hyderabad. The Judge with these *ex parte* allegations before him as evidence, naturally characterised as a fraudulent claim the self-same claim which, in the Hyderabad Court, both Major Nevill and his wife had admitted to be just, and had paid.

As soon as these proceedings were over, Mr. Cordery seems to have formed a determination to rescue Major Nevill from the stigma he was under by terrorising the Nizam's Minister

into showering rewards upon him, and punishing all those who had shown themselves favourable to the cause of the widow. Mr. Ali Abdulla, of the Stud Department, had assisted the widow with funds to carry on the prosecution, and Mr. Cordery at once decreed that he should be summarily dismissed and deported from the Hyderabad State, and that his brother, Captain Ahmed Abdulla, should be degraded and removed from the capital. He ordered further that the very judge who tried the case should be immediately dismissed from his Highness's service. The Nizam and his Minister, deeply aggrieved at the receipt of these orders, attempted to postpone their execution. Mr. Cordery had by this time put the case for Major Nevill before the Government of India, just as he had put before them the case for Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, and again wrote calling upon the Nizam and the Minister "to consider his letter as urging upon them in the strongest terms the need of early action in the matter." The Nizam could resist no longer, and in the case of all the three persons above-named, Mr. Cordery's infamously unjust orders were forthwith carried out.

But even these arbitrary proceedings against the Nizam's old and tried subordinates did not fill up the measure of his Highness's humiliation. Mr. Cordery next demanded that his Highness should open his treasury and indemnify Major Nevill, from the funds of the State, for all the expenses which he had incurred in the prosecution of Edwards and Verner! Thus addressed, the Nizam's Minister had no course open to him but to write to Major Nevill requesting him "to send him an account of the expenses he had incurred in prosecuting the said suit." Major Nevill thereupon submitted a paper in which he claimed no less than Rs. 32,773.13. A *verbatim* copy of this extraordinary document, which it will be observed bears neither heading, nor date, nor particulars of any kind, runs thus:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Munden	200	0	0
Mr. Forbes... ..	250	0	0
Kulsumbee	5,343	4	0
Mr. Munden	100	0	0
Mr. Forbes	500	0	0
Mr. Munden	500	0	0
Mr. Branson's extra day at Hyderabad	598	12	0
Mr. Munden and witnesses to Bombay	1,000	0	0
Detectives' Fees (cash)	1,168	8	0
Mr. Bailey's expenses to Bombay	500	0	0
Mr. Forbes and witness to Bombay	960	0	0
Ramchander Pillay	744	0	0
Colonel Dubbs' telegram	62	4	4
Expenses of self and family to Bombay	1,574	0	0
Halli Sicca Rs....	13,500	12	4
Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow's costs	19,563	13	0
Amount paid by Major Nevill ...	11,070	0	0
Interest on Rs. 20,500	2,140	0	0

Total Government Rs.... 32,773 13 0

Nov. 25, 1885.

(Signed) R. NEVILL.

There is a characteristic brevity in the wording of the curious items in this statement. Evidently the very last thing which Major Nevill feared was an unfriendly audit by Mr. Cordery. The item of Rs. 1,168-8 for "detective fees" is, to say the least, remarkable in a case in which both the accused pleaded guilty to the open publication of a libel in a newspaper. Major Nevill and his wife were altogether about a week in Bombay, and he charges no less than Rs. 1,574 "for expenses of self and family to Bombay." Again, he charges Rs. 2,140 for interest on Rs. 20,500, "without explaining what this charge is for, or why he makes a charge which is equal to the interest at 5 per cent. thereon for more than two years. The amount charged in the name of "Macfarlane and Edgelow's cost," viz., Rs. 19,563-13, seems enormous for such a short criminal case; but as they have the data they must be left to judge of its correctness. Finally, Major Nevill has the astounding audacity to include in the above statement the whole amount of the widow Kulsumbee's claim on him, with costs, viz., Rs. 5,343-4, notwithstanding that he had himself made confession of judgment of the claim, and had himself handed to her pleader a cheque for the full amount, with costs, in open court. Now, this outrageous bill of Major Nevill's was actually referred by the Nizam's Government to the British Resident, and approved by him. Whereupon the whole amount was forthwith disbursed from the public treasury of Hyderabad.

This last proof of the extent to which Mr. Cordery as Resident was prepared to countenance the claims preferred by Major Nevill, demoralised the Nizam's Government on the one hand, while it emboldened Major Nevill to increase his demands. His fresh demands were first of all, a loan of Rs. 20,000 from the Government Treasury; second, the remission of some thousands of rupees due by him to Government for the rent of the house in which he lives; third, exemption from having to pay any rent in future, and fourth,

an increase to his pay with retrospective effect, from the date, some three years before, when a certain increase had been recommended by the Peskar, but not sanctioned, owing to the change of Ministry. The dread of Mr. Cordery already established by all too conclusive proofs of his determination to support Major Nevill, simply compelled the Nizam and his Minister to accede to those outrageous demands. Major Gough, the Military Secretary to the Regular Troops, unable, it was said, to accept the Resident's view as to the triumphant vindication of Major Nevill's character, which was supposed to have taken place, resigned his office. The Nizam, himself, probably considering that Major Nevill was the proper man to resign, and not Major Gough, directed that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the reason of the latter's resignation. But this only caused his Highness to be informed by Mr. Cordery that the suggested Commission was an insult to Mr. Cordery himself. All opposition to Major Nevill being thus stamped out, as a final step he was appointed by Mr. Cordery Commissioner for the Hyderabad State to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, in which capacity he, along with others, received the decoration of C.I.E. Doubtless he will ever remember with gratitude the names of Mr. Cordery and the widow Kulsumbee.

Lord Dufferin will probably learn the facts of this story for the first time as he reads them in our columns. That Mr. Cordery would lay the whole discredit of these exposures in Parliament at the door of Abdul Huq was certain, of course, from the first. The assurance that he was going home to explain everything to Lord Cross and to rehabilitate his injured friend has given place to an attempt to make a scapegoat of him, and it is therefore necessary that we should show what Mr. Cordery is capable of doing on his own account, independently of Huq altogether. The public has now an opportunity of discerning this for itself. We certainly hope that every newspaper in India will feel it to be its duty to reproduce this story in its columns. We give it because there is little hope of its fact being brought to light before the Select Committee, where every effort will be made to circumscribe the inquiry as much as possible.

BENGAL.

THE Calcutta High Court, after showing mercy to so many malefactors, has now taken compassion on itself. In consequence of the intense heat, all business has been suspended, except for one bench that deals with urgent applications, and the majority of the Judges and Bar have taken themselves off to Darjeeling.

INDIGO in Bengal and Behar has suffered a good deal from the late hot and dry weather. Fair showers have fallen in Krishnagur, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and a few other districts, but more rain is still wanted even there, and in those districts where no rain has fallen the spring sowings have been seriously affected. Manufacture has consequently been delayed, and though it has been begun in a few factories with chur lands, it will not be general for nearly another fortnight. In Behar several factories have started manufacture, and so far produce is reported to have been satisfactory. But in Southern Tirhoot, and in most parts of Chupra, the plant is said to be suffering to some extent from burn and want of rain. In these districts Mahai will be late, and will not probably begin before the first week in July. More rain is also wanted in the North-West Provinces, but the crop is holding out well.

AMID all the complaints, says the *Englishman*, that are made regarding the Value Payable Post in India, the fact that it is a most valuable boon is not to be lost sight of for a moment. In 1886-87 no less a sum than 29½ lakhs was paid to Calcutta tradesmen alone for articles sent to purchasers in the mufasal under the V.P. system; and although the figures for last year have not yet been published, we understand that they show a large increase. It will thus be seen that, although the system is not free from abuses, the abuses sink into insignificance in comparison with the advantages which are conferred by it upon trade and the mufasal public. Residents in the mufasal are enabled by means of it to supply all their wants at cash prices, and a little trouble is all that is needed to prevent fraud, as the receiver has only to consider whether he or she has ordered anything from the sender whose name is given on the intimation received from the Post Office. Even the absent addresses can guard against risks by giving instructions to the Post Office to deliver articles in his name to some persons who may be provided with a note of what V.P. articles are to be accepted.

MADRAS.

THE Madras Government, at the instance of the Finance Committee, have directed that the appointment of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, be abolished, a Senior Apothecary being placed in charge of the institution

and its management supervised by either the Secretary to the Surgeon-General H.M.'s Forces, or with the Government without any extra remuneration. Orders have also been issued for the abolition of the Lunatic Asylum at Calicut, and the patients therein are to be transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, in the Bombay Presidency.

THE HON. C. G. MASTER, Senior Member of the Madras Council, has been seriously ill at his residence, Ella-hill House, Ootacamund. The symptoms were first declared to be those of gastric fever, but subsequently it was said that the honourable gentleman was suffering from an attack of ordinary enteric fever. According to the last accounts, Mr. Master was improving.

THE ryots of Coimbatore, Mettapolium, and the surrounding villages have lost upwards of four hundred bullocks this last season from some cattle disease, which the village doctors were unable to cure.

LORD CONNEMARA, it is reported, will pay an early visit to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore in his capital. His Excellency will travel from Ootacamund by the Seegoor Ghaut to the city of Mysore, where he will be the guest of the Maharaja. After spending a few days in Mysore, his Excellency will journey by rail to Bangalore, where he will be the guest of the acting British Resident, General Sir Harry Prendergast.

On the 16th June while the s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, now in Madras, was on its way out, a series of deaths, due to asphyxia caused by poisonous emanations from a portion of the hold of the steamer where stores were kept, occurred. The chief steward, Mr. Williams, accompanied by the butler and a boy, entered the store-room to issue the week's rations to the native crew; another man was left on the second deck to receive the stores handed up. The three were asphyxiated at once. The man above then fell into the hold. Seeing him fall a fireman reported the matter to the second officer, Mr. Macpherson, who proceeded with a lighted lamp. He had hardly reached the bottom when the lamp was extinguished, and he fell. The first officer, Mr. Shortland, then went down in slings, found the body of Mr. Macpherson and had it hauled up, following himself. He then went down again to recover the steward, but fell dead. The second officer, third engineer, two quartermasters, and several native crew were with difficulty resuscitated.

BOMBAY.

H.E. LORD REAY has subscribed Rs.500 to the "Souter Memorial Fund."

COLONEL R. WESTMACOTT, 28th Bombay Pioneers, has been elected a Steward of the W. I. T. Club, vice the late Sir Frank Souter.

MR. CURSONDASS VULLABDASS has been elected a director of the Queen Insurance Company, of Liverpool, London, and Bombay.

THE subscriptions on behalf of the Souter Memorial Fund amounted to about Rs.13,000, up to June 20.

THE second issue of the *Bombay Natural History Society's Journal* for the current year has just been issued. It contains, amongst other variable matter, Mr. Vidal's very original and lively paper on the Bis Cobra, Mr. Steel's paper on "the Nearest Allies of the Horse," and a contribution by Mr. Carstensen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, on the conditions for the distribution of plants, with special regard to Indian species.

THERE has been a considerable improvement in the condition of his Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop. He is now considered to be out of all immediate danger, and in the opinion of his medical attendants needs but a period of rest to be restored to his former health. The Archbishop still remains at Kirkee, and had a sympathetic visit from his Excellency Lord Reay, who since his arrival in Poona has made frequent inquiries as to his Grace's progress towards recovery.

THE chiefs of Kathiawar, to mark their appreciation of the kindness and friendship shown to them by Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., during the two years he has been acting Political Agent of the Province, and to acknowledge the constant interest evinced by him in their welfare have, through their representatives, requested his acceptance of his portrait to be placed in a conspicuous part of the Jubilee Museum Hall, the proposal to erect which as a fitting memorial to Her Majesty's Jubilee emanated from him, and the foundation-stone of which was also laid by him on the 9th of January, 1888. They also asked to be allowed to present to him a valedictory address. Colonel Wodehouse very cordially accepted their offer of the portrait as a record of his connection with the Province, but he regretted his inability to accept a valedictory address, it being against the rules of the service. The chiefs, however, have requested the Government to allow him to accept a valedictory address.

BURMA.

A wonderful order appeared in the last official *Gazette*, says the *Rangoon Times*:—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to declare that for the purpose of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Burmese language shall be the language of all courts in Burma except the Special Court, the Judicial Commissioner's, and the Recorder's Court. We could have understood making Burmese the language of the courts of Upper Burma, but to make it the language of the magistrates' courts in seaports like Rangoon, Moulmain, Bassein, and Akyab seems ridiculous. It would be as sensible to make Bengali the language of the magistrates' court in Calcutta, or Tamil of the magistrates' court in Madras. Burmans are in the minority in the Rangoon courts, and the reason for making their language the language of courts principally used by Europeans and Natives of India is not apparent. The Appellate Court for the Rangoon magistrates' court is the Recorder's, so that translations will be necessary of the proceedings if they are in Burmese. The order seems to us an absurd one likely to cause confusion and trouble, and we hope it may be altered, at any rate as regards the criminal courts in Rangoon and other seaports in Lower Burma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Queen-Empress has been pleased, on the recommendations of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, to gazette Nawab Afsur Jung, A.D.C. to his Highness the Nizam and Commanding the Golconda Brigade, as an Honorary Major in Her Majesty's Army.

THE Government of India have confirmed the recommendation of the Government of the N.W. Provinces that Major A. H. Pirie, who has succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Charsley Thomas in the command of the Oudh Volunteers, be promoted to Lieut.-Colonel. The Government of India have taken the opportunity of this reference to place upon record their appreciation "of the excellent services rendered by Colonel Thomas in furthering the Volunteer movement in Oudh, and of the zeal and interest he has shown in the formation and progress of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps."

If it be decided to hold a Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi this cold weather the British cavalry regiments from Meerut and Umballa will probably participate in the manoeuvres. The Native Cavalry which can be intercepted while marching on relief are the 1st, moving from Peshawar to Saugor; the 5th, from Main Mir to Lucknow; the 11th, from Nowgong to Rawal Pindi; and the 13th, from Bareilly to Main Mir. The 10th, on their march from Multan to Umballa, could turn southwards, when nearing their destination, and join the Camp; while the 19th could accompany the 8th Hussars from Meerut. Under this arrangement, which would involve but very small expense, at least eight regiments could be brought together for manoeuvres.

THE following are the results of the competition for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes by the British and Native troops serving in the Bengal Presidency:—For the silver cup offered to the British Army and the purse of Rs.100 to British infantry the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers made the highest scores. The conditions of the match were not, however, fully adhered to, and the battalion has, therefore, been disqualified, and the prizes awarded to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, which made the next best score. The prize of Rs.100 for British cavalry has been won by the 2nd Dragoon Guards. The gold medal presented to the best shot in the Native Army has been won by Sowar Darya Khan, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, who with a score of 27 points wins the tie from Sepoy Rampeari Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry. The purse of Rs.100 presented to the Native cavalry has been won by the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and that for Native infantry by the 1st Sikh Infantry.

A MILITARY ECONOMY.

(*Pioneer*.)

It is suggested, with a view to economy, to redistribute the Bengal Army into three divisions, Rawal Pindi, Lahore and Lucknow, and eight brigade commands, viz., Presidency Allahabad, Meerut, Peshawar, Kurram Valley, Umballa, Meerut again by some mistake, and Jhansi.

If this idea is carried out, it is probable the following would be the distribution of commands:—

RAWAL PINDI DIVISION

Consisting of the troops quartered at Rawal Pindi, Sialkot, Jhelum, Campbellpore, Attock and the hills about Murree; 10 battalions of infantry, 10 batteries of artillery, 5 regiments of cavalry—25 units in all.

LAHORE DIVISION

At present consists of troops quartered at Lahore, Mooltan,

Ferozepore and the hills about Dalhousie; it consists of 12 battalions of infantry, 6 batteries of artillery and 3 regiments of cavalry—21 units. It is suggested Quetta should be added to this division, but Quetta contains 6 battalions of infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, and 2 regiments of cavalry—11 units—which would bring this division up to 32 units: both a larger force and extending over too great a space for one general officer to exercise efficient supervision over. But Jullundur might be included: it contains 3 battalions of infantry, 1 battery of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry, and would bring the division up to 26 units.

THE OUDH DIVISION,

Consisting at present of the troops quartered at Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Sitapur: 5½ battalions of infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, 3 regiments of cavalry—only 11½ units. This division should then be increased by including the Rohilkhand district consisting of 5 battalions of infantry, 1 battery of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry, to which might also be added Cawnpore, consisting of 1 battalion of infantry, 1 battery of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry; the strength of the division would then be 21½ units.

Of the brigades mentioned there has evidently been some confusion. Meerut is mentioned twice over, and one has been placed in the Kurram Valley, where there are no troops, nor is it likely the Kurram Valley will ever be used again as a line of advance into Afghanistan. The brigades would then probably be divided into commands thus:—Quetta, Peshawar, Umballa, Meerut, Jhansi, Allahabad, and Presidency.

The Quetta Brigade consists of 6 battalions of infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry—11 units.

The Peshawar Brigade of the troops quartered at Peshawar, Nowshera and Cherat consists of 6 battalions of infantry, 1 battery of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry—12 units in all.

The Umballa Brigade would consist of the troops quartered at Umballa, Rurki and the hill stations near, numbering 4 battalions of infantry, 7 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry and the head-quarters of the Sappers—13 units in all.

The Meerut Brigade would be composed of troops quartered at Meerut, Chakrata, Dehra Dun and Delhi: 6 battalions of infantry, 6 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry (not including the G. G.'s Bodyguard)—14 units in all.

The Jhansi Brigade of Jhansi, Agra, Muttra, Nowgong, and Banda: 6 battalions of infantry, 4 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry—12 units in all.

The Allahabad Brigade of Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Dinapore, and Benares, consisting of 8½ battalions of infantry, 5 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of cavalry—15½ units. Possibly if better communications are opened the troops at Saugor might with advantage be included in the Jhansi Brigade.

The Presidency Brigade of the stations about Calcutta, Durranda, Buxa, and the Eastern Frontier: 9 battalions of infantry, 4 batteries of artillery—13 units in all. This command would be by no means so compact as is desirable.

The divisional commands by this arrangement would be compact, and would consist of three divisions of from 22 to 25 units.

The brigade commands, eight in number, would consist of from 11 to 15 units.

These commands would be proportionate to the rank of the respective general officers and not excessive for any. Rawalpindi already consists of 25 units and is not enlarged; whilst the Punjab Frontier Force, commanded by a brigadier-general assisted by 2 staff officers, consists of 12 battalions of infantry, 3 batteries of artillery, and 5 regiments of cavalry (including Guides Cavalry).

This note does not pretend to do more than work out practically the suggestion contained in the article referred to.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIAN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

CHERRA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—The ninth yearly report shows that the outturn for the year was 12,467 maunds. The year's working is satisfactory. About one quarter of the crop was sold in Calcutta, and the remaining three-quarters in London, where the Teas realised considerable surpluses over earlier Calcutta valuations. A further area of 34 acres has been planted, and if labour permits, 50 acres more will be added during the current year. The Revenue Account shows a balance of £8,296, which is carried to Profit and Loss Account. The balance at debit of Profit and Loss Account from 1886 amounts to £1,777, which leaves a balance of £6,518. This the Directors propose to appropriate in writing off the Building, Extension, Machinery, and Old Coolie Accounts. The total cost of the Tea laid down in Calcutta amounts to 5½ annas a lb., and the average price realised has been 7½ annas. The estimate for the current season is 12,050 maunds at an outlay of Rs. 3,16,300. The estimate of crop is based upon rather finer plucking than last year, and it is

expected that the improvement in quality should compensate for the reduction in quantity. There were sent to the gardens during the year 160 fresh coolies, and the force, excepting on Panicherra, has been fairly adequate. Since the commencement of the cold weather, 185 more adults have been despatched. The agents have concluded a satisfactory agreement with the India General Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of tea at the uniform rate of 14½ annas per maund net, while stores upwards will in future be carried at a reduction of 15 per cent.

GROB TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—The outturn for 1887 was 3,297 maunds. The season closed unusually soon, the rains practically ceasing in September. The average price realised for the crop was annas 7-10 per lb., as compared with annas 7-8 the previous season. Twenty-five acres will be planted during the coming season at Dessoie, where labour is now ample. The expenditure has been Rs. 1,16,700, leaving a balance on the season of Rs. 12,992, which the directors regret is barely sufficient to pay the interest on the mortgage debt and to cover the adjustment of the 1886 account. The balance at the debit of profit and loss account stands at Rs. 53,651 at the close of the year. The estimate for the coming season is 3,378 maunds at an outlay of Rs. 1,14,289. Eighty coolies were imported during the year.

ENBOGRAM TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—For the past season the outturn shows a considerable increase, being 6,316, against 5,625 in 1886. The bushes were again practically free from blight. The season was, on the whole, favourable, although the shortness of the rainfall considerably curtailed the outturn. From September onwards finer plucking was adopted, which resulted in an improvement. During the current season 25 acres at Coombergam, which have already been cleared, will be planted out with indigenous seed from Budlicherra. The expenditure has somewhat exceeded the estimate, partly owing to the increase of 800 maunds in the crop, but also to the heavy expense of recruiting fresh labour, which has been charged to revenue. The revenue account shows a total available balance of £4,665. This the directors propose to apply to the liquidations of outstanding machinery and factory accounts, £1,306, and in payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital of the Company, free of income-tax, which will absorb about £2,900, and admit of about £450 being carried forward. This will clear off practically all outstandings from the balance-sheet, and admit of the Company standing clear for the current season. The cost of the tea (including, however, the entire cost of the newly-imported coolies) amounts to 5½ annas a pound. The average price realised for the Tea has been 7 annas, which shows a slight improvement. For 1888 the estimate is 6,250 maunds at a total outlay of Rs. 1,56,850. The labour force has been increased by 156 new adult coolies, and will be further added to during the current year. The agents have signed a satisfactory agreement with the India General Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of Tea at the uniform rate of 14½ annas per maund net, while stores upwards will be carried at a reduction of 15 per cent.

WASHABARIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—The outturn for 1887 was 2,549 maunds. The garden was badly cut up at the beginning of the season by a severe hailstorm, which, followed by an attack of red spider, led to a loss of over 200 maunds of tea. Towards the close of the season mosquito blight was again very bad on older parts of the garden. Of the crop, 1,675 maunds were sold in Calcutta at an average price of annas 8-3 per lb., and the remainder in London, where it realised the equivalent of annas 7-2, making annas 8 for the season. During the year 24 acres were put out, and the estimates provide for planting out 20 acres during the current year. The result of the season's working is a profit of Rs. 18,665, making Rs. 21,373 at the credit and profit loss account. From this an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid at the close of the year, and the Managing Agents propose to pay a final dividend at the same rate, making 10 per cent. for the season, to write off Rs. 4,341 from the 1886 machinery account, and to carry the balance forward. The estimate for the coming season is 2,700 maunds of tea for an outlay of Rs. 73,369. A full labour force has been collected. The muster is now about 750 coolies, with some of the recruiters still to come in.

NEDDEM TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—The outturn for 1887 was 4,067 maunds. The crop was sold in Calcutta, realising an average of 0 9-1 per lb. During the year 30 acres were put out at Neddem, raising the area under cultivation to over 900 acres. On the Neddem division, 50 acres more will be added during the current year. The expenditure has been Rs. 139,068 against receipts of Rs. 1,86,970, leaving a balance on the season of Rs. 47,901. Adding Rs. 5,356 brought forward from 1886, there remains at the credit of Profit and Loss Account a balance of Rs. 53,258. The Directors have transferred Rs. 32,338 in reduction of the cost of the Block and Factory Accounts, and from the balance they recommend that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent be declared payable, leaving Rs. 5,919 to be carried forward. The estimate for the coming season is 5,000 maunds at an outlay of Rs. 1,59,072.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

No subject possesses more overwhelming importance to every Briton than the inviolability of his native land. The energy which has been displayed in resisting the attempts of disaffected Irishmen, and their (even more culpable because better informed) allies, to bring about the disruption of the British Empire from within, is as nothing, compared to that which would be shown in presence of the danger of foreign invasion, were it possible to make people realize what is the imminence of the danger, and what foreign invasion means. The entire change in the position of our Empire, relatively to foreign Powers, which has been brought about by the introduction of steam, has been much be-spoken and be-written; though, hitherto, all but in vain. But, as Sir S. Baker observes in the first article in the present issue of the *National Review*, the British public has, at length "awakened to a sense of insecurity."—Shakspeare's bold words,

"This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud feet of a conqueror,"

and the no less confident motto of the men of Kent:—

"Vale of Holmesdale,
Never conquered, never shall,"

date from a period when the annihilation of the silver streak by steam, or its being undermined for the benefit of a few private individuals, would have been deemed a maniac's dream. Would that it were at the present moment possible to feel such confidence. Widely different is the actual state of things. "There is," says the distinguished explorer, "no country in the world so rich in material as Great Britain, but at the same time so devoid of organisation. . . . Her commercial marine represents the commerce of the world; it would according be the alluring prize to every enemy." He points out the facilities which we possess for the formation of a volunteer fleet; our men-of-war, too often lying, for want of guns,—“with toothless gums, like dogs that cannot bite,” and concludes a vigorous article by expressing his belief that, were the patriotism of our people invoked, “no object exists which would raise a greater furor of sentiment and devotion than a volunteer fleet for the protection of our shores.”

Mr. W. Greswell has established a fair claim to be heard on the subject of his inquiry, how far it be possible to utilise friendly societies, which represent the embodiment of thrift among the lower classes, and which, as Mr. Evan Richards remarks, “are teaching men the duties of citizenship,” in the formation of an emigration fund, “distinct from their ordinary business routine.” Such a fund might, Mr. Greswell thinks, “be supplemented from time to time with donations from private philanthropists, or even the public exchequer.”

Two articles, “The Lambeth Conference,” and Mr. S. Leighton's “Nonconformity in Wales,” deal, from different points of view, with the efforts made by the Church of England to vindicate her undoubted claim to be, as well as to be called, the Church of the British Empire. Mr. Leighton has no difficulty in showing the decadence of Dissent in Wales, which a really good measure, dealing with the tithe question, could not fail to accelerate.

Mr. Bates' proposal to substitute for Civil Service pensions a compulsory life insurance, the annual premiums being a pro rata deduction from the salary, is not altogether new, and has not found much favour in the Civil Service; the average reader will be more attracted by Mr. Groome's interesting and suggestive paper on “Gipsy Folklore,” which forms, he thinks, “a missing link” between the popular stories of Europe and Asia. We will recur to this subject when we peruse the writer's promised collection of Gipsy tales.

An amusing paper by “A Desultory Reader,” on Ibn Batuta as “A Rival of Marco Polo,” a well-written account of Beaconsfield, replete with memories of Waller, Edmund Burke, and of the great Statesman who took from it his well-earned title—and, last but not least, a pleasing description of the reopening of the ancient Laurium mines, by Lady Jersey, combine to give varied interest to a very good number of this popular Review.

NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN.†

National memories die hard; for forty years the recollections of the fearful massacre in Cabul, which in 1842 shocked and terrified the people of this country, lingered in the minds of the public. Taking advantage of this circumstance, and turning it to account in shaping their policy, the Liberal Party stoutly proclaimed, as the leading reason for a withdrawal

from Kandahar, that the inhabitants of the land were a fierce, fanatical race, whom nothing could mollify, nothing could induce to submit to the tread of an intruder. Yet, withal, within a decade we find an English Commission sending forth its members here there and everywhere, not only to the outskirts of Afghanistan, but to the very heart of the Empire; to Herat, ay, even to Cabul, the scene of so many a stirring deed in the past of England's history. “Northern Afghanistan,” by Major Yate, is a literary outcome of this activity, in which the author tells his experiences during the summer of 1885, when war with Russia trembled in the balance, the subsequent progress of the demarcation of the frontier, and its ultimate settlement, the operations extending over a period of about two years. And what says Major Yate in regard to the all-important question as to the attitude of the people towards the British? “Officers on detached duty have wandered about, and camped night after night in out-of-the-way villages, inhabited by all kinds of people, and have slept safe and sound without the protection of a single sentry or watchman of any kind whatever.” Again: “Everywhere on the march they had been cordially received and well treated.” Nor did the kindness and friendly feeling of the populace of the country fail to be reciprocated by the magnates of the cities. Everywhere and on every occasion the greatest consideration was shown to the Mission, from the Amir down to the meanest Court functionary.

This being so, what becomes of the argument in favour of a “backward policy,” based on the assumption that in Afghanistan every man's hand would be against any and every nation which should chance to interfere, indifferent as to the object of the intruders, or the reason which might have induced them to cross the borders which separate the Crescent from the Cross? Is it not demonstrated to a certainty that this pusillanimous policy is the outcome of timid counsels and weak-kneed deliberations? Is it not clear beyond the pale of doubt that in the East as in the West courage always gains the day? And is it not fair to deduce from Major Yate's most valuable work that the withdrawal from Kandahar was a retrogression in the eyes of the world, indicating rather the setting than the rising sun? And, as such, it must ever remain one amongst the many blots upon the escutcheon of a party who prefer place to responsibility, and self-profit to the honour of their country.

WALTER STANHOPE.*

“Walter Stanhope” is a type of a not uncommon class of individuals in this country—rich, endowed with intellect of a high—almost, perhaps, the highest—order, yet, withal, not destined to surpass others in the race of life. The reason is simple. Destiny had written across the pages of existence, “unstable as water thou shalt not excel.” He never threw all his heart, he never concentrated all his energies upon any one subject of study, but, like a butterfly, flitted about from flower to flower. How he was cured of this propensity, how his talents in the end shone forth in the splendour of their proper worth, is the plot of Mr. Copland's tale.

The author is evidently familiar with life amidst the denizens of the “Fatherland”; and taking his hero amidst scenes which are new to most of his readers, his story well merits perusal, if only on the score that it gives an admirable account of how time is spent, alike by the quiet citizen of the German Empire as by the rollicking reveller of that powerful monarchy. And how curious are the ways and customs of nations! In that country, for instance, there is no affectation of wealth, but honest, domestic duties honestly performed are not considered beneath the dignity of many a maiden who, liked circumstance in England, would scorn to “degrade” herself to the level of a servant. There, after a dance, it is not considered *comme il faut* for a young lady to promenade with her partner. Here the balcony and the alcove play an important part in the drama of matrimony. There the daughters of the house wait upon the father and brother. Here the lords of creation are the humble servants of the silliest and most insignificant schoolgirl who whirls in giddy ecstasy through the ball-rooms of society. There the ladies and the men withdraw together to the drawing-room. Here each sex is allowed, in uninterrupted seclusion, to pick the guests to pieces; and the tongue of scandal never fails for a “job” when the wine is in and the wit out. Lastly, there death is a bereavement which requires “family” consolation. Here the widow is left to pine in solitude upon the truth of the preacher that all is vanity.

We are not able to say how far the portrait of Bismarck as a young man is true to life. The scene of the tale is laid half a century ago, and it is quite probable that the sketch is not drawn entirely from imagination. At any rate, the picture is just what one would expect as portraying in true colours the early years of the greatest statesman of modern times. Mr. Copland has produced a very readable tale; his characters are

* “The National Review.” July, 1888. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)

† “Northern Afghanistan.” By Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I. (Wm. Blackwood and Son.)

* “Walter Stanhope,” by John Copland. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

well conceived, and considerable literary skill is displayed in making them "strut on the stage of life"; but the tale might with advantage be curtailed by the exclusion of many a German passage. Moreover, the introduction of an artless maiden into a haunt which raises a blush upon every modest cheek is questionable in taste, and unpalatable in effect. Such things do happen; but if our daughters and children are to take up books from the drawing-room table such incidents had better be conspicuous for their absence; and the fault is the more to be regretted in so far that the tone of the tale is quite the reverse of indelicate. This one *faux pas* mars an otherwise pretty novelette.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.*

Of all embarrassing problems in this world of letters nothing is more difficult than the preparation of a dictionary. Even in a work so elaborate in its nature, so comprehensive in its scope as that compiled under the superintendence of Dr. Murray, it is not possible to include everything in its pages. As he himself writes, "Practical utility has some bounds, and a dictionary has definite limits; the lexicographer must, like the naturalist, 'draw the line somewhere.'" Yet, withal, seeing that "A" and "B" monopolise no less than 1,240 pages of close print and huge paper, it may well be supposed that there is but little room for enlargement—to most persons the error is rather of "commission" than "omission." It is unduly minute as far as the ordinary requirements of everyday life; but as a standard and unimpeachable work of reference it is altogether unapproachable. Nothing in the English language can compare with it in fulness of research, accuracy of information, and soundness of principle; but who amongst us dare expect to witness its completion? One word of "spite" cannot be suppressed. Would it not be as well to use accurate grammar as regards the announcement that "with this section is (*sic*) issued the preface and introductions to the first volume?" Oh! shades of Lindley Murray, is "our" Mr. Murray asleep or dreaming?

The June number of the *Indian Magazine* (London, Kegan Paul and Co.; Bristol, Arrowsmith), contained a Paper on the—for India—astounding innovation of the appointment of a Native lady as Professor. She could not do better than perpend an article on "The Improvement of the Teacher" in the July number, which has just reached us. Many of the *alumni* attending her classes will, almost certainly, be destined to "teach the young idea how to shoot"; and no small success will be that of the Lady Professor, if she can give them even an elementary notion of the way in which they should set about their task. The writer of this article quotes Mr. Quick, who pertinently remarks that "not all practice makes perfect, but only rightly directed practice: what we should secure to the young teacher is rightly directed practice. . . . All beginners should have their teaching inspected and directed."

Colonel Walter's brilliant success in obtaining the unanimous consent of the Rajputana Chiefs to regulations limiting the age, as well as the expense, of marriages in that vast and most interesting Province (already referred to in the June issue of this excellent and well-edited magazine) is the subject of warm commendation in an article from the *Times of India*, which is here quoted at length. Colonel Walter has shown himself a true leader of men; and his work merits marked recognition at the hands of the Government of India.

Two papers on Female Education in Bombay and in Southern India, and Mr. Dvija Das Datta's notice of "The English Works of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy," deserve the attention of our readers.

Colburn's United Service Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) is decidedly improving under its present management. The number for July is very good and varied in its contents. Colonel Higgins furnishes a thoughtful paper on "The Scare of 1888," and from the well-known pen of Colonel Lonsdale Hale we have some interesting "Glimpses of German Military Life." Dr. Dickinson contributes an article on the British Navy, in which no stinted praise is meted out to Lord Brassey and his book. The serials, which have been running for some time, are continued with the same energy of pen and purpose; and many readers will hail with pleasure the commencement of a paper by H. G. Keene, of Anglo-Indian fame, but who has "divided" literary "honours" with many brilliant knights of the pen in England too. The editorial notes are crisp, and intelligently written. This magazine is growing in strength, and deserves the support of the "united" Services.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The English in the West Indies," by J. A. Froude (Longmans and Co.); "Turkey," by Stanley

* "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," by James A. H. Murray. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

Lane Poole (T. Fisher Unwin); "Wellington," by G. Latham Browne (W. H. Allen and Co.); "English Worthies—Shaftesbury," by H. D. Traill (Longmans and Co.).

A FUGITIVE from the action at Gnatong of the 22nd May was captured the other day at Rongli Chu. He had lost his way in trying to escape, and said that he did not want to fight against us, but the Llamas having boiled his brother in oil for declining to do so he had judged it best to become a soldier and save the clergy from resorting to such extreme measures in his own case.

A DESPATCH has been received in India regarding promotion to the rank of colonel under the Warrant of the 15th November, 1887. It shows that the home authorities have no intention at present of appointing colonels by selection to the vacant posts, it being apparently proposed to absorb first of all the large number of colonels already unemployed.

MR. F. VINCENT, of the Madras Forest Department, has received the special thanks of the Government of the Colony of Victoria for a Memorandum prepared by him on the Crown Forests in Victoria, while on leave from India in that Colony.

A NATIVE paper says:—"Perceiving the evil effects of drinking, the weavers of Poona and the gardeners of Ahmednugger have promulgated very strict rules in their society. The weavers of Poona have made it a rule that any one seen drinking among them will be liable to a fine of Rs. 5, and in default he will be excommunicated. Persons found drunk among the gardeners of Ahmednugger have been subjected to the ignominious punishment of having a bottle hung round their necks, and made to go round the city. These kinds of punishments are much needed."

THE METHUEN SETTLEMENT, BECHUANALAND.—The progress already made augurs well for the future success of this Settlement. Those who have gone out have written home to say how perfectly satisfied they are with all the arrangements made for their reception, and speak in the highest terms of the climate and the perfect adaptability of the soil for all farming purposes. These letters can be seen at the office, 2, Waterloo-place, S.W. Retired Anglo-Indians who are considering what to do with their sons cannot do better than satisfy themselves of the *bond fides* of the Settlement and see the courteous secretary. They will learn that with an outlay of £600 a young man is provided with a farm of 3,000 acres, a house, necessary farm implements, guns, saddlery, &c., as per schedule, stock (25 head of cattle, 100 sheep, and two horses), a first-class passage to Cape Town, first-class rail to Kimberley, and conveyance thence by road to the property. Instruction and assistance in farming is also furnished him free of charge on his own farm by experienced colonial farmers engaged for the purpose. A well is provided for each homestead. By this arrangement the settler knows definitely the amount of capital he requires to cover all his expenses from leaving England, and to start him on a sound footing in the colony. To approved settlers part of the amount specified may be advanced, and, where desired, additional land and stock can be had on very favourable terms. A Government title will be given with each grant of land. The climate is excellent, and entirely suited to Englishmen, and Dr. Norman M'Leod on a late occasion observed: "he knew of no greater privilege than to be a pioneer, especially in the land of the future—Africa."

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first forty-four places in the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Holme, Henry Edward, 2396; Connolly, John Francis, 2107; Whittle, George, 2066; Harrison, Alfred Ingleby, 2054; Arthur, Oswald George, 2022; Mayes, Herbert Frederick, 2018; Fremantle, Selwyn Howe, 2010; Cox, John Hugh, 1952; Mayne, Arthur John, 1944; Gloster, John Clerke, 1940; Tabor, Francis Samuel, 1920; Roberts, Harry Octavius Warwick, 1919; Oldham, Walter Frederick, 1915; Butler, Spencer Harcourt, 1913; Bell, Henry James, 1910; Rice, Percival Stanley Pittcairn, 1892; Crump, Louis Charles, 1886; Chetty, Vengal Venugopal, 1880; Kohnstamm, Edwin Max, 1855; Ward, Arthur Bagnall, 1840; Talbot, Walter Stanley, 1820; Elwin, Ernest Barnes, 1812; Wright, Henry Nelson, 1803; Pratt, Frederick Greville, 1798; Way, Theodore Alban Henry, 1797; Fawcett, Charles Gordon Hill, 1787; Lees, Donald Hector, 1785; Lang, John, 1773; Boyd, Charles Clifford, 1772; Kershaw, Louis James, 1764; Lawrence, Henry Staveley, 1759; Spencer, Charles Gordon, 1758; Phillips, William Watkin, 1742; Wingate, John Bruce, 1740; Oldfield, Francis Du Pre, 1730; Francis, Walter, 1725; Ford, Ernest, 1707; Todhunter, Charles George, 1701; Phillimore, John Ernest, 1697; Boyd, Hugh Arthur, 1678; Underwood, Ormsby, Charles Henry, 1676; Duncan, William Alexander Mackenzie, 1666; Egerton, William, 1660; Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William, 1646.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1888.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMY COMMANDS.

THE Anglo-Indian Press has once more reopened the discussion regarding the retention or abolition of the present system of the Presidential Army Commands. Upwards of nine years ago a Commission, of which the late Sir Ashley Eden was President, was appointed in India by Lord Lytton's Government to report on "what share of the unavoidable reductions in public expenditure can be borne by the military charges without injury to the general efficiency of the Army, and in what manner such savings can best be effected." That Committee recommended, in the interests of efficiency as well as of economy, the abolition of the system of the Presidential Armies; but as the suggestions of the Commission were not favourably viewed in certain influential quarters, efficiency and economy were put out of mind, and things have remained as they were ever since. There is still in India three Commanders-in-Chief, with Personal and Headquarters Staff for each, and each acting pretty independently of the others. Sir Frederick Roberts is at present nominally Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India, but his control over the Bombay and Madras armies is of the very slightest, except as regards the movements of British troops to and from the limits of those Presidencies. The Commission recommended that the Madras and Bombay armies should pass from the control of the local Governments under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India; and this recommendation met with the general approval of the Press and the Services, with the exception of certain interested discontents. Nothing, however, has been done towards carrying out the Commission's recommendation; but public opinion having been again turned to the subject, the Press is agitating the question once more. The *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which may be considered the leading representative organs of military opinion in India, are strongly in favour of the change; the *Times of India* is equally strongly against it. But the grounds of objection urged by the last named paper have no reference to economy or efficiency. They are purely sentimental. If the Bombay and Madras armies should pass from the control of the

local governments they would be relegated to a subordinate position. "As our readers are aware, under the new scheme the new Bengal Army would be divided into two army corps, the Punjabi regiments forming one, the Hindustani regiments the other. Well, the Punjabi regiments being considered to contain the best fighting men in India would form what an officer recently lecturing at Simla called the first or fighting line, while the Bengal Army Corps, the Bombay Army Corps, and the Madras Army Corps would sink almost at once into the secondary position of reserves." This is merely an assertion, but we fail, even if it were fact, to see the evil of it. But the reason assigned for retaining a Bombay Commander-in-Chief is a curious one. It appears that General Hardinge when in that position got an order of Sir Donald Stewart's, which was hard upon the widows of Bombay Sepoys dying on service out of the Presidency, rescinded. This will show, says the Editor triumphantly, that a Bombay Commander-in-Chief has his uses. If this be all that can be said in favour of retaining such an office, it is little indeed; but this is all that the *Times of India* has to say in favour of it. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is more sensible and logical. "It is curious," it says, "that more than fifty years ago the necessity for a reform in the administration of the Indian Army was urged by one of the ablest and most liberal-minded of the Governors-General of India. So far back as 1831 Lord William Bentinck advocated the complete severance of the connection between the local administration and the Armies, and the amalgamation of the Military administration of the country upon a simple and definite plan under one central authority. And yet for fifty-seven years the Indian Government has been plodding on—spending huge sums, and suffering inconvenience of no ordinary kind—for the sole object of maintaining the antiquated Presidential system and—tell it not out among the Philistines—the loaves and fishes in the way of good Staff appointments which the maintenance of that system produced. It is most certainly time that we should abandon the additional expense, and the grave inconvenience, caused by the continuance of the present obsolete system, in order to reconstruct the Military system of India on a simple basis suited to the present condition of the country."

The arguments in favour of the abolition of the present obsolete and extravagant system may be unanswerable; but old abuses die hard, and the temptation to keep the loaves and fishes within grasp is always a strong and abiding instinct even in military human nature.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 16.)

ELLIOTT, Lieut. F. H., 25th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

The services of the undermentioned medical officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:—

DYSON, Surgeon H. J., I.M.S.

EDWARDS, Surgeon A. R., I.M.S.

FINK—The services of Surgeon G. H. Fink, I.M.S., are temporarily

*placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

LAMBERT—The services of Captain W. Lambert, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating cantonment magistrate.

The following appointments are made in Local Corps in Rajputana :—

SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel P. W., wing commander and second in command, Merwara Battalion, Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as commandant during the absence on furlough of Colonel F. W. Boileau.

COLLINS, Captain G. A., officiating squadron commander and second in command, Erinpura Irregular Force, Merwara Battalion, to officiate as wing commander and second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Smith.

COLE, Lieut. R. A., wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander and second in command, vice Captain Collins. This cancels the notification appointing Lieut. Cole to the Meywar Bheel Corps.

MILITARY.

HAZLETT, Surgeon-Major H. J., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as examiner of medical and fund accounts, Madras, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. S. Fox, proceeded on furlough.

GERARD—Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the appointment of Colonel M. Y. Gerard, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, as assistant quartermaster-general, is declared to be provisional only.

TWEDDELL, Lieut. F., Durham Light Infantry, wing officer 35th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from May 5, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

SMITH, Lieut. F. de H., Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 14, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLONGS.

Fox, Brigade-Surgeon W. S., examiner of medical and fund accounts, Madras (m.c.), for one year.

CUBITT, Colonel W. G., V.C., D.S.O., Bengal S.C., 43rd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 36th year, commenced Nov. 23, 1887.

BORRADAILE, Lieut. H. B., Bengal S.C., 32nd Bengal Infantry, assistant commandant Burma Police Force (p.a.), for 91 days; pension service, 9th year, commenced Jan. 14.

BERKELEY, Lieut. R. B., Bengal S.C., 44th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for 270 days; pension service, 4th year, commenced Feb. 7.

ELLIS, Major W. V., to be lieutenant-colonel in Bengal Staff Corps, from June 10.

CAMPBELL, Colonel R. D., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from June 15.

BAYLEY, Hon. Sir Steuart Colvin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, to be honorary colonel in Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

EWBANK, Lieut. W., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as an assistant engineer, second grade, temporary, for special defence works.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 20.)

FORBES, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for nine months.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. H. Grimley.

CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue, General and Statistical Departments, is confirmed in that appointment.

RISLEY, Mr. H. H., is appointed, sub pro tem, to be a deputy commissioner of the second grade, vice Mr. A. W. Paul, on special duty. Mr. Risley is also appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Darjiling, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. A. W. Paul.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., deputy commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of deputy commissioner, vice Mr. H. H. Risley.

BOILEAU, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Gya.

KITCHIN, Rev. B., is appointed to act as chaplain of Dum-Dum.

KEDDIE, Mr. J. C. O., district engineer, Gya, is granted privilege leave for three months.

CLEGHORN, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, is transferred from the office of superintending engineer of the Eastern Circle to the Orissa Circle.

TAYLOR, Mr. C., executive engineer, is transferred from the Orissa to the South-Western Circle.

BOASE, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, is transferred from the office of the superintending engineer of the South-Western Circle to the Orissa Circle.

STAWELL, Mr. G. C., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Orissa to the Sone Circle.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, June 14.)

LONG, Rev. H. J., M.A., who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed

to officiate as chaplain of Jullundur, during the absence of the Rev. T. C. Shepherd at the Murree Gallia.

MEREDITH, Mr. A., officiating district judge, Peshawur, is transferred to Rawul Pindi, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district, vice Mr. J. W. Gardiner, appointed to act as divisional judge.

GARDINER, Mr. J. W., deputy commissioner, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of the Rawul Pindi division, vice Mr. J. Frizelle.

DEANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner, Mardan, is appointed to officiate as district judge of Peshawur, vice Mr. A. Meredith, appointed to act as deputy commissioner, Rawal Pindi.

HOLBROW, Mr. S. C., district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Gujrat to the Sealkote district.

HASLETT, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Sealkote, is granted three months' privilege leave.

MITCHELL, Mr. S., assistant district superintendent of police, Rawal Pindi, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gujrat, during the absence of Mr. Haslett.

ROGERS, Mr. A. S., assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Delhi to the Lahore district.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 16.)

YEATMAN, Mr. C. E., district superintendent of police, Agra, is granted privilege leave for three months.

WINTER, Mr. E. F., officiating joint magistrate, is transferred from Saharanpur to Muzaffarnagar, as a temporary arrangement.

BOWRING—The services of Captain G. Bowring, officiating cantonment magistrate, Benares, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

FRANCKEN, Mr. W. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted furlough for five months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 16.)

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., settlement officer and officiating deputy commissioner, Sambalpur, privilege leave for three months.

DOBBS, Mr. E., officiating deputy conservator of forests, Seoni, privilege leave for three months.

GRAY, Rev. T. D., M.A., of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, chaplain of Nagpur, privilege leave for three months.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 9.)

THURSTON, Mr. J. N. O., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Taungdwingyi district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. G. L. Rice.

COLLINS—Notification transferring Mr. G. G. Collins, assistant commissioner, from Pagan to the charge of the Salin sub-division, Minbu district, is hereby cancelled.

STEVENSON—Notification transferring Mr. R. C. Stevenson, assistant commissioner, from Pakhangyi, and appointing him to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Pagan district, is hereby cancelled.

ATKINSON, Lieutenant G. S., Bombay Staff Corps, who has been appointed to the Burmah military police, is posted to the railway battalion as second in command.

MOLLOY, Mr. E. H., district superintendent of police, has furlough for one year.

PELLY, Lieutenant S. H., is posted to the Minbu military police battalion as second in command, vice Lieutenant H. B. Borradaile, who has gone on leave.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 15.)

VANGEYZEL, Surgeon J. L., acting chemical examiner, privilege leave for three months.

HACKETT-WILKINS, Surgeon-Major T. J., to act as chemical examiner, Madras, during the absence of Surgeon J. L. VanGeysel, on leave.

O'FARRELL, Mr. H. H., to act as district and sessions judge, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. Farmer, on leave.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., superintendent Central Jail, Salem, to act as superintendent of prisons for the Town of Madras, during the absence of Mr. G. D. Grimes, on leave.

PELLY, Rev. C. H., chaplain of Ootacamund, privilege leave for three months.

BARRY, Rev. W. G., to act as chaplain of Coimbatore.

MILITARY.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Madras Infantry (p.a.), for nine months.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel S. C., Royal (late Madras) Engineers.

BROCKMAN, Major R. R. E. D., R.E., P.W. Department.
DALY, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J., to be assistant commissary, Barrack Department.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COOKE, Lieut. W. N. M., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

McGHEE, Lieut.-Colonel R. J., 2nd in command 27th Regiment Madras Infantry (on furlough, pending retirement), is transferred in the same capacity to 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

WESTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., wing commander 38rd Madras Infantry and officiating 2nd in command 29th Madras Infantry, to be 2nd in command 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice McGhee, transferred.

YOUNG, Captain H. H., wing commander 17th Madras Infantry (now on furlough on medical certificate), is transferred in the same capacity.

ROBERTS, Deputy Surgeon-General W. H., M.D., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is posted to the officiating administrative medical charge, H.M.'s forces, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Henderson, on furlough.

FURLOUGHS.

GARNETT, Captain H. P., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's L.I., for three months, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

CHILDERS, Lieut. E. M., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 22.)

CHENEVIX-TRENCH—The services of Lieut. F. Chenevix-Trench, Staff Corps, 23rd Regiment Bombay (Light) Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

HILL, Lieut. J. R., 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 23, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

LUSH, Second Lieut. R. F., West Yorkshire Regiment, probationer, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Australia for four months, on medical certificate; pension service, second year, commenced Feb. 5.

GORDON, Lieut. L. A., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, from June 14, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MOORE, Major-General H., C.B., C.I.E., Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance, from June 15.

BADDELEY, Lieut. C. E., R.E., company commander, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days, on medical certificate.

HALLOWES, Captain H. J., East Yorkshire Regiment, to be an assistant adjutant-general of division (in succession to Major W. Creagh) for the remainder of his five years tour of service on the Staff from Dec. 14, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, June 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his Royal Highness's personal staff:—

FERGUSON, Lieut. A. G., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be aide-de-camp (provisionally), vice Major Hanney, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PENTON, Major H. E., Staff Corps, 2nd in command 7th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Mhow division, during the absence of Captain Bayley, on leave to England.

HILL, Lieut. J. R., officiating wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. B. V., Staff Corps, squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, to be squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers.

MACBAY, Major W. G. M., Staff Corps (attached 27th Bombay Infantry), to officiate as 2nd in command 26th Bombay Infantry, during such time as Lieut.-Colonel Watling may officiate in command of the 5th Bombay L.I.

It is notified that the undermentioned officers have been seconded:—

O'DONNELL, Captain G. B., Staff Corps (sub pro tem, assistant political agent, Mahikantha), wing officer 3rd Bombay L.I.

ASHBY, Captain J. S., Staff Corps (acting 5th assistant to the political resident, Aden), wing officer 19th Bombay L.I.

PENROSE, Captain E. R., Staff Corps (sub pro tem, political assistant, 3rd class, Hyderabad), wing officer 23rd Bombay L.I.

HALLOWES, Colonel H. J., is posted to Mhow Division.

ASKWITH, Lieut. H. F., R.A., D-2, has leave for six months, on urgent private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Clay, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. Oldham, Inf.; Surg. J. Crofts, M.D.; Surg.-Major A. Stephen, Lieut. E. N. Marrett, S.C.; Colonel B. H. Inglis, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Colonel E. MacD. Stevenson, S.C.; Major C. H. E. Adamson, S.C.; Deputy Surg.-Gen. S. B. Roe, Medical Staff.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel M. W. Willoughby, S.C.; Lieut. C. E. Baddeley, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Millie, G. M. Drury, J. H. Apjohn, A. J. Primrose, A. T. Chiodetti, H. H. Roden, H. E. Grant, Colonel W. Vertue, M.S.C., Colonel D. M. Traill, E. S. Carr.

Madras Estab.—C. Powell.

Bombay Estab.—H. A. Ackworth (Gov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Colonel S. F. M. T. Grant, S.C., six months; Surg.-Major M. H. Smith, two months.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. C. Hogg, S.C., four months; Colonel W. H. Stopford, Cav., six months; Capt. H. R. D. Thomas, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Currie (Gov.), three months' s.c.; C. H. Serres, four months' s.c.; J. H. Harrison (Gov.), special leave, commuted to furlough, on m.c., for eight and a-half months; Lieut. W. H. Pallen R.E., two months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—J. W. A. Weir (Gov.), six months' extraordinary leave; E. Van der Straaten, one week's extraordinary leave and to return; A. Dalzell, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. W. Fuller, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel J. Homfray, Inf.; Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Brownlow, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major G. Henry, R.E.; Capt. J. W. Malet, Northumberland Fusiliers; Surg.-Major F. H. Pedroza.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Macdonald, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. C. J. Ibbetson (Gov.), Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Gunthorpe, M.S.C.; T. G. Pudan, A. T. Gillman, A. Morse, Major A. G. Begbie, R.E.

Madras Estab.—G. W. Fawcett (Gov.).

Bombay Estab.—F. R. Desai, A. G. Harrison.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

HOLLINGWORTH—July 5, the wife of Reginald Hollingworth, late of the 6th (Royal) and 77th Regiments, of a daughter.

HUGHES—July 1, at 13, Winchester-road, Belisle-park, Elsie, the wife of Captain Gordon Stonhouse Hughes, of a son.

HUTTON—July 7, at 94, West-hill, Sydenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Fitzmaurice Hutton, 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders, of a son.

MACKEAN—July 7, at Chester, the wife of Captain K. Mackean, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAPPER—PARRY—July 10, at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, William R. Capper, Brevet-Major the King's Light Infantry, eldest son of W. C. Capper, of 14, Nevorn-square, late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Charles Parry, of Greenhill, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

CARLEY—COLEMAN—July 11, at St. Mary's, West Kensington, Thomas Carley, of 52, Edith-road, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late R. M. Coleman, of Cawnpore.

COUSIN—YOUNG—July 10, at 10, Bonnington-terrace, Edinburgh, John William Cousin, Assistant-Actuary the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to Marion Miller, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel S. Denholm Young, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army.

CHEYNE—WHEELER—July 12, at St. John's, Malden, Surrey, by the Bishop of Limerick, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. S. M. Ranson, Vicar of St. Albans, Streatham-park, uncle of the bride, and Canon Chetwynd Stapylton, Vicar of the parish, Charles Cheyne, Bengal Staff Corps, second son of the late Charles Cheyne, Indian P.W.D., to Eva Alice, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Wheeler.

DAVIS—HODGES—June 25, at Boston, Massachusetts, Edmund F. Davis, of Sierra Madre, to Matilda Louisa Hodges, only daughter of the late H. R. Hodges, of Ramsgate, and granddaughter of the late Captain Hodges, H.E.I.C.S.

O'LEARY—MAUNSELL—July 9, at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham-road, Daniel, eldest son of Charles O'Leary, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E.

SHEPHEARD—CHRISTIE—July 5, at Christ Church, Ealing, Walter, third son of Charles Shephard, Esq., J.P., of Beaumont House, Ealing, to Alice Mary, elder daughter of Surgeon-Major T. B. Christie, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., of the Royal India Asylum, Ealing.

DEATHS.

CAIRNS—July 7, at Cavendish-square, Sir William Wellington Cairns, K.C.M.G., aged 61.
PENNYCUICK—July 6, James Farrell Pennyuck, C.B., of Bedford, General Royal Artillery, aged 60.

INDIAN.**BIRTHS.**

ATNSLEY—June 15, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Aynsley, Commander R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Indore*, of a son.
BENISTON—June 21, at Tardeo, the wife of A. Beniston, Manockee Petit Mill, of a son.
BIRD—June 13, at Simla, the wife of C. P. Bird, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
BROWN—June 13, at Mount Abu, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Brown, M.A., of a daughter.
BUCKLAND—June 14, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. E. Buckland, B.C.S., of a son.
CATOR—June 15, at Calcutta, the wife of C. F. Cator, son of the late Captain J. B. Cator, R.N., Conservator of the River Humber, of a son.
DOIG—June 16, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Doig, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
DU BUISSON—July 13, at Chakrata, N.W.P., the wife of Captain H. Du Buisson, Lincolnshire Regiment, of a daughter.
EKHOLM—June 11, at Betul, C.P., the wife of F. G. Ekholm, Swedish Mission, of a daughter.
JENKINS—June 13, at Calcutta, the wife of N. F. Jenkins, Lieut. The Border Regiment, of a daughter.
MITCHELL—June 13, at Coimbatore, the wife of A. W. Mitchell, Planter, Glenvans Estate, Guindy, of a daughter.
SHEPHERD—June 18, at Secunderabad, Mrs. Shepherd, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Shepherd, Commissariat Department, of a son.
WOOD—June 12, at Goruckpore, the wife of G. A. Wood, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COTTON—HAY—June 19, at Calcutta, W. G. L. Cotton, M.I.C.E., Indian P.W. Department, to Maggie W. Hay, daughter of the late R. Hay, of Dalmauir, Scotland.
COULTER—SANDERS—June 9 at Calcutta, W. Coulter, M.D., M.Ch., M.R.C.S., Calcutta, to Kate, daughter of the late W. W. Sanders, Stoney-Stratford, Bucks.
FINNEY—PILCHER—June 16, at Darjeeling, S. Finney, Esq., Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to Constance Annie Isabella, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon J. G. Pilcher.
HUDSON—GALE—June 19, at Calcutta, F. A. Hudson, son of the late R. R. Hudson, of county Louth, Ireland, to Mary, daughter of J. C. Gale, of Borah, Champaran, and granddaughter of the late J. Gale, formerly of Bundoul, Tirhoot.
MALET—KING—June 19, at Madras, H. R. Malet, son of A. Malet, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Violet, daughter of the late Major J. H. King, formerly of the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys).

DEATHS.

CRAW—July 8, at Mussoorie, William Craw, Esq., Agent Bank of Bengal. (By telegram.)
GOULD—June 20, at Calcutta, C. Gould, formerly of the firm of C. Gould and Co., late Burkinyoung and Co., aged 70.
HEWITT—June 10, at Lucknow, Mrs. Emily Hewitt, the wife of Sergeant Hewitt, Commissariat Department, aged 34.
MCLOUGHLIN—June 16, at Kharaghoda, of cholera, T. T. McLoughlin, Salt Department, aged 37.
SIMPSON—June 16, at Bangalore, R. W. Simpson, late of the Madras Railway, aged 51.

THE Queen has appointed Maharaja Narendra Kishor Singh Bahadur of Bettia; Gregory Charles Paul, Esq., C.I.E., Advocate-General, Bengal; and Maharaja Narendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

THE SIMLA TOWN HALL.—A correspondent writes:—Our new Town Hall will, in a few weeks' time, present a very curious appearance. It has been found that, with the funds available, it is impossible to make the building thoroughly water-tight without using corrugated iron and accordingly the ball-room, the band-gallery and the south staircase will be roofed over with the shining sheets which destroy the picturesqueness of all Indian hill-stations. The flat roofs will be asphalted, and when the stone work of the outer wall has all been "pointed" it is hoped that rain or snow will never penetrate again into ball-room, theatre, or library. If what one knows as Allahabad tiles had been used at first, similar to those which cover some of the public offices, this corrugated horror might have been avoided; but it is now too late, I fear, to protest against the new scheme particularly as the Municipal Committee have only funds just sufficient to carry out these cheap alterations. We must be thankful to get a building that does not leak like a sieve and must soothe our injured aesthetic feelings as best we may.

India in Parliament.**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 11.****WILD BIRDS IN INDIA.**

In reply to Mr. J. MACLEAN,
 Sir J. GORST said: The Act as to wild birds referred to received the assent of the Governor-General on the 21st of October, 1887. It has, therefore, been scarcely long enough in operation to see whether it will be effective to prevent the evils complained of in the question.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN MADRAS.

In reply to Mr. W. M'LAREN,
 Sir J. GORST said: The orders of the Government of India for the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Acts in Madras, Bombay, and Bassein were issued on the 19th of May. The Secretary of State has been informed, in answer to an inquiry made by him, that in Bombay the suspension did not take place till the 30th of June; but that the Government of India is making inquiries into the reason for this delay.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

In reply to Mr. S. SMITH,
 Sir J. GORST said: The careful attention of successive Secretaries of State and Governments of India has been from time to time given to the subject of factory labour in India. A Commission was appointed ten years ago, and reported as described in the question of the hon. member for Oldham. Act No. XV. of 1881 regulates factory labour and restricts the employment of children. A special report on Indian factories was recently drawn up by Mr. Jones, formerly inspector of factories in Bombay, which is printed as an appendix to the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories (in this country) for the year ending the 31st of October, 1887. On the 3rd of May a despatch was sent by the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India calling attention to this report, and asking for an early report on the working of the Indian Factory Act, and inquiring whether it is proposed to modify the Act in the direction of additional stringency. To this despatch the Secretary of State is now awaiting a reply.

INFANT MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any information from the Viceroy of India on the subject of the reported recent action of the Princes of Rajpootana regarding the Hindoo custom of infant marriage. He said the Princes of Rajpootana held the highest rank in Hindoo society in India, and the associations connected with their history not only showed the bravery of the men, but also the heroism of the women. If the reports he had seen were correct the Native Princes of Rajpootana had come forward voluntarily to make the greatest social reform that could be introduced into Hindoo society in India. The custom of infant marriages in India had been productive of greater misery to a greater number of the women of that country than any other custom, and if the Rajpootana Princes had made such alterations in the custom in their own territory as would mitigate the existing evil they deserved the thanks of every one who was a well-wisher of India for the enlightened view they had taken of this important social question. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount CROSS was quite sure that not one word had fallen from the noble earl which was not deserved by the Rajpootana Princes. (Hear, hear.) They were the leaders of the Hindoo race, and any example set by them would, he was sure, have the widest effect throughout India. (Hear, hear.) He was very happy to say that the rumour which had reached the noble earl was strictly correct. (Hear, hear.) There had been no greater reform made in India, and he looked upon it as one of the greatest advances that had taken place there during the present century. The step which the Rajpootana Princes had taken might lead to changes such as no man living could foresee, so far as the health, comfort, and welfare of the Native Indians were concerned. Colonel Walker, in October last, addressed a circular to all political officers on the subject of the adoption by the Rajpootana Princes of a set of resolutions regulating the ages at which marriages could take place, and suggested that a large representative committee should assemble in March from each of the States to consider the question. His suggestion met with the heartiest approval of the chiefs, and at a meeting they, among other things, unanimously passed a rule that in future no girl should be married under the age of fourteen and no boy under the age of eighteen, unless there had been a contract of marriage existing previous to the meeting. This announcement had been received with great satisfaction throughout the country, and he agreed that it was one of the greatest steps in advance that had been taken in India. The despatch which

had come from India on the subject was one of great interest, and if the noble earl would move for its production he would be very glad to lay it on the table. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of CARLISLE said he was sure that the intelligence the noble viscount had given to the House would be received throughout England with most extreme joy.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said that though he welcomed, as every one must, the announcement of the noble viscount, there seemed to him to be one consideration which ought not to be overlooked, and that was the initiative of the chiefs themselves. (Hear, hear.) All who knew anything of India were aware that many great changes proceed from the chiefs themselves. Such an event as this, the initiative being taken by such an important class as the Rajpootana Princes, was likely, he thought, to prove a precedent which would work to the permanent interest of the country.

Viscount CROSS said the circular would not have been issued if it had not been known that the Princes themselves were in favour of the change.

The subject then dropped.

JULY 13.

INDIAN STAMPED PAPERS.

Mr. HANBURY asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the competition for the supply of Indian stamped papers had yet been settled; whether it was the fact that in the early part of the year Mr. Purcell, the Comptroller of Stamps, reported to the Secretary of State or to the Board of Inland Revenue, acting as his agents in this matter, that stamps which now cost £34,000 a-year could, upon competition be obtained for some £19,500; whether the Comptroller's estimate had been borne out by the result of the competition; what was the name of the firm whose tender had been accepted; and what was the aggregate amount of that tender.

Sir J. GORST: I have to answer the first of the hon. member's questions in the affirmative. The second I have also to answer in the affirmative, the result being arrived at by the use of cheaper paper. With regard to the third question, I have to state that the new contract is £19,928 per annum instead of £34,840; but of this reduction of £14,912 £7,188 is due to the substitution by the Government of India of a cheaper paper for certain stamps, as allowed for by Mr. Purcell. Messrs. De la Rue and Co.'s tender was accepted. (Hear, hear.)

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CEYLON.

Sir E. WATKIN asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government railways in Ceylon were being worked for revenue and not to promote cultivation and trade; whether complaints had reached him that the high rates of transport charged with this object seriously affected the planters of coffee, tea and other crops in competing with planters in other countries; and whether he would have the subject investigated with a view to the rates being assimilated to the English or American standards.

Sir J. GORST for Baron H. DE WORMS, said: The Ceylon Government railways have been constructed and are being worked with the object of promoting cultivation and trade. There appear to have been no complaints of excessive rates, and there is no intention of assimilating them to the standards referred to. The railways having been constructed mainly for the benefit of the planting interest, it is not unreasonable that the charges should be fixed at such a rate as to throw upon that interest a fair share of the costs for which the whole tax-paying community is ultimately responsible. In these circumstances there would be no advantage in any special investigation.

MISS ALICE GOMES, the accomplished Eurasian *cantatrice*, has returned to India. A change is said to have taken place in her voice, during her stay in England, from pure soprano to contralto. Her stay in India is limited, as she has engagements in England in November; but during her short visit she will give two concerts in Calcutta, and probably one in Darjeeling and one in Simla.

COORG SAUCE.—The Civil Service Stores, Haymarket, have made a new departure, in that the directors have introduced an entirely new sauce, which from the accounts received promises to rival—if not surpass—most of the well-known sauces now in use. Anglo-Indians will be glad to learn that the sauce is made from the receipt of a Coorg Highlander, and, like all Indian condiments, is composed entirely of fruit, vegetables, and spices. Unlike English sauces, there is no liver in it, nor is it adulterated with fictitious ketchup. Coorg sauce is very well known in many parts of India, and gives the delicious flavour to English curries and chitskies for which Madras is so celebrated. Anglo-Indians and *chefs* will welcome Coorg sauce as a valuable culinary adjunct, and vegetarians will doubtlessly appreciate the enterprise of the directors of the Civil Service Stores for being the introducers of the only sauce suitable for vegetable made-dishes.

THE LARPENT CASE.

The following is the full text of the Government resolution on this subject:—The Governor-General in Council appointed Mr. F. E. Elliot, Bengal Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, Commissioners to inquire under Section 2, Act XXXVII. of 1850, into the truth of the following charges against Mr. Frederic de H. Larpent, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, viz.:—

(i) That the said F. de H. Larpent, being Registrar of the Punjab University and a public servant, namely, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, did, at Lahore, on or about the morning of the 30th day of December, 1886, agree with one Ram Saran Das, son of Hira Lal of Sahabad, in the District of Umballa, a Mukhtar and candidate at the examination for Licentiate of Law, held at Lahore on 6th-11th December, 1886, knowing, or having reason to believe, that he was such a candidate, to receive from him a sum of Rs. 2,500 without lawful consideration, such sum being intended by the said Ram Saran Das to be paid by him to Mr. Larpent as a bribe, in the hope that in consideration thereof he (Mr. Larpent) would show favour to him by endeavouring to secure the successful passing by him of the said examination by improper and unfair means, the result of the said examination not having then been ascertained; and that the said Mr. Larpent did, in pursuance of the said agreement, receive from the said Ram Saran Das at Lahore sums aggregating Rs. 1,510 between the said 30th day of December, 1886, and the 7th day of February, 1887, without lawful consideration and not as a *bona fide* loan, but exclusively as a bribe as aforesaid; such conduct amounting to misbehaviour by the said Mr. Larpent as a public servant within the meaning of Section 2 of Act XXXVII. of 1850.

(ii) That the said Mr. F. de H. Larpent, being Registrar of the Punjab University and a public servant, viz., Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, did, at Lahore, between the time at which the examination for the Licentiate of Law was held on 6-11 December, 1886, and the time at which its results were published, permit one Gunda Sing, son of Bishen Sing, to introduce into his presence certain persons whom he knew, or had reason to believe, to have been candidates at the said examination, he knowing or having reason to believe that the said Gunda Sing was then actively engaged in going about among the candidates who had presented themselves at the said examination, and leading, or endeavouring to lead, them or some of them to believe that their successfully passing or failing to pass the said examination depended upon their coming to terms with Mr. Larpent by satisfying such demands as he might make upon them or otherwise securing his aid; and that he knew, or had reason to believe, that he would be likely to thereby aid the said Gunda Sing in obtaining a gratification (whether for himself or for some other person or persons) other than legal remuneration from the said persons or from one or more of them; such conduct amounting to misbehaviour by the said Mr. Larpent as such public servant within the meaning of Section 2, Act XXXVII. of 1850.

(iii) That the said Mr. F. de H. Larpent, being Registrar of the Punjab University and a public servant, namely, Deputy Accountant-General Punjab, did, either before or during the examination for Licentiate of Law held at Lahore on 6th-11th December, 1886, at Lahore, either himself communicate to some other person or persons, or knowingly or by gross and culpable negligence permit some other person to ascertain some or all of the examination questions or their substance, such questions being then in his special and sole charge in his capacity of Registrar of the said University; such conduct amounting to misbehaviour by the said Mr. Larpent as such public servant within the meaning of Section 2, Act XXXVII. of 1850.

2. The Governor-General in Council has now received and considered the report of the proceedings of the Commissioners, together with the evidence recorded by them and their finding on that evidence. The Commissioners find that the first two charges are fully proved against Mr. Larpent; and that, having regard to the wording of the third charge, they are unable to acquit Mr. Larpent upon it. After a most careful consideration of the proceedings of the Commissioners, the Governor-General in Council is fully satisfied of the truth of the first two charges. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, though there was laxity on the part of Mr. Larpent in supervising the examination for Licentiate of Law, held at Lahore on Dec. 6-11, 1886, the third charge is not established against him.

3. Having regard to the serious nature of the first two charges, the Governor-General in Council has with much regret come to the conclusion that no lighter punishment can be inflicted on Mr. Frederic de Hochepeid Larpent than dismissal from Her Majesty's Service; and accordingly directs that Mr. Larpent be so dismissed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 6, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay ; 12, City of Oxford (s) Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—July 8, Assam (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—July 9, Parramatta (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 6, Rufford Hall (s), Kurrachee ; 13, Clan Murray (s) Bombay ; 14, Mira (s), Calcutta ; 14, Locksley Hall (s), Bombay ; 15, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—July 11, Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool ; July 13, Henzada (s).
MADRAS.—July 11, Clan Mackenzie (s), London ; 12, India (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—July 13, Clan Mackintosh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Thames*, from London, July 19 ; from Brindisi, July 27.

For Bombay : Mrs. Cable, Mr. Boorman, Mr. J. R. Chater, Mr. G. McCausland, Mr. T. Thompson, Col. Egerton, Mr. L. B. Vanumri, Mrs. Ghosh. From Brindisi : Major Sawyer, Capt. Bunney, Mr. H. B. Knorals, Mr. Hill, Capt. Dunlop, Lady Plowden, Rev. A. G. Lewis, Major Gompertz, Capt. Ind, Mr. H. Guinness, Mr. Wynch, Mr. Stockwell, Surg.-Major Stewart, Mrs. Gompertz, Col. Sym.

For Malta : Corpl. Hyslop, Mr. Walmsley, Mr. T. J. Dickinson, Capt. R. J. Bramley.

For Gibraltar : Mr. A. D. Shaw.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, July 20.

For Calcutta : Mr. G. Bennett, the four Misses Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Hiller, Mr. A. Campion, Mrs. Bennett. From Brindisi : Mr. D. Hynd.

For Colombo : Two Misses Louthean.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, July 26 ; from Marseilles, August 2.

For Bombay : From Marseilles : Mr. F. Kinsman. From Ismailia : Mr. Brittain.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 26 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, August 6.

For Bombay : Mr. A. H. de Mello, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. E. W. and Mrs. Heller. From Brindisi : Mr. J. Luke, Mr. R. Gamble, Mr. H. R. Rich, Mr. J. E. Wilmot, Mr. Reid, Lieut. Borrodale.

For Gibraltar : Mr. L. Kenyon, Mr. de Santz, two Misses Johnson, Capt. Caird, Miss Papillon, Mr. H. Greenfield, Mr. D. Walker, Mr. Dod, Mr. Peebles, Major Horsbough, Mr. Curtis, Lieut. Jack, Mr. Barlow, Mr. W. G. Parnell, Capt. W. Moore.

For Malta : Rey. E. Hardy.

For Alexandria : Mrs. Phillip.

S.s. *Olyde*, from London, August 2 ; from Brindisi, August 13.

For Bombay : Major W. Gordon, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Mr. J. R. Hockly, Mr. and Mrs. McMillar and family, Mr. Trash, Mrs. Baker and two children, Capt. J. Malet, Mr. C. H. Allen. From Brindisi : Mr. A. J. Homajee, Rev. W. Covington, Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mrs. Bryson and two children, Mr. B. Gray, Mr. Llewellyn.

For Malta : Mr. T. Smith, Lieut. A. Z. Ennis, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. R. A. Jordan.

For Gibraltar : Brig.-Surg. Warren, Lieut. R. T. Mount.

For Madras : Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, August 3.

For Calcutta : Mr. Eccles, Mr. C. Kemp.

For Colombo : From Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Fischer.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 10 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, August 20.

For Bombay : Surgeon McKee. From Brindisi : Capt. Haggard, Col. Clements, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Gates.

For Malta : Mr. Warre, Capt. Cruickshank, Gen. Wilkie, Mr. C. Turner.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta : Mr. W. Ward, Mr. P. J. Downs.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, August 23 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, Sept. 3.

For Bombay : From Brindisi : Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. H. C. Veasey, Mr. J. H. Garston.

For Colombo : Mr. Smail, Mr. W. B. Scott.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 30 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay : From Brindisi : Mr. V. and Mrs. Pout, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta : Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, Sept. 17.

For Bombay : Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern. From Brindisi : Col. B. E. Gowan, Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Guiterel, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton.

For Malta : Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay : Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot. From Brindisi : Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13.

For Calcutta : Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French.

For Madras : Mr. and Miss Worsley.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20 ; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay : Miss Smith. From Marseilles : Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay : Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children. From Brindisi : Major Sari, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mrs. Todd, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose.

For Colombo : Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta : Gen. Sir H. Torrens.

For Gibraltar : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27 ; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras : Mrs. J. Clarke.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay : Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant. From Brindisi : Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Masey, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner.

For Gibraltar : Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 11.

For Bombay : Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Poke, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Guir-Ashton. From Marseilles : Mrs. R. J. Bruce and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Smeaton, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Col. Bushman. From Naples : Hon. E. J. Mills, Sir J. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (for Australia direct), Oct. 4 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Bombay : Mrs. Lawrie.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11 ; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta : Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe. From Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay : Miss J. C. Preston, Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. L. Jones. From Brindisi : Mr. D. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. W. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Col. Bushman, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr. Thomson, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Mere-wether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wilkie.

For Colombo : Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay : From Brindisi : Mrs. Colvin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail July 13.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Wright, Mr. A. H. Clarke, Mr. H. Lucas.
 For Pondicherry: Miss Hooper.
 For Madras: Col. Cotton, Mr. Thos. Charnley.
 For Bimlipatam: Miss M. Will.
 For Calcutta: Mrs. Crews, Miss Kilner, Mr. C. Bartlett, Mr. A. C. S. Sona, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. W. H. Cross, Mr. M. Toon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Roma*, to sail July 29.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Mackintosh, Mr. R. J. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. E. Duff.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail August 24.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse, Mr. E. V. Duppen, Mr. A. L. Alexander.
 For Calcutta: Mrs. Scott.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi: Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham Hatchell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Sir Chas. W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Miss Stephenson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Master, Lieut. M. L. Shipway.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Berenice*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, for London; from Malta, July 9.

From Calcutta: Captain Bonnell.
 From Madras: Mr. H. Lyon, Mrs. Lyon and two children, Miss Mead and maid, Mr. J. Tregloam, Mr. W. Treloar, Mr. J. Dodson.
 From Colombo: Mr. James Wight.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, for Liverpool; from Port Said, July 4.

From Bombay: Lieut. Hawkes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. steamer *Siam*, Captain H. T. Weighell, June 23.

From London: Mrs. Kirke, Lieut. C. F. Dobbie, Lieut. A. H. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Crosse, Mr. T. C. Marshall.
 From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Horsfall, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. Eric A. Lee, Colonel J. C. Doveton, Lieut.-Colonel Brereton, Mr. F. C. Daukes, Surgeon-Major Allison, Mr. A. J. King, Major Wighton, Mr. G. H. Barnard, Mr. W. Terveen.
 From Marseilles: Mr. Nelson.

At Brindisi, per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Captain Brady, July 5.

From Bombay: Mr. McGildowney, Commander Carpenter, Surgeon-General B. Smith, Lieut. Kaye. For London: Mr. Green, Mr. Prest, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Ward, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bowley, Mr. Sealey, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. Christian, Lieut. O'Farrel.
 From Aden: For London: Commander Dulton.

From Ismailia: For London: Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Hewat and two children, Mr. Payne, Mr. Freidheim, Colonel and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Sigrist.

At Marseilles, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Captain de Horne, July 8.

From Bombay: Mr. Pirie, Major Tottenham, Rev. J. M. Rae, Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. Apjohn, Dr. G. Dill, Colonel Inglis, Mr. Doran, Mr. Rae, Mr. Loughton, Mr. Baker. For London: Captain and Mrs. Nicholson.

From Colombo: Mr. Campbell, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Webster and infant.

From Aden: Mr. de Leslie.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Rome, Mr. Murray.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Blanc. For London: Mr. Thomas, Mr. Charman.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Lascia and child.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Olyde*, Capt. W. H. Mudie, from Bombay, June 26.

For London: Dr. W. Kay, Mr. R. Davidson, Mr. H. Coles, Mrs. Haggard, Mr. D. H. Duncan, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Murch and two children, Miss Murch, Lieut. H. K. MacGeorge, Mr. T. Hallums, Mr. Thurman, Hon. Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., Mr. Y. Alwynne, Mr. Neuville, Captain Becher, R.A., Mr. R. B. Houston, Mr. R. Saxton, Mr. J. W. Field, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. Morton, Mr. G. Pointon, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mr. W. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hammond.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. C. Cox, Capt. P. E. Henderson, Mr. J. Leask, Mr. E. H. Stolterfoht, Mr. R. G. Palmer, Surgeon Wartabet, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. Pillay, Mr. H. F. Askwith, Mr. M. V. Gholley, Mr. G. Watkin-Williams, Mr. Harrison, Mr. C. T. Lichsteinstein, Mr. J. Buckley, H.H. Sir Sayajeerao Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., Mr. Sumputrow Khaseerao, Mr. N. M. Elliott, Mr. Chinnasaheb, Mr. Baharow Kalay, Mr. Abbas Ali, Dr. Batukram, six native attendants of H.H. the Gaekwar, Mr. P. M. Madooray Pillay.

For Aden: Mr. Sinday.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. Tomlin, from London, July 13 (for *Australia direct*); from Brindisi, July 24.

For Bombay: Mr. C. W. Strickland, Mr. E. S. McGowan, Mr. G. H. Crowther, Colonel Benson, Captain Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcus, Mr. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and child. From Brindisi: Mr. H. C. King, Mrs. Martindale, Dr. Dymott, Lieut. Fuller, Mr. P. S. Porter, Mr. N. G. Odder, Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Mr. H. M. Forster, Major Barrow, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. Jessell, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Penner, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ivens, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Hyno, Brig.-Gen. Wolseley.

For Gibraltar: Capt. Winn, General Newdigate, Mr. A. Green, Sergeant Delany, Sergeant and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Hills, Miss Nelson.

For Colombo: Mr. W. Waldock, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Sinclair. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Rae.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Rae.

For Malta: Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Elsmere, Mr. Crena.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, from London, April 19.

For Bombay: Mr. Toulmin, Mr. W. P. Gardiner.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 3.

For London: Mr. R. McClay, Capt. G. Davidson, Mr. H. Shields, Rev. L. Lequeux, Mr. W. Jenkins.

For Marseilles: Dr. Benson, Mrs. Benson and child, Mr. Slade, Mr. Wangeyzel.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Stead.

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. R. Stewart, July 10.

For London: Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. French Brewster, Mr. A. Hervey, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Dr. Birch, Miss Birch, Mr. J. R. Dunlop, Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Mr. Franken, Mr. Le Page, Mr. Fulford, Hon. Amir Ali, Mr. Holmwood, Rev. and Mrs. Lilie, Mr. H. N. Keys.

For Brindisi: Mr. Scotts, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Prescott, Mr. T. L. Winter, Mr. F. B. Mulock, Mr. P. Wagstaffe, Colonel Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Grose and child.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 17.

For London: Mr. Towers, R.M.

For Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Spencer, Mr. H. M. Parish, Mr. H. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Barron, Lieut. W. Jones, Major Radford, Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. John Short, Mr. Walsh.

For Marseilles: Colonel W. G. Heavyside, Lieut. Stanton.

Per s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, July 24.

For London: Mr. E. Dobbs.

For Brindisi: Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jordan, Mr. F. L. Brown, Hon. S. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Mr. J. Hutchison, Mr. A. C. Duff, Mr. J. Keddie, Capt. Georges.

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford.

For London: A. H. Morris.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Company notify that, for the convenience of Shareholders the time for receiving applications for New Shares in exchange for provisional Certificates of sixths will be extended to Saturday, the 28th inst.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday maintained the former appearance lately noticed. Mysore rose 3-16, Nundydroog 1-16, and Mysore-Wynaad 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3½, Nundydroog 1½ to 1½, Indian Consolidated 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 7s. to 8s., ditto fully paid (£1) 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Ooregum 15s. to 16s., ditto Preference 15s. to 16s., Devala-Moyar 3s. to 4s., Nine Reefs 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 13-16 to 15-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

our per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 15-16	—
ur-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	103	to
x per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	100	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to 99½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	—	—
Trust Bond ...	100	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	86½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	920
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	825
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai	—	—	—
Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	2,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton	all	15	190
Broul's Cawnpore Press	—	—	—
Co., Limited	200	18	100
Colaba ...	1,880	50	571
Dollers Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,190
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,400
French ...	all	80	520
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	407½
Mummar M. ...	all	40	210
New Berar ...	500	60	540
New Indian ...	125	10	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	365
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton	1,000	120	1,190
Sind ...	750	75	460
Volkart ...	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	840
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	645
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	103
Bellary S. & W. Co.	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	880
Central India ...	500	35	1,020
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	632½
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	800
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	635
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	850
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	770
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	580
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,300
James Greaves ...	500	25	600
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,150
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	680
Khatso Mackunjee ...	1,000	20	735
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,075
Malabuxmee ...	all	—	525
Manookjee Petit ...	all	—	2,400
Mazagon ...	250	9	160
Morari Gokuldas ...	1,000	50	1,585
Naigam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	750
Oriental ...	625	15	540
Parall ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	all	—	103
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	60	1,270
Somderdas ...	1,000	50	630
Southern India ...	500	20	200
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	285
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	450
Western India ...	1,000	50	720

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con.	—	—	—
solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	93
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	8,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karchoe Landing and Shipping ...	500	155
Kemp & Co. ...	175	378
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	120
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,810
Thacker and Co. ...	all	200

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—June 22.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	0	to	—
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	100	12	to	101	0
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100	12	to	101	0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105	0	to	—	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	105	6	to	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	105	12	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106	4	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	105	4	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	105	4	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	105	8	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	105	12	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1903) ...	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	935 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	185 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Unconvenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface	—
A. shares) ...	75. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	200
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourapore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	200
India General Steam Navigation	100
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneesingpore Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Acruittopore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£220
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Choba Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Deling (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessai and Farbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunstri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	60 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	190 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	17 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	51 to
Indian Terai ...	500	450 to
Jelapore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheerli Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	30 par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	58 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	300	98 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	88 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£12½	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	65 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mirn (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Do. contributory ...	90	23 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£16	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	55 to
Pattareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	57 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Tendurree (Darjiling) ...	100	40 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	108 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	180 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	18 to

LONDON.—July 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1881 ...	105 to 106½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1880-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 117
4 Do. ...	105 to 107
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	115 to 117
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	167 to 169
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	20 to 20½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	163 to 165
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	137 to 139
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delh. gua. A. Ann. 12½	100	22½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1858 ...	5	25 to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	129 to 131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	111 to 113
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	110 to 112
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	119 to 121

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited ...	all	12 to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½ to 15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	108 to 111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc. ...	100	105 to 107
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	all	1

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Knowing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

MILITARY.

Acton, Lieut. H. L. B., S.C., M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., M.
Adey, Capt. A. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B.
Adey, Capt. G. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Aialabie, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Allen, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 8, '88, B.
Anderson, Maj. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, M.
Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, Bo.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Barclay, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '88, B.
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B.
Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 13, '88, M.
Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M.
Battye, Col. A. C. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 21, '86, B.
Baugh, Capt. G. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Baugh, Lieut. M. W., S.C., Bo.
Bayley, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, Bo.
Beadon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.
Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G. S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., S.C., fr. Apr. 27, '88, B.
Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Bignall, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., Bo.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 200 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M.
Bird, Capt. W. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.
Blasco, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Apr. 20, '89, B.
Blasco, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Black, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, Bo.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blakeney, Lieut. W. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '87, Bo.
Bolleau, Col. F. W., S.C., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Borrodale, Lieut. H. B., S.C., Bo.
Bower, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 10, '87, B.
Brander, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87, B.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '88, B.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brenner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Breton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Brooke, Col. T. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Broome, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '88, Bo.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '88, B.
Brown, Capt. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '88, B.
Brown, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brown, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, B.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. McC., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, B.
Bruce, Capt. G. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Burlton, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '88, M.
Burne, Lieut. K. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Burrows, Lieut. G. V., S.C., M.
Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.
Burton, Lieut. H. G., Prob.S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, M.

Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Campbell, Col. R. D., S.C., till June 15, '88, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '88, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Carbonaro, Lieut. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Carr, Lieut.-Col. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '87, B.
Carter, Col. C. A. E., S.C., Inf., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Carter, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo.
Carthew-Torston, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Cazalet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, B.
Chatterton, Lt.-Col. F. W., Inf., B.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 18 mos., fr. June 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. G. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C. S.C., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., till June 14, '88, M.
Clarkson, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, Bo.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr., 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '88, M.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Cockrell, Lieut. R. C., Prob.S.C., till Sept. 30, '88, M.
Cole, Lieut. E. H., S.C., B.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Cook, Bde-Surg. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, Bo.
Cookson, Lieut. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M.
Cox, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '88, M.
Cox, Col. H. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '88, M.
Craicoff, Lieut. B. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 17, '87, B.
Crofts, Surg. J., M.D., B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Cunberle, Lieut.-Col. H. O., Inf., fr. Apr. 20, '88.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. O. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppige, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Dale, Lieut.-Col. H. M., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Dane, Surg.-Maj. A. H. C., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, Bo.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '88, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '83, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., M.
De Brath, Capt. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Dempster, Capt. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 1, '88, B.
Dunns, Lieut. W. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Dittmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, Bo.
Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, Bo.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., B.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Eyre, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '88, B.
Faithfull, Capt. H. T., S.C., 8 mos., Apr. 19, '88, B.
Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 18 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.
Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 27, '87, Bo.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 18 mo., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '87, Bo.
Fischer, Col. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 16, '88, M.
Fisher, Lieut. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
FitzGerald, Col. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 17, '87, B.
Foord, Lt.-Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '87, M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Forteach, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Fox, Bde-Surg. W. S., M.
Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '87, B.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr., 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., B.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob.S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gibson, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B.
Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.B., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj. S. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Gouldsbury, Maj. D. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., fr. Apr. 13, '83, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. W. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Grant, Col. F. W., S.C., B.
Grant, Col. S. F. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Grantham, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, Bo.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 28, '87, B.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16, '87, Bo.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 16 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B.
Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M.
Grover, Capt. M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Hackett, Surg.-Maj. A. L., 6 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Hales, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Hammond, Col. J. C., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R. M.D., 7 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hendley, Lieut. C. E., Prob.S.C., fr. Feb. 8, '88, M.
Hatch, Lieut. A. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hatten, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Col. H. P., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '87, M.
Hawkes, Capt. H. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Henderson, Deputy Surg-Gen., J., M.
Hennell, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hill, Col. W., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 2, '87, M.
Hill, Maj. W., S.C., 190 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '88, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B.
Hitchins, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hobbs, Lieut. S. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Hodgson, Lieut. O. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Hodson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 16 mos., Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Holland, Lieut. P., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 29, '88, Bo.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Holmes, Capt. H. R. L., S.C., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 16, '88, B.
Hooper, Bde-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Houghton, Lieut. E. R., Prob.S.C., Bo.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Capt. A. I., S.C., 16 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hume, Lieut.-Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '88, Bo.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., 291 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Hunter, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., 29 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '87, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., B.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '88.
Jacob, Col. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '88, Bo.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Jameson, Maj. A. W., S.C., till Oct. 6, '88, B.
Jameson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Jameson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 28, '87, M.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, Bo.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., till July 16, '88, B.
Jones, Lieut. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 22 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.

Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kenny, Capt. E. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, M.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., till Aug. 18, '88, M.
Kerich, Lieut. L. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
Kierander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.
King, Surg.-Maj. G., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., to Aug. 14, '89, B.
Kreyer, Lieut. F. A. C., S.C., Bo.

Lance, Col. F., S.C., 190 dys., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo.
Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr., 30 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '83.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Leslie, Maj. Sir C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 25 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
Lockhart, Col. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.
Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, Bo.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B.
Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, Bo.

Macleod, Surg. H. W. G., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '88, B.
Macdonald, Surg.-Maj. D. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., 11 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '88, M.

Macmillan, Lieut.-Col. F. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Macmillan, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, Bo.
Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Dec. 5, '87, B.
Major, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, Bo.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Maltby, Maj. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '88, B.
Mander, Lieut.-Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo.
Marks, Surg. R. J., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Marriott, Lieut. E. N., S.C., B.
Martin, Capt. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 20, '88, B.
Martin, Col. C. B., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '83, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M.
Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '87, B.
Masters, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Mauduit, Lieut. F. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, M.
Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B.
Mayne, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, B.
McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 19 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.

McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '87, Bo.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McKay, Surg.-Maj. H. K., 205 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '88, Bo.
McKee, Surg. G. M. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '87, M.
McNair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '87, Bo.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Mercer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 18, '87, M.
Middleton, Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Miller, Lieut.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.
Mocatta, Lieut. D. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Montanaro, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., 7 dys., fr. Apr. 8, '88, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., Bo.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., till July 28, '88, Bo.
Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Morris, Capt. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '87, B.
Morton, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, B.
Mosse, Lieut. W. O. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, Bo.
Mullane, Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., till May 15, '88, B.
Murray, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, M.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B.
Newham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., till Oct. 14, '88, Bo.
Nicholson, C. O., Cav., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '88, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 21 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Norie, Col. E. M., S.C., M.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. F. F. B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '88, B.
O'Meara, Capt. W. A. D.O., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '87, P.
Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Palmer, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B.
Pearse, Bde-Surg. R. E., 17 mos., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Pease, Lieut. L. W., Prob.S.C., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 13, '88, M.
Pearl, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '87, Bo.
Peyton, Capt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.
Phillips, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, B.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., B.
Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, M.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.

Polard, Maj. B. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
 Powell, Capt. C. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
 Fremdergast, Col. M. M. S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
 Fremdergast, Col. J. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '88, M.
 Price, Lt.-Col. B. A., Inf., till Jan. 27, '89, B.
 Prinsap, Col. A. H. Cav., 1 yr., fr. April 10, '88, B.
 Puckle, Col. H. G. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.
 Fullay, Maj. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, P.
 Quin, Maj. E. S.C., M.

Ramaden, Maj. H. F. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 1, '88, M.
 Ramsford, Lt.-Col. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, U.
 Reeves, Col. H. N., S.C., B.
 Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 17 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.
 Reilly, Maj. R. B. D., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
 Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
 Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B.
 Ridgway, Maj. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
 Roberts, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
 Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A. S., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
 Roberts, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. H., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
 Robinson, Surg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.
 Roe, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. S. B., M.
 Rogers, Lieut. G. E., S.C., B.
 Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
 Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '88, M.
 Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
 Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B.
 Rutledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Samuells, Col. W. L., S.C., 18 mos. 18 dys., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
 Sanders, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
 Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.
 Sandwith, Capt. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, Bo.
 Sargent, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.
 Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, Bo.
 Schofield, Lieut. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
 Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, M.
 Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.
 Senior, Lieut.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
 Seton, Col. Sir W. S., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, M.
 Shaw, Lieut. D. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
 Shore, Lieut. O. B. S., S.C., 364 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.
 Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
 Sheppard, Lieut.-Col. C. H., S.C., M.
 Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.
 Simmonds, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 19 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
 Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.

Sinclair, Capt. A. L., S.C., Bo., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88.
 Skinner, Lieut.-Col. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '87, B.
 Smith, Surg. M. H., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
 Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
 Stainforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.
 Steele, Lieut. St. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
 Steel, Vet. Surg. J. H., 6 mos., fr. May 20, '88, Bo.
 Stephen, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
 Stevens, Maj. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
 Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., M.
 Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. W. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
 Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
 Strachey, Lieut. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
 Street, Col. C. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
 Sturt, Capt. R. R. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 22, '88, B.
 Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 21 mos., fr. April 1, '87, B.
 Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
 Swete, Lieut. J. C., S.C., M.
 Swetenham, Col. E., S.C., 5 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
 Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 17, '87, B.

Tandy, Bde.-Surg. E. O., B., 315 dys., fr. Mar. 13, '88.
 Tate, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, B.
 Taylor, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
 Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
 Temple, Col. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
 Templer, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
 Thomas, Capt. H. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
 Thomson, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '88, B.
 Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 14, '87, B.
 Thwaytes, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, M.
 Tod, Lieut. J. K., S.C., 6 mos., B.
 Tregear, Lt.-Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.
 Triscott, Capt. C. P., R.A., 1 yr. 24 d., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
 Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
 Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
 Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, B.
 Turner, Maj., S.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '88, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
 Unwin, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.
 Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
 Vertue, Col. W., S.C., M.
 Vesey, Lieut. H. C., Prob. S.C., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
 Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 26, '87, B.
 Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
 Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
 Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. B. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Wace, Col. E. G., S.C., 198 dys., fr. Mar. 4, '88, B.
 Walcott, Col. E. B., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 184 dys., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
 Waller, Maj. R. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Feb. 28, '88, B.
 Walter, Lieut.-Col. O. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
 Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 2 yrs. 8 mos., fr. July 8, '86, Bo.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. T. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
 Watkins, Lieut. H. B. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
 Watson, Capt. G. F., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 5, '87, M.
 Watson, Lieut.-Col. C. G., S.C., M.
 Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
 Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
 Webb, Capt. H. N., S.C., 44 mo., fr. May 18, '88, B.
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 Weldman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.
 Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
 Weller, Capt. A. T., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '88, B.
 Weller, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '88, B.

Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
 Whistler, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, B.
 Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
 Whitlock, Col. C. J. P., S.C., 16 mos., M.
 Williams, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.
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 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
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 Wilson, Maj. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
 Wingate, Lieut.-Col. T. O., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88.
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AND

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 3rd July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 1st July; and from Calcutta to the 30th June.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council was to be held at Simla July 4th.

LORD CONNEMARA, who had a touch of the sun and suddenly fainted one day while engaged in official duties, is reported as now almost restored to health.

THE HON. C. G. MASTER, the Senior Member of the Madras Council, has been seriously ill at Ootacamund, and will take short leave immediately. Mr. Stokes, Chief Secretary, will become Provisional Member of Council; Mr. Price, Revenue Secretary, will act as Chief Secretary; and Mr. Grose, Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, will act as Revenue Secretary.

MR. DONALD SKEATON, Chief Secretary to the Government in Burma, will go home on five or six months' leave in August.

MR. T. J. C. PLOWDEN, the Resident in Kashmir, will not be relieved of that appointment till October.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON is again in trouble with his eyesight: just at a time, too, when the new Railway Bill is likely to make an unusual demand on it. The agents of all the railway companies in India have been supplied with drafts of the Bill, and requested to communicate their views to their respective Boards at home; whilst the Boards are to communicate with the Secretary of State.

ACCORDING to the statement of the Subadar with Major Battye's party and the Inspector of Police, the tribesmen who made the recent attack on the Agror border numbered 150. Major Battye's sword and revolver were carried off, as also some weapons and the watches of both officers. Major Thompson, of the 3rd Sikhs, who proceeded to Oghi with reinforcements, is holding an inquiry.

AFFAIRS on the Gilgit border seem to make but little progress towards a final settlement. The Hunza and Nagar chiefs who attacked Chaproti have not yet evacuated the place, though it is alleged that they offered to do so. The Kashmir troops at Gilgit are now quite numerous enough to turn them out if necessary.

LETTERS from Herat to May 31 describe the northern frontier as quiet, so evidently Russian intrigue among the Salor Turkomans could have had no further effect up to that date. News of Ayub Khan's deportation to India is said to have caused some speculation in Herat, but it also put an end to the bazaar rumour that the town was likely to be made over to the young Sirdar.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE has left Rangoon for Upper Burma.

LIEUTENANT J. I. HENDERSON, 10th Madras Infantry, was accidentally drowned at Myingyan, in Upper Burma, on the morning of June 28.

THE scheme for the redistribution of command in the Indian Army will probably take effect from October 1st.

THE question of the Sind-Punjab annexation is for the moment in abeyance, waiting for the opinion of the Central Provinces Government.

THE Report on Indian Education prepared in the Home Department has just been sent home to the Secretary of State. It takes stock of the progress made by the local Governments in carrying out the recommendations of the Education Commission.

COLONEL WARD, Minister at Bhopal, has been granted two months' leave from the 1st August next, if the state of his health allows of his deferring it so long.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GALBRAITH, Commanding at Karachi, succeeds General East in the Saugor district. The Duke of Connaught will appoint a cavalry brigadier to the Sind district, in succession to General Galbraith. Colonel Truman, lately commanding the 7th Dragoon Guards, had been selected, but it seems doubtful if he will return to India.

COLONEL HUTCHISON, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, retired on his half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy from July 1.

THE portrait of Sir Charles MacGregor was unveiled by the Commander-in-Chief in the presence of the Viceroy at Simla on July 3rd.

THE Willoughby Memorial over the gateway of the old magazine at Delhi has been completed.

SIR ASAM JAH, K.C.I.E., the new Minister of Hyderabad, has been invested with the K.C.I.E. and the Dewan-i-Khilaat with great ceremony.

SIR SALAR JUNG has been permitted to return to Hyderabad.

AN expedition of about a thousand strong will be sent in the cold weather to the Chittagong Hills from India to co-operate with troops who will penetrate the hills from the Burma side.

THE defective working of the Stamp Act in Burma was shown recently by the fact that 130 prosecutions were ordered by the Public Prosecutor within a few days.

GOVERNMENT is taking steps to protect the mineral wealth of Burma by issuing prospecting licenses to persons of approved respectability only.

IN the Northern Division of Burma all is reported quiet. The mounted infantry in Shwebo surprised the camp of Boh Nga Yaing, and took ten dacoits prisoners; and the military police at Yen killed eight, also capturing arms and stolen property.

AN agitation is developing in favour of the construction of a coast-line of railway between Calcutta and Madras.

MR. NOBEL's proposals regarding the petroleum investigations in the Punjab, and the suggestions to form a restricted company to carry out the work, are under consideration.

THE Umballa Treasury narrowly escaped destruction by fire on June 29.

COMMITTEES have been formed in Rangoon to raise funds for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Rev. J. A. Colbeck.

THE Souter Memorial Fund has reached upwards of Rs. 20,000.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cochin died on June 29.

THE reconstruction of the Ponnair and Gadilam bridges, in South Arcot, destroyed by the floods of 1884, has been sanctioned by the Madras Government.

ONE of the sections of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Raj-Nandagaon to Raipur, forty-two miles, will shortly be completed.

THE total number of passengers on Indian railways during last year is returned at 95½ millions, of whom 89 millions were third class.

THE net Indian sea and land Customs revenue, exclusive of salt, for the first two months of the current financial

year has amounted to Rs. 2,289,000, as compared with Rs. 2,480,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

VERY favourable reports are current relative to the discovery of gold in the Raichore district.

KHEMA NAIQUE, a resident of Indore, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for harbouring the notorious outlaw, Tantia Bhil; an appeal against the decision was quashed.

DURING 1889 not more than 57,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,750 each month.

RAIN has fallen generally throughout all parts of India, and the prospect of good crops is more hopeful.

BOMBAY society is agitated by a very grave scandal. Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.M.G., commissioner of the first grade of the Bombay Civil Service, has been arrested. Though the nature of the charge is not stated, it is generally supposed it will be that of bribery and corruption, says the *Standard* correspondent at Bombay. Mr. Crawford, who entered the service in 1854, is now the highest but two on the list, has had a distinguished career, rising steadily to his present position. He was entrusted with the negotiations for the Anglo-Portuguese treaty in 1884, and for his services on that occasion was rewarded with the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George. Three other arrests have been made upon the information of a Brahmin. A later telegram states that Mr. Crawford has been released on bail to the amount of 70,000 rupees.

NOTES.

THE most important business which was being transacted at Simla, the headquarters of the Government of India, just before the Overland Mail now to hand, left was—burlesque. The *Times of India* publishes a telegram in big type from the official paradise, to the effect that "the principal event of the week has been the production of Captain Hobday's burlesque *Bluebeard*" and the *Pioneer* devotes several columns to the description of the piece and the acting, for the delectation of its home readers. The programme of official work which has to be gone through this season is, we are told in the same journal, "indeed a heavy one," but no mention is made of when the work is going to begin. In the meantime, "the play's the thing."

THIS is very irritating to the Calcutta journals, whose editors and staff were suffering the tortures of an unusually high temperature. It is not, therefore, surprising to find the complaints against the Simla exodus breaking out "all over," like prickly heat. The *Englishman* thinks that if the Government officials who are disporting themselves on the mountain must have a lower temperature to work in, they should be given a lower rate of salaries, a suggestion which the gods themselves consider as altogether beside the question.

"MAY not," says the Allahabad mouthpiece of the Celestials, "the Governor-General and his Councillors, the Secretaries and all who help to keep the State machinery in motion, claim that at least they should have a good climate in which to labour?" Of course, and therefore we can fully understand that in the burlesque "the song with the refrain 'Far, far away!'" was so much to the point that there were repeated demands for encore verses."

BUT we read also that "work in Calcutta seems to have become an impossibility, and even the High Court judges, who usually never cease their labours, have had to succumb. Ten have taken flight to Darjeeling." Heat affects people in different ways, but flight is a better remedy than that adopted by a Chinaman in Calcutta during those sultry days, who was observed at four P.M. on June 19 butting with his head as hard as he could at the base of the Ochterlony monument, "in order to rid himself of headache, the heat was so intolerable." The *Pioneer* is in-

clined to sneer at the Chief Justice of Bengal running away to Darjeeling, but it surely would not have had his lordship driven to the alternative illustrated by the Chinaman?

THE Uncovenanted Servants in India who have been agitating for a redress of grievances do not appear to be altogether of one mind as to what those grievances really are. Some consider that a mistake has been made in forcing the question of payment of pension in sterling; some are of opinion that it was also a mistake to reject the proposition of a fixed rate of exchange at 1s. 8d.; others hold that there are more serious grievances to be remedied than any arising from the fluctuating value of the rupee.

SOME of such grievances are mentioned. First—the rule which lays down that the services of an officer count towards pension only from his twenty-second birthday. It is pointed out that much valuable work is often done by members of the Service before attaining that age, and that such services should not be totally ignored.

AGAIN—to qualify for pension the Government requires thirty years' work from each of its Uncovenanted Servants. It is, therefore, impossible for any one to retire before the completion of his fifty-third birthday. As no other leave but privilege counts towards service, it almost invariably happens that an officer has but one option left him of retiring, and that is, on his attaining his fifty-fifth year. It is suggested to ask the Government to give its Uncovenanted officers either the option of retiring after twenty-five years' service, or permitting two years' leave to count in thirty years' service.

A CORRESPONDENT instances a third grievance:—"Whilst the Government of India has confined itself to the payment of pensions in rupees in the matter of furlough allowances, it seemed that its action was far more liberal. Half average salary, the usual furlough allowance, has a maximum of Rs. 500 per month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the home treasury of the Government of India. To those who come under the more favourable rules the maximum leave allowance is, if paid at the home treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter, and, if paid in India, Rs. 666 2-3 a month. In both these instances just quoted the rupee is reckoned at two shillings—and yet, when I was in England a short time back, I received my furlough allowance at the exchange of the day."

AT the meeting held at Simla some of the speakers went out of their way to contrast the treatment by Government of its Uncovenanted Servants with the consideration shown towards the Covenanted, and one speaker went so far as to hint that the former were as good, if not better, men. A writer who signs "Uncovenanted" to a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* very properly rebukes this line of argument as both impolitic and misleading, and it is to be hoped that his rebuke will have some weight with those who, with the very best intentions, are really injuring their own cause. He says:—"I have no doubt there are as good men in our service as can be found in either the Civil or the Military—but are there as many good men to be found in our ranks as in those of the services? We have few powerful friends, and should hesitate in making any enemies. Such remarks as those made at Simla will only tend to intensify the feeling that already exists against the Uncovenanted Service, and cannot, therefore, be of the slightest benefit to those who only seek to redress their grievances, and who have no wish to make invidious comparisons with members of services famed for their zeal and ability."

THE gallant old Subahdar of the 5th Goorkhas who behaved so splendidly when Lieut.-Colonel Battye, of his own regiment, and Captain Urmston were killed in the late affray with the tribes of the Black Mountain, was three times recommended in the campaign of 1879-80 for the "Order of Merit" by his commanding officer, the present Major-General Alfred FitzHugh, C.B. On the last occasion

he went to the assistance of a wounded English officer under a hot fire, and brought him to a place of safety. A correspondent writing to a military contemporary asks: "What will be done for this grand Native officer, who already possesses the three decorations of that which to Native troops is equivalent to the "Victoria Cross"—the "Order of Merit?"

VERY little has appeared in the Press regarding the recent Dacoit Campaign, for it was nothing less, in the neighbourhood of Jhansi and Gwalior. The general "Plan of Campaign" on the British side appears to have been to send policemen armed only with swords against dacoits with firearms, which not unnaturally resulted in a loss of seven men. Several dacoits were, however, killed, and the whole body driven into Gwalior territory. Here the troops turned out with artillery, and what was practically a pitched battle took place, in which the troops may be said to have annihilated the enemies of the public peace. What, under other circumstances, might have become an internal political complication has apparently been passed over in silence both by the Government and the Gwalior Durbar, viz., the fact that the British police drove the dacoits into Gwalior territory and attacked them there.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

A LESSON FROM CALCUTTA.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We have before us Volume IV. Part I., of the Journal of the Health Society for Calcutta and its suburbs. It is impossible to over-estimate the philanthropy and usefulness of the work upon which this Society is engaged. The Europeans dwelling at the seat of Government groan under a Municipality which, they allege, does not show the same alacrity to remove the causes of the thousand-and-one stench that poison the air in the City of Palaces, as did its predecessors in the Government Department, which formerly attended to the sanitary requirements of the community. Ever since the beginning of this century Calcutta has been a battlefield for the goddess Hygeia and "ye nymphs that reign o'er sewers and sinks;" the former has indeed succeeded in establishing her camp, but her adversaries are Protean; and require as much killing as the many-headed Hydra. The inhabitants of the northern capital have much the same grievances as the people of Madras. They complain of insufficient water, defective drainage, agglomerations of Pariah Natives, Mahomedan burial-grounds productive of noxious gases, tanks that are, for a variety of purposes, horrible to contemplate, and invite the germs of cholera and typhoid; milk mixed with the water of the above-mentioned tanks which is supposed to be a source of scarlet fever and tubercular disease in addition to those already specified; a Conservancy and scavenging department which does not keep down the accumulation of the products of putrefaction and decay; the emptying of sewers too near the city, with the natural consequence that fetid emanations are carried there by the breezes; the need of building regulations to prevent overcrowding and meet the requirements of drainage; the spread of leprosy due to imperfect segregation, through the leper hospitals permitting their patients to go abroad and beg from house to house; and such other minor abominations as are generally to be met with in every large Eastern city. The leper question is one which closely concerns the whole of India, and admits of an easy remedy. The communicability of leprosy is now generally accepted by the medical faculty, though direct proof has not been obtained. Its hereditary transmission is an open question; for heredity in disease may itself be considered to be due to contagion or infection. The ancient rulers of India did not permit lepers to go about amongst the people; consequently they kept the disease under control. Natives say that the disease has been on the increase during the British Raj. In Europe it has practically been stamped out; in Norway, the last European country in which it was prevalent, stringent regulations were enforced and careful records were kept. The total numbers of lepers officially registered in all Norway had, between the years 1856 and 1880 inclusive, diminished from 2,863 to 1,382. In the subsequent quinquennium the decline was from 938 to 645, or over 31 per cent. These figures speak for themselves, and prove the importance of remedial legislation. The Mahomedan system of burial is graphically described in the journal. The corpse wrapped in a winding sheet is placed at the bottom of a grave four feet deep. A foot and a-half below the surface a platform of sticks and mats is laid across, and over this earth is filled in and heaped

up. This close chamber becomes a gasometer of foul and dangerous gases. Heat and moisture cause the covering of earth to crack. Pestilential vapours escape and are wafted by the breeze into the dwellings of the living. We are relieved to hear from the Municipal Health Officer that this practice does not obtain in Madras. The Health Society of Calcutta has not been very long in existence, but it has proved itself a substantial benefit to that city. It acts as a stimulus to the Municipality, and, by means of its literature, disseminates a knowledge of the laws of health. The other Presidency towns would do well to follow the example it has set. Medical men are always to be found ready to give a portion of their time to such objects, and there should be no difficulty in enlisting an influential President, an active Secretary, and a sufficiency of subscribers to make a start.

THE DEATH OF MR. GRANT.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The death, in jail, of Mr. James Grant, late Manager of the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay, is a sad ending of as sad a story as it has been our painful task for some time to chronicle. Although the unhappy gentleman has been ailing, his death was apparently unexpected, and awakens the more pity in that his sentence has only three weeks left to run. Lenient as this sentence was, apart from the circumstances of the offender, it was yet severe enough to carry with it a sentence of death; for there can be little doubt that the shock of shame and remorse has hastened the sad end. The less that is now said of the unhappy past the better; and we would only pause to point out the real inequality of equal sentences for similar offences being passed on different classes of offenders. To the professional swindler or hardened criminal, a sentence of six months' imprisonment carries scarcely any terrors. To the man who has lived for many years respected and beloved by a large circle of friends—who for unknown reasons has erred from the straight path of honesty once in his life, and is easily detected—such a sentence, even if it bring in no tragic result as in the case of Mr. Grant, yet carries with it a lifelong pain of degradation and sorrow. We wish we could see this distinction more boldly and honestly affirmed by our Judges. Even in this instance, when the attempt was made to have the sentence upon Mr. Grant enhanced, the Court based their refusal to do so, not on the enhanced and justifiable ground that the sentence was ample for this particular offender—although in their hearts they must have known that it was so—but on the feeble excuse that there was no necessity to be severely just in this case, because the newspapers had not taken it up as a class or race question! The implication, of course, is, that if the Native Press had raised a clamour the Court would have been guided thereby in its decision—a preposterous doctrine which, we fear, will not be thrown away on Native journalists. The decision, in fact, however equitable in its bearing, may be found in the long run to have done not a little to bring British administration of justice into contempt. The judges have plainly said to the Native community:—"When an Englishman has received a light sentence for any offence, if you howl loud enough about it we will make it more severe." Passing from this side issue to the sad event of which we have written, we would only say of Mr. James Grant, what we feel sure is the opinion of all—that however much he may have deserved his punishment, he deserved our sympathy also, and so tragic an end was not necessary to close the mouth of malice over his tomb.

THE GHOORKHAS.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

We have at times drawn the attention of the local Government to the advisability of employing Goorkha instead of mixed Burmese and Punjabee military police. It is not only because the Goorkha sepoys are hardly mountaineers, better able to endure hardship and continuous fight in a mountainous climate, but it is also because they have a constitutional tendency to be used to such materials for diet, as are procurable in Upper Burma; and to learn the dialect of this country, and assimilate themselves with its people in a comparatively short period, that the Goorkhas are just the sort of men that we want in this province, to spread terror and put down rebelliousness with a high hand, and make dacoity scarce. The fitness of the Goorkha Police cannot be better verified than by the manifest marks of bravery and undaunted resolution evinced by the small body of Goorkhas at Mogoung under the command of Lieutenant O'Donnell and Mr. Elliot. Military authorities agree in holding that there is not a people in the whole Empire that will beat the Goorkha in hand-to-hand fight, while in perseverance, in the quality of enduring hardships, in obedience to the commands of their superior officers, in rapid manoeuvres, in hardy physique, and, in general bravery and gentlemanliness after the fight is over, the Goorkhas are unsurpassed by any race in the Eastern World, and are the marvel

of the West. Moreover, the Goorkhas are the only sepoys that we have got who properly understand the tactics of hill fights, and can act up to such tactics. Where the Punjabi or the Pathan, with his cumbrous accoutrements, would take three minutes in ascending under fire a hillock, and getting at, say three dacoits firing from its summit, and would most probably fall wounded before reaching half the ascent, the agile Goorkha, lightly habited, and by means of his tactics would not only get up to the top in a minute, but will make the three gentlemen there excellent edge of Kooki before they have had any time to fire their odd old-fashioned muskets more than once, and use their awkward, unhandy and rudely-made dahs, spears, and other nondescript implements of primitive war-fare.

A FACTORY ACT WANTED FOR INDIA.

(*Indian Spectator.*)

It can hardly be denied that the cotton and other mills in Bombay have retrograded since Mr. Jones was here. In the case of the former the stoppages of the machinery twice a-day for half-an-hour each have become a thing of the past. The mills now only stop at 12 noon for 10 minutes for oiling the engines, and in some mills they pride themselves upon having such good engines that they run from sunrise to sunset without once stopping. Further, when Mr. Jones was here they used to stop every other Sunday for cleaning the boilers. But now the mills have extra boilers, so that a stoppage for this purpose is not necessary. This we look upon as a little short of slavery, and a law alone, we fear, can stop it. It is true the hands get a few of their Native holidays in most of the mills, but, as Mr. Jones says, they have to attend without pay for half the day, for the purpose of cleaning up. There are, we understand, double the number of spinners to each frame here than there are in England, and hence, while half are taking their meals, the other half mind the machines. They commence work in this hot weather at 5.30 and work till 6.30—13 hours, probably 13½ hours. They have to walk three miles to their homes in the evening and three miles back in the morning, so that 15 to 15½ hours are daily consumed in work, and the remaining 8½ to 9 hours at home—not in sleep, for the morning meal has to be cooked before they leave, and the evening meal after they return. The officials themselves and the agents would all be glad, we are told, for the Government to step in, and and pass a 10 hours' law for all hands, men, women and children, also enforce stoppage on every half Saturday for cleaning up, and on every Sunday—not because it is Sunday, but because it gives one day's rest in seven, and allows the hands time to do their marketing in the large and cheaper markets and time to wash their clothes, and also allows the officials a little rest. The Millowners' Association appear to be helpless in the matter, and so must be individual mills, for competition is now so keen that each mill would secretly try to gain a little extra profit by working half-an-hour or an hour longer unless it were declared illegal. Those who know best ask why the English Factory Act might not be introduced into India with most of its rigorous restrictions, though confined to cotton wool, and jute spinning and weaving mills? The immediate effect of this, we think, would be that, as the Indian mills have the monopoly of China trade in 20s. yarns and coarser counts, there would be a diminished production; the prices would go up, and all the mills would make a larger profit, and this larger profit would be permanent for some years at least, until new mills increased the production, and brought down the prices again. The hands used to sleep during the two half-hours in common in Mr. Jones's time, and it was a sight to see the wretched people lying all over the mill floors like an array of dead bodies. Such rest is impossible now—the police peons are at hand to see that they do not skulk. Sleep during the day is an impossibility.

MORAL TEXT BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Is it wise to catch a lad before he goes to College and put him through one course or semi-mechanical process of "being good," and then make him go through two similar processes, while he is reading for his B.A. degree? Will it not generate too many personalities (if one may be pardoned the word) between professors and students? If the thing be carried too far the sympathy that should exist between the teacher and his scholars will too often chill under reactionary tendencies. And who is to write or compile all these guides or morals? The founders of Christianity, and Mahommedanism, and Buddhism, and Hinduism, have all in their own grand ways set their hands to "moral text-books," yet none of these will quite meet the general view in this land. Who is to get the Commission, then? We suppose it may lie between Mr. Samuel Smiles or Sir Roper Lethbridge. The more we think over these moral text-books the less we like them. The man who wrote "Be good, my child, and let who will be clever," would never have advocated the teaching of "being good" on a par with the teaching

of mathematical equations or the theory of value. He knew that the secret was the being led to "do noble deeds, not dream them all day long." The text-books have too much dreaming and scheming for our taste; probably they will never be successfully compiled.

THE U. C. S. AGITATION.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Much as we sympathise with the agitation of the members of that great conglomerate of officials known as the Uncovenanted Service, we think the present plan of endeavouring to obtain redress is likely to fail for several reasons. An examination into the constitution of the congeries of services sought to be classed as the great "Uncovenanted" shows that there is nothing in common between the employes of the several departments but the name; and that the principles of recruitment and employment in its various branches are so different that no basis can exist for a combination for the purposes of agitating for general concessions. The great factor in determining the character of the rules to be granted to an Indian official must be the market in which he is engaged, and not his nationality. Accordingly, we find that those branches of the Service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, which it is necessary, for any reason, wholly or chiefly to recruit in England, rightly receive more liberal treatment in regard to pay, furlough, position, and pension than those which can be efficiently supplied from the local Indian market. Stated in another way, we wish to make it clear to the agitators that the European members of all the departments termed Uncovenanted have no common ground to go upon. It, therefore, behoves the officers of each department, who for any special reasons have sufficient grounds for agitating for greater privileges than they now enjoy, to organise their agitation departmentally. There are many departments which can never expect to obtain better rules than they now possess; and for members of such departments to join in the agitation is merely to injure the cause of the others. The question, it seems to us, is not a race question at all, and cannot succeed on the basis of asking for concessions for Europeans in the various Services.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The Uncovenanted Service in India cannot but be disappointed at the result of Mr. H. S. King's persevering efforts in Parliament and elsewhere to obtain redress for their grievances. The minority of fifty-five who supported Mr. King on Friday night must have been below his expectations, since at the meeting at Simla last week a solid phalanx of eighty members was spoken of as prepared to follow him into the division lobby. If the division was disappointing there was nothing to mitigate disappointment in the terms in which Sir John Gorst resisted the motion. There seems a distinct invitation to abandon hope in Sir John Gorst's judgment that the complaint regarding leave and pensions is groundless. After this it is difficult to see what advantage can follow from carrying on the agitation while the present Secretary of State is in office, unless, indeed, the Government can be expected to yield to persistent agitation by the Uncovenanted Service as they have just yielded to the persistent agitation of the Temperance party against the Compensation Clause of the Local Government Bill. But, as a matter of practical politics, the service cannot build a very large edifice of hope upon a possibility of that kind. Sir John Gorst having characterised the claims of the Service as groundless will not be converted in a hurry to a more favourable and, we may add, a juster view. The India Office, we should have thought, would have been precluded from taking up so uncompromising an attitude by Lord Cross's proposal to the Indian Government to compromise the claims of the Service by granting pensions at a fixed rate of 1s. 8d. in the rupee—an offer which is freely spoken of now, though when we announced three months ago that it be made those who knew nothing about the matter told us with characteristic confidence that it had never been made. The attitude of the India Office in Friday's debate was as inconsistent therefore as that of the Simla meeting, in refusing anything short of 2s. in the rupee, was impolitic. The debate and the meeting together seem to us to have postponed for an indefinite period the adjustment of the claims of the Service, some of which are very reasonable. We regret that this should be so, but there is no advantage in ignoring so obvious a truth.

BENGAL

THE Calcutta Trades Association has followed up the representation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Municipality with a letter on the subject of a grant from the Hughli Bridge Funds towards the proposed new street from it to Sealdah.

AN address was presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga on the 17th June by the residents, zemindars, and

raises of Durbhunga. In the course of his reply he said:—"Gentlemen, in the address just read over to me, you have lavished encomiums on me which I do not really deserve, but if they are the true echoes of your heart I bow to them. Gentlemen, I do not recollect whether ever in my life I have done anything to displease any sect of my fellow-countrymen, and if I have done so, I hope, gentlemen, you will excuse me, as there is a common adage: 'Man-kind errs and God forgives.' In honour of this public reception and the general rejoicing of my fellow-townsmen at the position which I have been able to receive from the paternal liberal Government, I now declare to you, gentlemen, that the next quarterly municipal taxes of all the residents of this town will be paid off from the Raj treasury; and that for three days there will be *Minah Bazaar* at the Raj expense, open to you in particular and to the public in general, for your and their amusement and pleasure."

ROY THE NARYAN BAHADUR, of Bhaugulpore, has again come forward with another laudable scheme, namely the organisation of a national orphanage. At an inaugural meeting held lately at the local college premises, numerous letters and telegrams from the Nawabs, Maharajas, and Rajas of Bengal and Behar, testifying their sympathy, were read, and the question as to the desirability of establishing the orphanage was discussed. For the present the institution will embrace the sister provinces of Bengal and Behar, but the projectors contemplate giving it a national character. The head-quarters will be at Bhaugulpore with branches in other centres. The principal object in view is not only to afford relief, in the shape of food and clothes, to orphan boys and girls, but to train them in such a way as to enable them to earn an honest living for themselves.

The following is a characteristic extract from an article in the *Indian Mirror*:—"The natives of this country are often twitted by their conquerors because they carry their *bhat-log* along with them to whatever appointments they get. But, gods! look at the favouritism of the ruling race. Cousins, nephews, nephews' cousins and cousins' nephews, brothers and brothers-in-law, all are provided in poor India, and draw princely salaries, too, out of her heart's blood."

MADRAS.

At the meeting of the Madras Harbour Board on the 9th June a G. O. was read forwarding a note upon the north-east entrance to the Harbour, with plan showing alteration of design proposed by Sir Guildford Molesworth, and it was resolved that the Engineer be requested to state whether the proposed plan will not necessitate a great deal more of the old work being taken up, and therefore involve further delay and enhanced expenditure. The Trustees took the opportunity to invite the attention of Government to the very great delay which has occurred in disposing of this question of the design, entailing as it does an enormous waste of money in keeping up a large establishment which cannot be fully utilised.

A DONATION of Rs. 1,000 has been made to the Friend-in-Need Society, Madras, by Mrs. Amelia Sam, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Seth Sam, a merchant of Madras in days gone by.

MR. FRANK WATTS has been promoted to be Assistant Dewan of Travancore, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. "The Maharajah of Travancore," says the *Western Star*, "cannot be too highly commended for so adequately recognising the long and faithful services, and the abilities of one who has ever made it his constant study to discover and follow the best means of proving himself a worthy servant of a worthy Government."

A NEW Fine Arts and Industrial School is about to be opened at Trevandrum by Government.

THE proposal to hold a public meeting in Madras to send an address of condolence to the Queen does not, according to the Madras correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, find favour with a portion of the Press there; it is doubtful if the meeting will be held.

MONSIEUR HAAS, of Upper Burma notoriety, who was appointed by the French Government as Consul for France at the Court of King Theebaw at Mandalay, arrived in Pondicherry from Calcutta on June 17.

A LOCAL paper says:—"It is some time now since the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Hospital for caste and gosha women, and the matter has almost faded from public memory. We are glad to find, however, that steps have been taken for rendering the new building a *fait accompli*. The Secretary of the Institution recently asked the Government that the Public Works Department might be instructed to construct the building according to the plans furnished by the Consulting Architect to Government, Mr. J. W. Brassington, and Government has consented to this, and has agreed to charge only 5 per cent for supervision and establishment."

BOMBAY.

THE Hon. F. Forbes Adam has been reappointed a member of the Council by H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

MR. JOLLEY, after forty-six years' service in the Bombay Pilotage Department, retired on June 22, and was presented with a service of silver plate by his brother officers. Sir Henry Morland made the presentation on behalf of the pilots.

At the meeting of the Corporation of Bombay on June 17 Rs. 67,000 was voted to purchase a site for an infectious diseases hospital at Khetwadi; and the report of the Special Committee on the Bombay Extension Committee's report was adopted.

HEAVY rain has been falling at Castle Rock and Braganza Ghaut on the W. I. P. Railway. It is reported that a portion of the railway line on Braganza Ghaut has been washed away, and the rest of the Ghaut line is considered unsafe for traffic. Traffic, it is further stated, has been stopped between Castle Rock and Marmagao.

THE *Indian Spectator* writes:—"Colonel Wilson's succeeding Sir Frank Souter as Commissioner of Police for Bombay will be welcomed by the public. He has already acted in the office and has otherwise established a claim to it. We trust to Colonel Wilson devoting himself more to his immediate official work than to other, civic or honorary, that may tempt him. We also hope he will be able to make his subordinates understand that they are not masters, but guardians—and paid guardians—of life and property in Bombay. Colonel Wilson may also encourage educated native gentlemen, who have the physique, to enter the higher grades of the department. This may look like *meri adheli mat bhulio*; but there would be less blundering and torture to be charged to the account of the police department if its official ranks contained a few more qualified natives, and the public would have more confidence in it then."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

PROPOSALS for extending the jurisdiction of Divisional Courts in the Punjab, and thus reducing the work of the Chief Court by diminishing the number of appeals, are at present under consideration.

PROPOSALS have been submitted to Government for demolishing the old mounted police lines at Peshawar, and converting the old Military Magazine and other buildings into quarters for the Border Militia Reserve.

A MEETING of the Fyzabad Anjuman was held lately to express condolence at the demise of the Emperor Frederick. Babu Ramsarandas, M.A., presided, and among those present were Babu Gokulchund, Rai Kaccoomal, Sheik Kadirbux, and Syed Rahimullah Shah.

BETWEEN the extreme heat and the hoarding of money by the merchants to lay in grain for the expected famine, the trade of Delhi is for the moment almost paralysed. As regards the famine, the merchants are perhaps counting their chickens a little early.

THE case of Mr. Fitch against Mr. Purcell, editor of the *Indian Mail* at Saharanpore, was heard at Mussoorie before Mr. Steel on June 25. The charge was criminal intimidation. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to Rs.200 fine, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

WITH regard to the statement that the late Captain Urnston had been tried by court-martial, the *Pioneer* is asked to say that he had not actually been brought before the court, though orders had been issued that it should assemble at Abbottabad. He was under arrest and was allowed to go to the Agror Valley for change of scene as he was suffering from melancholia. The fact of his being under arrest will account for his being unarmed when he met his death.

THE Sikh community have lost little time in thanking Government for the appointment of Sirdar Gurdial Singh to a Deputy Commissionership the other day. The following is a copy of a telegram sent a few days ago to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab:—"From the Chief Secretary, Khalsa Dewan. Khalsa Dewan met and resolved to offer on behalf of the Sikh community their heartfelt thanks to the Government for appointing Sirdar Gurdial Singh as Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh."

THE opening day of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition has been fixed for Aug. 25. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Sirdar Pertab Singh, of Jodhpore, will give their usual prizes, in addition to those generally offered by the Society. The Hon. Mr. Scoble will also offer one. Sir Guilford Molesworth's prize for photography was withheld last year by the advice of the judges, so wanting in merit were the specimens sent up for competition; but it will be advertised once more with a hope of better things resulting.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY will be formed at Poona on the 1st of August next.

It has been decided to amend the absurd order in G. O. No. 140 of 1883, so as to allow an adjutant or quartermaster of a Native regiment to hold the appointment of regimental transport officer when there is no other officer, not a staff officer, eligible for the duty.

NO. 4 COMPANY, BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS, will be withdrawn from Kaludanda to Rurki before the commencement of the rainy season. The bulk of the company, with British officers and non-commissioned officers and equipment, will be moved by rail from Najibabad, and the mules, under the charge of an escort of twenty Sappers, will march by road.

THE formation of a new Railway Corps of Volunteers has been sanctioned by the Government of India, designated the "Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps." The strength will be four companies of about fifty men each, which will allow one major, four captains and eight lieutenants. The railway members of the present Nagpur Rifles will be enrolled in the new corps, but this corps will be specially allowed to retain its adjutant, at least for some time to come.

THE transport in Burma is to be reduced to 50 elephants, 2,500 mules and 1,400 ponies, and to replace the latter by mules as they become unfit for work. The reduction of the ambulance transport to 215 dandies and 860 bearers, with a proportionate compliment of petty officers, will also be carried out at an early date, excess establishments being returned to India and temporary hands discharged.

BURMA medals were distributed at Mhow to the 7th Bombay Infantry on the 15th June. The regiment is said to be a very smart one.

THE temporary wound pension of £70 per annum awarded to Lieutenant J. H. de B. Harris, 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment, for the wound received by him in action with dacoits in Upper Burma, has been continued for another year.

THE Government of India have refused to allow Volunteers who may join the Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion exemption from income-tax and the right to travel on State railways by a higher class of carriage than that paid for.

LORD CONNEMARA, in distributing prizes to the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles on June 26, said the shooting is the backbone of volunteering at home and in India, and assured the regiment of his interest in its efficiency. He stated it is probable that the Volunteers will soon be placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief instead of the Government, as at present. The step will be one in the right direction—incorporating the Volunteers more closely with the regular Army.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 18.

INDIAN STAMPS.

MR. HEATH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the terms of the contract recently entered into with Messrs. De La Rue for printing the Indian stamps and stamped paper.

SIR J. GORST: Yes, if moved for, the terms of the contract with Messrs. De La Rue for stamps and stamped paper will be laid on the table as an unopposed return.

GAMBLING IN INDO-CHINA.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th inst. M. Constans explained the action of the authorities in Indo-China in authorising public gambling. In tracing the origin of the practice the Governor-General declared that the profits derived from games of chance belonged to the King of Cambodia, and he therefore feared that the suppression of gambling would have a prejudicial effect. M. Ternisien, the new deputy for Cochinchina, demanded that the matter should be made the subject of an interpellation in order that the House might receive some explanations concerning the state of affairs in Indo-China and the dispute between M. Constans and M. De La Porte, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The debate was fixed for the 18th.

M. Floquet moved on the 18th the postponement of the debate on M. Ternisien's interpellation upon the policy of the Government in the Indo-Chinese possessions. The proposal was agreed to, but M. De La Porte asked leave to reply to the remarks made by M. Constans on the subject of public gambling in Indo-China. The Under-Secretary for the

Colonies opposed M. Constans's content on regarding the expediency of prohibiting the practice, and insisted upon the right of the Government to put a stop to gambling in Cambodia, on the ground that it was ruinous to the country.

One correspondent thus describes the proceedings:—"The Game of the Thirty-six Beasts" monopolised the attention of the Chamber of Deputies during a goodly portion of the afternoon of the 18th inst. Members, of course, were not indulging in this wicked *jeu* so dear to King Norodom of Cambodia and his interesting subjects. They were sitting in their places watching a lively passage-of-arms between M. De La Porte and M. Constans; but there was much merriment over the "Trente-six Bêtes," nevertheless, and the incident was unanimously pronounced to be as good as a play. The Colonial Under-Secretary said that it was one at which those who sought amusement from it invariably lost. King Norodom, who had a solid interest in maintaining it, had described it as "a national game," whereupon a profane Reactionary, amid roars of laughter from his friends, remarked that in the Far East it took the place of the fête of the Fourteenth of July. M. Constans, who was visibly *ennuyé*, called out from his bench that it was not he who had authorised the game. "No, but you keep it up!" retorted M. De La Porte. The Colonial Under-Secretary went on to remark that M. Constans had interpellated him after interpellating himself. "This is your Republican hierarchy! A resident-general interpellating his superior!" cried M. Paul de Cassagnac. "Finally," said M. de La Porte, "I declare to M. Constans that I have suppressed the Game of the Thirty-six Beasts on account of the dangers which it presents, and that it will remain suppressed." The House applauded this act of vigour and morality, and then M. Constans spoke a word *pro domo sua*. He contended that it was hardly logical to abolish "one" out of a number of games which were reprehensible from a strictly moral point of view. Moreover, if all these games were suppressed, the King of Cambodia would lose all his revenue, and a new policy would have to be inaugurated. He still maintained that the "Thirty-six Beasts" had been too hastily sent to the "rightabout."

THE AFFAIR NEAR OGHÍ.

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent gives the following account of the unfortunate affair which recently took place near the Oghi outpost and terminated in the deaths of Major Richmond Battye and Captain Urnston. The Goorkhas figure splendidly in the affair:—

On Monday, the 18th ult., at 4.30 A.M., Major Battye left the Oghi Fort with 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 3 naicks, 2 buglers, and 53 sepoy for a route march. He also took 18 policemen, the thanadar and some villagers. Accompanying Major Battye was Captain Urnston, who was unarmed, having nothing but a walking-stick. They proceeded up the Barchar spur for about seven miles, when an hour's halt was made at a spring of water for breakfast, after which a further advance was made until the crest of the Black Mountain ridge was reached. Here the party turned to the right—viz., north-east—making for the direction of Chitabat. After proceeding a short distance in this direction a few shots were fired at advanced guard, but were not replied to, as Major Battye had given the Goorkhas strict orders not even to undo their packets of ammunition, saying it was no his intention to fight, but merely to examine into the water supply of that portion of the Black Mountain.

At this point the thanadar, Captain Urnston and others all urged upon Major Battye that he should return; but he replied that there was no danger, and that these few shots had been fired by a few thieves. On approaching Chitabat heavy firing was opened upon the advanced guard, which Major Battye and Captain Urnston were accompanying, and the sound of heavy firing was heard in the direction of the rear guard. Shortly afterwards a report was brought from the rear that a havildar was mortally wounded. Upon this Major Battye ordered the advanced guard to seize a rising piece of ground in front of them, and to hold the same, but he gave no orders to the Goorkhas to commence firing. He then, with Captain Urnston, turned back and made for the wounded man, who was put into a dandy, picked up and carried off in the direction of the advanced guard. On the havildar being wounded Subadar Kishnabir Nagar Koti ordered his men to open their packets of ammunition and to fire. The enemy's fire at this point became very heavy, and Major Battye gave the Goorkhas orders to retire by sections until they reached the advanced guard, whence they were all to retire to Hatir, a village some way below the knoll which had been captured by the advanced guard and was being held by them.

Whilst the retirement was being carried out through the jungle, which was intensely thick, Captain Urnston received a bad wound on the back of his left shoulder, which was delivered with an axe by a man who had crept up unseen, and who ran away after inflicting the wound.

Some time after Subadar Kishnabir suddenly heard the

bugler boy crying for help, saying the Major was attacked. He ran in that direction and saw Major Battye with a dreadful wound on his left shoulder, delivered from behind, parrying the blows of his assailant, and the subadar thereupon dashed in and drove his sword with both hands through the man's chest and dropped him dead. He then seized Major Battye's arm, who was feeling faint, and led him off; but, after going about 40 yards or so, Major Battye sank upon the ground and never spoke again. Captain Urmston, the subadar, the bugler boy, one naick, and three Sepoys were the only ones near when Major Battye fell, and Captain Urmston, standing by his body, ordered the remainder to form a ring round him, and then tying his handkerchief round his walking-stick he told the subadar to wave the same continually and cry out, "Sulah, Sayad Sulah, spare our lives, and Government will reward you." Much against the grain the subadar did this. At first only a very few of the enemy were attracted by this, the greater number having followed up the main body of Goorkhas, but they soon called others, and within half-an-hour a large number surrounded them, cutting their retreat in every direction except the steep khud.

The subadar now addressed the enemy, and, joining both hands together, prayed that they would allow them to retire unmolested with their officer's body, promising Rs. 500 for each life spared; but they only replied by abuse; and three men who were close by made a rush with drawn swords to cut him down, whereupon, taking up his revolver, he shot one dead, and the others ran away. The subadar saw it was useless praying for mercy, and having with him the wounded havildar's rifle and ten rounds of ammunition, which he had brought away, he ordered his small party to open fire, and he set the example himself. While the subadar was parleying with the enemy, the company, having all assembled by the advanced guard, began fighting their way down the far side of the ridge, making as directed for Hatir, and never suspecting anything had gone wrong with Major Battye and his party, but concluding he was pushing on the dandy with the wounded havildar.

Major Battye's party being now entirely cut off, the subadar shouted out, "Fight well!" "Now, *mera buba*, don't desert your *Sahibs*. If you must die, let some of these dogs die beside you." A rush was made upon Captain Urmston by some of the enemy, and Naick Dhan Sing Thapa, seeing this, dashed out with fixed bayonet and stabbed the man, but received a bullet in the arm and was cut down at once. Sepoy Inderbir Shapa thereupon rushed out with fixed bayonet, crying out, "My brother is dead, my brother is dead;" but was immediately knocked over with a large stone, and as he fell he lost his rifle. He jumped up and ran to the subadar, by whose side he sat. The subadar, seeing that Major Battye and Captain Urmston were both dead, having no rifle ammunition left, discharged the remainder of his revolver cartridges at arm's length, each shot taking effect, and then shouted, "Both our *Sahibs* are dead—save your own lives, sepoys!" With this he and sepoys Inderbir Thapa and Moti Ram Thapa, the sole survivors, jumped down the khud, rolled some distance, and, when they recovered their footing, ran as hard as they could for about 300 yards, after which they ascended for a short distance, and then hid. Sepoy Moti Ram got lost somehow in the run, and, therefore, only the subadar and Inderbir Thapa were left together.

The subadar had a bullet through his left thigh, one arm was useless from a blow of a stone, and his head was streaming with blood. For an hour he rested, being very tired, and then he and sepoy Inderbir Thapa rejoined the company, which they found drawn up at Hatir, with a non-commissioned officer calling the roll. The subadar at once took command, told the men what had happened, and marched back with them towards the spot where Major Battye and the rest had been killed. He also took some police and zemindars with him.

When about 600 yards off he fired a volley, advanced to 500 yards and fired a second volley, and a third volley at 400 yards, after which he advanced to within 150 yards of the bodies, and sent up some zemindars with charpoys, who shortly returned with Captain Urmston's body, and some time afterwards with that of Major Battye, with which they returned to Oghi Fort, reaching the same at about 8.30 P.M.

It may be mentioned that Subadar Kishnbir Nagar Koti had already gained the Order of Merit three times for conspicuous gallantry during the Cabul Campaign, but it is earnestly to be hoped that his having already won the highest possible honour a Native can gain for valour, will not deter Government from giving him some suitable reward. Major Battye never went a foot out of British territory.

Miscellaneous.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON, Accountant-General of Bengal, takes three months' privilege leave from the beginning of July, and Mr. C. I. Weir will officiate for him during his absence.

IN connection with the raising of the rates for foreign telegrams, it will be remembered, says a Calcutta paper, that when a couple of years ago a slight reduction was made in the rate for messages despatched from the United States to India, the concession was, to some extent, paid for by the Indian public, the rupee charge being simultaneously enhanced one anna per word. The present increase will, therefore, bring up the rate to three rupees a word, a rate which will constitute a heavy tax on trade, which is now suffering both directly and indirectly from the constant decline in exchange.

CAPTAIN ANGOVE, the marine superintendent of the P. and O. steamship Company, and who will be remembered by many passengers as for several years commander of the P. and O. steamship *Poonah*, has received a commission of honorary commander in the Royal Naval Reserve. Captain Angove has for some time past taken great interest in that branch of the service, and has in other ways rendered valuable assistance to the Government, especially in connection with the late Egyptian expeditions.

THE "Wells Light," which is being put on the market by A. C. Wells and Co. of Manchester, is just now creating some stir, and it appears to be one of the most important inventions of modern times. The patents are owned by Messrs. M. Wallwork and Wells who have worked several years to bring this lamp to perfection. By its use an immense white light is obtained from common mineral oils at a cost many times less than coal gas or the electric light. Not the least remarkable feature in its portability and a lamp giving out the gigantic light of 5,000 candle-power can be carried about by two men from place to place. Its use in large out-of-door-works cannot be over estimated, and we understand that it is the only light in use through the exclusive workings of the Manchester Ship Canal and that it has been supplied for the most varied purposes to some of the largest firms. With the extensive supplies of oils which are being opened up in all parts of the globe such a simple apparatus for burning them must have a very large sale in the future.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were dull. There was a relapse of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Mysore, and 6d. in Ooregum and Indian Consolidated. Mysore Shares were last quoted 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, Nundydroog 25s. to 26s. 3d., Indian Consolidated 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Ooregum 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., ditto Preference 17s. to 18s., Devala-Moyar 4s. to 5s., Nine Reefs 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 5s. to 5s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore 13-16 to 15-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 4s., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held on Monday, July 16, in the Exeter Hall Council-room, Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding, for the purpose of considering the agricultural improvement of India. The principal address was given by Pandit Srilal, Esq. (late Secretary of the Bijnor Agricultural Society), who pointed out that India is essentially an agricultural country, and that fully three-fourths of its enormous population of 250,000,000 depend upon its soil for their maintenance. The masses of cultivators are complaining that the productive powers of the soil are becoming fast exhausted, which may be attributed to diverse misfortunes under which they are at present labouring. Firstly, there is a want of sufficient manure, and seeds of good quality are not always procurable; then the means of irrigation are by no means adequate, and the implements are of a primitive nature, such as were those of Europe in its early stage of civilization. Secondly, the cattle, which are the source, the mainspring of all existence in India, are, on the whole, in a miserable condition. The relations of landlords and tenants are, generally speaking, not so cordial as they were, and debt is increasing; while cycles of famines cause widespread misery and poverty. To the question, who can alleviate the sufferings, and ameliorate the condition of the rural community in India? Pandit Srilal urged that the only answer was that it is the duty of all whose vital interests are connected with agriculture—viz., the Government, the landlords, and the tenants. Agricultural improvement on any appreciable scale is next to impossible in India unless this trinity all actively work together, and unless the initiative is taken by Government. A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

THE Dewan of Hyderabad, Sir Asman Jah, will leave the capital for Simla in about a month, for the purpose of paying his respects to the Viceroy and conferring with regard to the future of Hyderabad affairs generally.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.*

The Afghan Question, with "the next phase" of which the first article of the present number deals, could be treated by no more capable writer than Mr. Boulger, who contributes it. His views are (as are those of most competent men who have seriously envisaged the subject) far from being optimistic. Rapidly tracing the changes brought about during the last few years in the relative positions of England and Russia, first in Central Asia, next in Persia—now almost a Russian Satrapy—lastly in Afghanistan, Mr. Boulger points out that in each case Russia's gain in material power or in prestige (or in both) has been effected at our expense; that we cannot rely on the stability of the lately established Afghan frontier, or on the continued life or supremacy of the Ameer Abdurrahman. As regards the future, he warns us of the need of better local information, urging the posting, with the Ameer's consent, of a British officer at Balkh or Maimana, and the laying down a field telegraph to one of those towns. Regarding a plucky stand by the Afghan garrison at Herat as "the only chance of stirring up public sentiment" in England in favour of active intervention, should that important fortress be attacked by a Russo-Persian force, Mr. Boulger thus sums up his remarks:—"An English officer in Turkestan, a telegraph wire to Balkh, and the necessary preparations for rapidly laying down a railway to Jellalabad when the need arises, are three simple propositions towards placing the Indian Empire in a proper state to guard its rights when the whole Afghan question is reopened by the act of Russia, or by the sudden termination of Abdurrahman's reign."

Lectures on the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Armies, recently delivered, by officers of the respective armies, at the United Service Institution, are summarised by Sir F. Goldsmid in the second article, which is a veritable *répertoire* of facts connected with the subject of which it treats, and will, as such, be found useful for reference.

"The Indian Council" is the title of a valuable Paper by Mr. W. Pedder, whose recent connection with the India Office gives much weight to his opinion. His experience leads him to the conviction, that the cases in which the views of the Council are set aside by the Secretary of State are few. "Ministers and Council," he says, "are all men of business, and are not subject to the party influences which create friction: the Secretary of State is glad to avail himself of the experience of his Councilors; the latter, who feel that their opinions will be fully and fairly considered, are ready in the last resort to defer to the views of the Minister." Mr. Pedder describes the routine of the India Office (in which he suggests some trifling modifications), and makes clear the utility, nay, the necessity, of a consultative body, such as is the Indian Council, to assist the Secretary of State by bringing local experience to bear on questions, of the merits of which the Minister is necessarily ignorant.

"The Native States of Central India" have, as shown by Mr. F. Loraine Petre, made a progress, during the last few years, which enables us to go far beyond the very qualified self-congratulation placed on record by the late Sir H. Durand some forty years ago. "The country generally," Mr. Petre assures us, "has been opened out by railways and roads; trade has been freed from odious restrictions; education (especially that of the young Chiefs and Nobles) has been encouraged." The attainment of these satisfactory results is substantiated by the writer's carefully-prepared review of the past and present condition of the individual States which form this large and most interesting Province.

Mr. Talboys Wheeler's entertaining Paper on "India Sixty Years Ago" may be read together with the Journals of Bishop Turner of Calcutta, the first instalment of which is contained in the present number, and should be contrasted with Mr. Carr Stephen's remarks on the present state of "Social Inter-course in India."

It will be long ere special interest will fail to attach to everything connected with the heroic Gordon; and some letters from him to Mr. Boulger, contributed by the latter, well deserve the perusal which they will undoubtedly receive. A somewhat lengthy article, by Mr. W. T. Seton-Karr, on "Indian Agriculture and our Wheat Supply," and some practical remarks, by Moulvi Abdur-Rashid, on the present unsatisfactory position of affairs in the Punjab University, complete a very good number of this excellent Review.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.†

The sixth volume of "The Greville Memoirs" touches upon some well-known events in the history of this country. First and foremost in the rank of importance was the French

* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review." July, 1888. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

† "The Greville Memoirs." Vol. VI. (Longmans and Co.)

Revolution of 1848, when Louis Philippe lost his throne. "In France," writes Mr. Greville, "everything is going downhill at a railroad pace. This great Revolution, which may be termed the madness of a few for the ruin of many, is already making the French people weep tears of blood." It is difficult to point out any considerable advantage either of a positive or negative character which they have obtained." So true was this estimate of the crisis that after an interval of four years of hopeless national imbecility Napoleon III. succeeded, by a *coup d'état*, in restoring to his countrymen a decade of power and principle—advantages which, since his death, have been denied the most fickle and volatile nation upon the face of the earth.

The spirit of discord and want of repose seems at the middle of the present century to have been peculiarly rife, for even the sedate and sober-minded Britons of this Isle caught the contagion of revolt, as witnessed by the Chartist upheaving of 1848; but amidst ourselves the tree of Socialism took no root, and after a feeble and sickly existence of a few months it withered and ultimately died. But at the time the alarm was great, and the fear widespread.

The political narrative of this volume is replete with interest. Peel had introduced his "Free Trade" Budget. Hated by his friends, distrusted by his foes, it is not altogether clear what part he would have played in the future had not an accident cut short a career which must have been great, and might have been distinguished. Palmerston, "plucky," proud, overweening, rebellious against authority, was a power in the State, but even he at last fell from his pinnacle of greatness; but as a foe he was implacable, and he brought ruin upon those who ruined him. Disraeli, too, at this time had gained power by "leaps and bounds," and towards the close of the volume he is safely installed in the proud position of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. There is also much light thrown upon the relations of the Court with the politicians of the time, and the account of the attitude of the Queen towards her Statesmen and Ministers will be read with considerable interest.

Minor matters of importance are the discovery of cholera-form, one of the greatest blessings ever given to man. The opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the precursor of the many imitations, all of which aped, but none of whom rivalled their great original. The "No-Popery cry," when the Vatican first gave expression to her long-cherished design of creating an English Catholic Hierarchy; the growing power of Russia as a great nation; the death of the Duke of Wellington, and such-like information of a general and popular nature. Dealing with our own times Mr. Greville now appeals to a wider class of readers, to many of whom the events narrated are matter of individual reminiscence; and none, we venture to assert, will lay down the volume without a regret at its finish, and a thought of gratitude for the pleasant chit-chat, which is as fresh as the day it was penned, and as piquant as if it were written but yesterday.

DAYS AND NIGHTS BY THE DESERT.*

It is admitted on all hands that there is a charm in African travel which does not attach to "globe-trotting" in any other portion of Nature's fair creation. Judging by the fascinating experiences which Mr. Parker Gilmore has given to the world in his "Days and Nights by the Desert" it can well be understood that this should be the case. From beginning to end there is an unbroken series of adventures. At one time a man finds himself inside a cave with a "king of the forest." Of necessity it was a struggle *à l'outrance*, in which, fortunately, chance (it was too dark to aim) played a satisfactory part, and a terrible contest ended in a superb victory. On another occasion, our hero, finding himself stalked by a lion, conceived the curious but, fortunately, successful ruse of slipping his hunting-coat on the muzzle of his musket, and pushing the ramrod through the sleeves. This extempore "scarecrow" received the full shock of the beast's spring, and, together with the infuriated monarch of the glen, rolled to the abyss below. Again the scene changes, and the reader is privileged to witness a combat between a hound and a hyæna, and to behold the discomfiture of the latter.

Apart, too, from these stirring adventures there are some interesting allusions to African storms, when Nature appears in all her glory, and poor, puny man sinks into utter insignificance beside the mighty efforts of the Lord of the Universe. The chapters, too, are particularly interesting, which refer to the two tame lions which were captured as cubs, and lived peaceably till they attained an age when the fierce instincts of their nature could not be longer controlled, and they learned to taste "blood." The experiment was a novel one, and conclusively shows that it is impossible to tame such creatures, and lead them to see the error of their ways. It is also worthy of note that the stripes of early

* "Days and Nights by the Desert." By Parker Gilmore. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.)

infancy died out after the animals found themselves in captivity. Whether this was a freak of nature in resentment for the interference of man in her plans, or was the natural order of the day, is not apparent. One word of interest to our "Liberal" friends. The Boers, at the time of Mr. Gilmore's visit to Central Africa, were engaged in a war of extermination against all those natives who had remained loyal to the British Crown after our disasters in the Transvaal. This much for the wisdom with which we are governed when the "Grand Old Man" is King!

Enough has, perhaps, been written to indicate that half-hours with Mr. Gilmore will be spent pleasantly and in right good sporting company.

CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, BISHOP OF LINCOLN.*

Of all the various styles of composition nothing is more difficult than a biography. To be of value it must be a faithful reflex of the man whose life it records, whose sayings and doings it hands down to posterity—thus far, all will agree as to the aim and object to be kept in view. But the *modus operandi* is a by no means settled question. What to insert and what to omit are problems of well-nigh insoluble difficulty. The characters of others are in most cases so inextricably intermingled with the actions of the individual himself that it is next to impossible to avoid disclosures that had better have been kept back; and offences against the canon of bad taste and ineptness are neither easy to avoid nor simple to correct. "Hero worship," too, is an attractive vice, the more so that in itself the feeling is commendable, and it is only when indulged to an excessive and unseemly extent that it passes under the ban of adverse criticism.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it is, perhaps, no great slur upon the recently-published life of Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, to assert that, on the whole, it does not fulfil to the fullest extent the requirements of a good biography. There is, undoubtedly, much in it which is most admirable and worthy of praise. The absence of fulsome laudation, the careful portraiture of the man as he was rather than as he might have been, are features which merit, and will meet with, commendation; but to our judgment—admittedly it is a matter of opinion—it would have been preferable rather to have dwelt upon the inner and unrevealed life of the man than to have given to the world the public and comparatively well-known actions in regard to which "he who runs may read." Chapter XIV.—by far the most interesting pages in the entire work—in part remedies the omission; but these details and incidents should not have been reserved for separate treatment, but been interspersed throughout the entire volume. The man then would have grown up before his reader; his infancy, his youth, his prime, his "sere and yellow leaf," would then have passed in review in a regular consecutive series. The stripling, the minister of the gospel, the bishop of the realm, would each have appeared in his own individuality; whereas, under present circumstances, a saint of more than seventy summers passes away, and the world is merely bidden to come and see the place where he lieth. There is, if not too much of his life and actions, at least too little of the man himself. And with such a man as Christopher Wordsworth, so lovable, so gentle, so pure, so holy a saint in the midst of a saintly family surely more than ever there is cause for regret that the veil has not been drawn aside more fully, and the "soul" of domesticity bared to the gaze of the many who would learn therefrom lessons of gentleness, courtesy, and humility. Still, there is much to admire in the volume. The labour was obviously one of love, and the authors may well be pardoned if, doing well, they are compelled to acknowledge that perfection is not the attribute of humanity, or the lot of the denizens of this mundane sphere.

LIFE AND OPINIONS OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR, K.C.B.

Lady MacGregor has lately completed her arduous task of editing the diaries, letters and memoranda of her husband, the late Quartermaster-General in India, from 1880 to 1885.

William Blackwood and Sons announce the early publication of Lady MacGregor's important work, which will contain valuable and interesting records of Sir Charles MacGregor's military career from the very commencement of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 until his premature death at Cairo in 1887, thirty eventful years.

It may be remembered by the readers of *St. James's Gazette*, that in the year 1884 a certain sensation was caused in Anglo-Indian circles by the limited circulation of a book written by Sir Charles MacGregor, entitled "The Defence of India." Articles founded on this confidential work were published in the *St. James's Gazette*, and, if we mistake not, also in the

Army and Navy Gazette of the period, drawing attention to the unusually favourable estimate of Russia's power to carry out her aggressive schemes in Afghanistan, and to the unusual difficulties the Indian military authorities might have in placing an adequate defensive force in the field. These articles gave considerable offence at the time to the then Secretary of State of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and Lord Ripon was instructed to press severely on the patriotic originator of the note of warning. The recall of all available copies from the editors, all of whom (with one exception) loyally returned the confidential volumes to India forthwith, is a matter of history; but the true story of this crisis has never, hitherto, been made public. The whole of this transaction is now, we hear, given in Lady MacGregor's book. A different view of General MacGregor's far-seeing policy is held by the present Government.

Lord Salisbury was thoroughly aware of the value of Sir Charles MacGregor's opinions regarding Central Asia; and, it will be remembered that, prior to the Russo-Turkish war in 1887, Lord Salisbury despatched Colonel MacGregor on a special service mission to find a route from the Gulf of Oman to Herat without infringing the boundaries of Persia or Afghanistan.

It was demonstrated to Lord Salisbury's satisfaction that such a route by way of Zirreh could be used in case it was wanted, and subsequently the Afghan Boundary Commission approached Herat by crossing the Baluchistan desert and then following the debateable no-man's land track along the Harud to the vicinity of Herat, as indicated by the Quartermaster-General.

Lady MacGregor's volumes are enriched by photogravure-portraits of Sir Charles, one representing him in the full highland costume of his clan, for he was a lineal descendant of the famous Rob Roy, to whom, indeed, he had many resemblances. All his Anglo-Indian comrades-in-arms will be pleased with this record of the dashing *sabreur* and brilliant staff officer, whose services with sword and pen it commemorates.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Eighteen Hundred Miles on a Burmese Tat," by Lieut. G. J. Younghusband (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The British Taxpayer and his Wrongs," by "Finance" (Effingham, Wilson and Co.).

THE Gnatong correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The other day the Political Officer selected two of our unwounded prisoners, and, giving them a letter, despatched them to the camp of the enemy. The prisoners did not want to go in the least. The complained that they were not feeling at all well that morning, that there were no cigars or rum in the Tibetan camp, and that, having lost their guns, they would no longer be treated like soldiers, but would be required to work as coolies, which would be very unpleasant both to their pride and to their persons."

OF the 43,798 British troops in India the returns for 1887 show that 34,200 have obtained certificates of education. The highest rate, as might be expected, was in the Royal Engineers, in which the whole of the men have obtained certificates. In the cavalry the percentage of those remaining uncertificated was 9.03, in the Royal Artillery 19.27, and in the Infantry 23.30. The 6th Dragoon Guards had the highest percentage among the Cavalry; No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, among the Artillery; and the 1st Battalion Border Regiment among the Infantry, the Leinster Regiment winning second.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.—For the six months ending April 30, the deliveries of coal have been 212,570 tons; the quantity raised of all classes has been 212,673 tons; and the quantity of coke manufactured has been 6,628 tons. The stocks of coal and coke unsold stand as follows:—Steam, 19,173 tons; Rubble, 9,615 tons; and coke, 1,862 tons. The expenditure on account of Wear and Tear Fund during the half year was Rs. 36,236. A transfer at the rate 1½ on capital amounting to Rs. 30,000, has been made to this Fund, in conformity with the Articles of Association. After adding the balance of Rs. 24,063 brought forward, and Rs. 8,173, being the nominal profit of the Company's workshops credited to this account, and deducting the expenditure as above, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 26,001. The sum expended on New Stock Account during the half-year has been Rs. 2,573. The Revenue Account shows a profit of Rs. 2,68,987, and there is a balance at Credit of Profit and Loss of Rs. 3,48,976. The Directors propose that a dividend of Rs. 60 per share be declared, which will absorb Rs. 1,44,000, and that the balance, after providing Rs. 13,300 for Directors' remuneration, Auditor's fees, and Superintendent's and General Manager's commission, viz., Rs. 1,91,676, be carried forward in view of the tendency to lower prices for coal, and of the unusually heavy expenditure at the collieries which will have to be made before long.

* "Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln." By Canon Overton and Elizabeth Wordsworth. (Rivingtons.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

PROMOTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY has a grievance; but when was Bombay ever without one? At the present moment, owing to the slowness of promotion, the prospects of the Bombay Civilians are not brilliant. This is the complaint formulated by the *Times of India*, which journal, however, in suggesting a way to meet it, does not, as the Bombay Press is sometimes given to do, propose that all anticipated benefits should be localised in the Western Presidency. The suggestion offered embraces the whole Civil Service of India. It is to the effect that, in order to give an impulse to promotion, retirement should be fixed at thirty years as a maximum, instead of as now at thirty-five years, and that the system of five years' tenure of office should be introduced in the holding of all the higher posts. The writer thinks that it would be better for the Service if the maximum of pay were reduced and a scheme framed by which a man would rise rapidly to a competence of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and after a reasonable period of time to Rs. 1,800. The argument on which the recommendation is based is that it is not a few great prizes, but the nature of the work and the prospect of being able to marry and have a home which tempt men to come to India. "At present in the Bombay Civil Service we find a few men drawing large salaries, and the prospect of the majority far from bright. It is only a very few of the junior men who can ever hope to gain the large prizes, and they certainly would be gainers if by reduction of emoluments Government could afford to be more liberal in pension rules." But the difficulty in carrying out such a suggestion lies at the threshold of it. Financiers will hold that the Government would have much the worst of such a bargain, and that the amount which the State would save by a present reduction of salaries would be little compared to what it would lose by an increased and lengthy pension list. It may be granted that if civil servants were allowed pensions graduated for each year of their service promotion would be quickened; but such recommendation has been made before, but ignored, owing to the difficulty of correctly counting the cost thereof. The experiment of the five years' tenure rule might, however, be tried in

the directions in which the writer points out. He would have it applied to Commissioners, Chief Secretaries, and Civilian High Court Judges, supposing that the officers had completed twenty-one years' actual service and so earned a pension of £1,000. "To make a man retire on £1,000 per annum is no very great hardship. At present a grave temptation is thrown in the way of a civilian judge to remain the full period of twelve years in the High Court to earn the extra pension of £200." Doubtless, and the difficulty will be how to overcome that temptation satisfactorily to all who are likely to fall in the way of it, even were the rule made that retirement after five years' term of office should not necessarily debar a man from being eligible for the Local Council or the Council of the Viceroy.

The scheme suggested looks plausible enough, but to quote the famous query of Sarah Siddons—"Will it wash?"

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SCANDAL.

No indication has yet been given as to the date when the report of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company and its promoters is likely to be laid before the House. Perhaps, considering the intense preoccupation of its Chairman's mind during the libel trial of last week, some little further delay may be excused. Then, too, we believe Mr. Slagg had to proceed to Paris immediately after the last open sitting of the Committee in order to attend as director at the Suez Canal Board. Still, making due allowance for these hindrances, any further delay will cause some surprise amongst those who regard the essential points in the case as having been clear from the first. Observers who stand in this position cannot but suppose either that there is some strong conflict of opinion amongst the seven members of the Committee, or that there is a desire to let some persons down gently. And in this direction rumour already points towards two eminent brothers, one of whom, while not a member of the Indian Council, gave his weighty influence to the launching, if not also the promotion, of both the railway scheme and mining speculation. The other made himself conspicuous before the Committee by ostentatious disavowal of responsibility on the part of the India Office in respect of that impartial and fiduciary guardianship of the material interests of the Native States, which had hitherto been one of the fixed principles of the British Indian Government. But if the Committee's report shirks dealing with this branch of the disgraceful business, we may venture to opine that there will be a very strong minority report by three of the members.

There is another and more substantial reason for further deliberation in completing the Committee's report which may be suggested. That is the need of dealing fully and finally with Abdul Huq's memorandum, of thirty-five paragraphs, in which he endeavours to exculpate himself, and elaborately states his version of the whole series of transactions. The ingenuity and skill—to say nothing of its sublime audacity—with which this document is compiled might well tax the best forensic talent of Sir Henry James, the acumen of Mr. Labouchere, and the official experience of Sir Richard Temple.

It cannot be supposed that the Committee will pass this document aside on the excuse that it was presented to the Nizam's Government, and not formally laid before them. It must have been included in the documentary evidence on which they are bound to give a decision. This reminds us that several of the essential points embodied in it, as well as others which came or should have come before them in the hearing, are such as could only have been appreciated by aid of the direct personal knowledge of two (European) gentlemen—in very different positions—neither of whom were called, though both, we believe, were ready to give their assistance.

A FREE gift has been made by the Raja of Chumba of the land required for the extension of the Bukloh Cantonment.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 23.)

KENNEDY, Mr. J. M., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 MOORE, Mr. F. W., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 KITCHEN, Mr. H. T., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 ORR, Captain C. J., 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, whose services has been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, for a period of one year, from date of joining.
 LYALL, Mr. C. J., B.C.S., C.I.E., secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, to officiate as judge and commissioner, Assam Valley District, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson.
 DAVES, Mr. F. C., B.C.S., to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. J. Lyall.
 CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. F., wing officer 3rd Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the third class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana.
 MILLS, Mr. A. S., probationer, attached to the office of the comptroller and auditor-general, is posted to the office of the accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

MILITARY.

STEWART, Lieut. J. F., Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, on probation.
 The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s personal staff:—
 CLANDEBOYE, Viscount Lieut. A. J. T., 17th Lancers, to be extra aide-de-camp.
 MASON—The appointment of Capt. A. H. Mason, R.E., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general is hereby cancelled.
 LUSHINGTON—DU GARD GRAY—An exchange is sanctioned between Capt. E. C. M. Lushington, Bengal Staff Corps, and Capt. W. du Gard Gray, Madras Staff Corps, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.
 DAVIES, Lieut. F. G. H., Wiltshire Regiment, wing officer Queen's Own Regiment of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 20, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
 COWIE, Lieut. W. A. L., Dublin Fusiliers, wing officer 15th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Nov. 19, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
 KEY, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant-Commissary J., Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.
 BONA, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant-Commissary T. D., P.W. Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.
 The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 MARSH, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. B., Bengal General List, Infantry, to be colonel in the army.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Bombay S.C., to be colonel in the army.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, June 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

JAMES, Lieut. W. B., officiating wing officer, on probation, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Crocker, transferred to the 9th Bengal Lancers.
 FLETCHER, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., squadron commander, to be second in command, 6th Bengal Cavalry, vice Newnham, deceased.
 GORDON, Captain J. C. F., squadron commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Fletcher, and to remain seconded.
 WHEELER, Captain C. S., squadron commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Gordon.
 MACDONALD, Captain C. E. W., squadron commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Wheeler.
 PAUL, Captain E. T., squadron officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Macdonald.
 BARNES, Lieutenant J. P., supernumerary on the establishment, 18th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, vice Paul.

HENDERSON, Surgeon S. H., 1st Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon E. Cretin, M.B., transferred temporarily to civil employ.
 HANDCOCK, Colonel A. G., 2nd in command 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be commandant, vice Inglis, vacated.
 BIRCH, Major W. J. A., wing commander 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Handcock.
 WESTMORELAND, Captain C. H., wing officer 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Birch.
 DALY, Surgeon J. T., M.B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. Moran, transferred temporarily to civil employ.
 WOOD, Lieut. C. E., Bedfordshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Light Infantry, on probation.
 BOWRING, Captain G., wing officer 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to be officiating wing commander 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Hingston, officiating as 2nd in command.
 EVANS, 2nd Lieut. W. L., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 32nd Pioneers.
 BANATVALA, Surgeon H. E., to the permanent medical charge of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major F. W. Wright, appointed to the 43rd Goorkha L.I.
 FORBES, Lieut. L. A., Highland L.I., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 35th Sikhs.
 WRIGHT, Surgeon-Major F. W., D.S.O., M.B., to the permanent medical charge of the 43rd Goorkhas L.I., vice Surgeon-Major E. R. Johnson, appointed secretary to the Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces.
 SMITH, Surgeon J. C. C., M.B., from permanent medical charge 16th Bengal Infantry to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, vice Surgeon G. B. Irvine.
 SILLERY, Lieutenant C. C. A., wing officer 12th Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, vice Allen, appointed to 4th Sikh Infantry.
 CREAGH, Lieutenant R. C. O., wing officer on probation, 32nd Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Mein, granted an extension of leave.
 DAVISON, Captain K. S., 4th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Allahabad Division, vice Captain A. G. A. Durand, ordered to Simla on special duty in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.
 THOMASON, Colonel C. S., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed in the P.W.D., is permitted to reside at Naini Tal.
 SPRATT, Captain and Brevet-Major F. T. N., R.E., is transferred from the Meerut command to the Sialkot Division, Military Works.
 SWINER, Lieut. A. J. H., R.E., is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works, to the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works.
 PRINGLES, Lieut. J. W., R.E., is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works, to the Rawal Pindi command.

FURLOUGHS.

STEWART, Captain B., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.
 GARDNER, Surgeon-Major H. G., Medical Staff, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

(June 19.)

FRASER—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Lieut. S. Fraser, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.
 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CRICHTON, Lieut. R. T., Highland Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 81st Punjab Infantry, on probation.
 VANSITTART, Lieut. E., wing officer 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to be officiating 2nd in command 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, vice Battye, officiating as commandant.

(June 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

IRVINE, Surgeon G. B. (officiating medical charge, 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas), to the officiating medical charge of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon J. R. Adie, M.B., transferred temporarily to civil employ.
 BROWN, 2nd Lieut. H. G., supernumerary on the establishment, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be officiating wing officer in the Corps of Guides, on probation, vice Adams, on leave.
 STRONG—With the sanction of Government, Colonel D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to command the Mooltan Brigade, temporarily, vice Brigadier-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., on furlough.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 27.)

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. A. Hopkins.
 HORMWOOD, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months.
 MACKINTOSH, Mr. H. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Chumparun.
 DAVIDSON, Mr. J. S., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Khurdah, Puri, is transferred to Cuttack.
 COSSERAT, Mr. A. W., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sungu, is transferred to Chittagong.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., district superintendent of police, is posted to Birbhum, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating personal assistant to the inspector-general of forces.
WARDEN, Mr. W., collector of customs and shipping master, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months.
ANLEY, Mr. G. A. D., superintending engineer, Eastern Circle, is granted furlough for three months and thirty days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 23.)

NIXON, Surg. G. M., civil surgeon of Bulandhar, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.
LILLIE, Rev. J., chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, is granted privilege leave for three months.
WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., officiating joint magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, is granted privilege leave for three months.
MACLAREN, Surgeon J. F., M.B., civil surgeon of Azamgarh, is transferred to the civil medical charge of Ghazipur.
ROBERTSON—The services of Surgeon G. S. Robertson, civil surgeon, Ghazipur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.
GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, personal assistant to chief engineer and under-secretary to Government, P.W. Department, Irrigation Branch, is granted fifteen months' furlough out of India.
WILSON, Mr. W. J., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, is appointed personal assistant to the chief engineer and under-secretary to Government in the P.W. Department, Irrigation Branch, vice Mr. A. Grant, proceeding on furlough.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 23.)

BROWNING, Mr. C. A. R., M.A., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, is granted special leave for six months.
Consequent on the transfer to Bengal of Mr. M. S. Fowler, assistant conservator, the following promotions are ordered :—
HICKS, Mr. F. C., officiating assistant conservator, 1st grade, to assistant conservator, 1st grade, sub pro tem.
TAYLOR, Mr. G. F., assistant conservator, 2nd grade, in Berar, to officiate as assistant conservator, 1st grade.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 16.)

With effect from May 1, the following promotions are made in the Burma Commission :—
CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
BATTEN, Mr. H. G., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
ETRE, Captain G. S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
SHAW, Mr. G. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
EALES, Mr. H. L., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 4th grade.
MAIDMENT, Surgeon F., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Bhamo district and its police, vice Surgeon H. B. Briggs, I.M.S., relieved.
BEAN, Surgeon W. H., M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Bhamo district and its police, vice Surgeon D. B. Spencer, I.M.S., relieved.
HAKIM, Surgeon H. M., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Myingyan district and its police, vice Surgeon J. M. Cadell, I.M., relieved.
BANATWALA, Surgeon H. E., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Taungdwingyi district and its police, vice Surgeon E. R. W. Carroll, relieved.
WHITE, Mr. H. F., is appointed superintending engineer, 1st circle.
GATHERER, Mr. A. B., is appointed superintending engineer, 2nd circle.
RICHARDS, Mr. H. J., is appointed superintending engineer, 3rd circle.
ELLIOT—Leave on medical certificate is granted to Mr. E. C. Elliot, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Toungoo-Mandalay Extension, Burma State Railway, for a period of six months.
HARRIS, Captain C. W., 4th Bengal Infantry, is appointed commandant of the Military Police Battalion, Kubo Valley.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 26.)

LAING, Surgeon-Major J. A., M.D., to be sanitary commissioner, Madras.
WILTON—The services of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton, superintendent of police, Cuddapah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
COAKER, Major W. H., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, is appointed under-secretary to Government, P.W.D., Railway

Branch, and to officiate as joint secretary to Government, P.W.D., Railway Branch, during the absence of Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., on privilege leave.

SMITH, Major S., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Railway Branch, vice Major Coaker, R.E.

The following promotions are made :—

MARTIN, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent executive engineer, 1st grade.
HENDERSON, Captain C. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., to be permanent executive engineer, 2nd grade.
WILSON, Mr. J. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem.
SMITH, Mr. C. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MILITARY.

WILTON, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. St. A., General List, Infantry, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Secunderabad, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Bradstreet, transferred.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

MARLOW, Lieut. B. W., Gloucestershire Regiment, wing officer 12th Madras Infantry.

RAINSFORD, Lieut. J. A. G., South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 30th Madras Infantry.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. E., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 24th Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

BERESFORD, Lieut. J. H. B., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, wing officer 3rd Sikh Infantry.

POUNDEN, Lieut. J. B., South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 19th Madras Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

CLERK, Lieut.-Col. R. M., General List, Infantry, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), (p.a.), for six months; pension service, 20th year, commenced June 13.

SWETE, Lieut. J. C., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Oct. 23, 1887.

ROSS, Surgeon R., Indian Medical Service, for one year (p.a.); pension service, 8th year commenced June 23.

CLOTHIER, Captain R. F., Staff Corps, wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, for one year (m.c.).

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 22.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STUART, Lieut. A. P. D. C., officiating wing officer 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation, is transferred in the same capacity to fill an existing vacancy.

TABUTEAU, Colonel T. R., 2nd in command (officiating commandant, 9th Regiment Madras Infantry) 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Puckle, who vacates.

GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel G., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Tabuteau.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting :—

YOUNG, Lieut. T. S., wing officer (on probation) 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry, vice Lieut. Reed, appointed to the Commissariat Department.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 28.)

LAWRENCE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Bombay, inspector of factories for the town and island of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. W. Drew, C.S.

FURLOUGHS.

JENKINS, Mr. J. L., C.S., superintendent of Revenue Survey, Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months.

SEALY, Major C. W. H., 2nd assistant political resident and cantonment magistrate, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months.

DREW, Mr. W. W., C.S., acting first assistant collector of land and revenue customs and opium, Bombay, is allowed furlough for six months.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, June 29.)

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

- SORELL**, Major and Lieut.-Colonel W. H. F., Royal Artillery, No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, for six months, on medical certificate.
- BECHER**, Captain E. F. (E Battery, 2nd Brigade), for 182 days, on medical certificate.
- PRITCHARD**, Second Lieutenant H. C., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.
- DOWNING**, Lieutenant G., 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 28.)

- BROWN**—The services of Second Lieut. H. G. Brown, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
- BARNARD**, First Grade and Assistant Apothecary E. G., Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.
- SPENCER**, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W., Unattached List, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.
- DALLAS**, Lieut. J., R.E., assistant engineer, first grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

- Bengal Estab.*—Major H. G. Yaldwyn, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clarke, R.E.; Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, S.C.; Lieut. H. P. C. O'Farrell, S.C.
- Madras Estab.*—Capt. R. F. Clothier, S.C.; Col. A. J. Filgate, R.E.
- Bombay Estab.*—Colonel A. Wardrop, S.C.; Major W. Osborn, R.E.; Brigade-Surg. G. Y. Hunter.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—T. J. Sullivan, F. Reilly, W. Mitchell, F. C. Harrison (Cov.), G. A. Stack.
- Madras Estab.*—J. Trail.
- Bombay Estab.*—H. F. Silcock (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**MILITARY.**

- Bengal Estab.*—Major W. J. A. Birch, S.C., two months; Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, S.C., two months.
- Bombay Estab.*—Colonel E. S. Walcott, C.B., Inf., six months.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. G. F. Fagan, B.S.C., forty-five days; H. Clifton, three months' s.c.; Uma Shankar Misra, two years; M. E. D. Prothero, three months; H. S. Clarke, three months' privilege leave, commuted to five months' m.c.
- Madras Estab.*—J. F. Somers, extraordinary leave to Oct. 23; J. B. Bilderbeck, fifteen months' m.c.; T. S. Gamble, three months' furlough.
- Bombay Estab.*—C. H. Jopp (Cov.), six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

- Bengal Estab.*—Surg.-Major H. K. McKay, Lieut. H. C. Vesey, S.C.; Lieut. R. T. Crowther, S.C.
- Madras Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Dale, Inf.
- Bombay Estab.*—Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Major, S.C.

CIVIL.

- Bengal Estab.*—A. J. Primrose (Cov.), P. P. Rogers, Lieut. C. Tritton, B.S.C.; A. L. Clay (Cov.), J. R. C. Nicolls.
- Madras Estab.*—L. G. Arbuthnot.
- Bombay Estab.*—W. L. Buyers, F. T. Willaume.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**HOME.****BIRTHS.**

- MCCAUSLAND**—July 13, at Southfield, Foster-road, Gosport, the wife of Captain E. L. McCausland, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Excellent*, of a son.
- RAVENHILL**—July 16, at Dover, the wife of Captain E. E. Ravenhill, of The Buffs, of a daughter.
- RUSSELL**—At the Gables, Crookham, Hants, the wife of A. E. Russell, Esq., late B.C.S., of a son.
- SALMON**—June 6, at Wendover, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Mrs. M. B. Salmon, the wife of the late Captain Mordaunt Broome Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

- BUSHBY**—**DALY**—July 10, at St. Mary's, The Boltons, General J. Thornhill Bushby, late Judicial Commissioner of Berar, to Mrs. Costley Daly, of 23, The Boltons, and Glan-y-Mor, Torquay.

DELAMAIN—**GOULTER**—May 2, at St. John's Anglican Church, Buenos Ayres, William Grenville Delamain, son of the late Colonel C. H. Delamain, C.B., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to Ellen Mary Goulter, eldest daughter of Theophilus Goulter, Esq., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, and of Acton, Turville, Gloucestershire, England.

LILLINGSTON—**Ogilvie**—July 9, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, Charles Alfred Gordon Lillingston, Bengal Forest Department, son of the late Alfred Lillingston, Esq., of Southwold, Suffolk, to Mabel Harriet, sixth daughter of Edward D. Ogilvie, Esq., of Yulgilbar, New South Wales, and 9, Queen's Gate-place, S.W.

RIVOLTA—**THOMSON**—June 26, at Christ Church, Lee, Kent, John Rowlands Antonio, son of John S. Rivolta, of Blackheath, and grandson of the late William Rowlands, Esq., of Bayswater, to Katherine Zoe Dayrell, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel E. Thomson, C.S.I., Commissioner of Oude.

TAYSEN—**KETTLEWELL**—July 12, at St. John's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Edward James, M.A., Rector of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, uncle of the bride, Frederick Taysen, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Augusta May, younger daughter of Colonel T. Kettlewell, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps.

TOTTENHAM—**GARNIER**—**BLYTH**—**GARNIER**—July 17, at Quidenham Church, Thetford, by the Rev. Thomas Parry Garnier, Canon of Norwich, assisted by the Rev. Edward Southwell Garnier, Rector of Quidenham, brothers of the brides, Major Fred St. Leger Tottenham, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Robert Tottenham, Esq., of Anamult, county Kilkenny, Ireland, to Mabel Caroline; and William Dunbar Blyth, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service, son of the late Dr. Blyth, F.R.C.S., LL.D., to Ethel Bertha, daughters of the late Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier.

DEATHS.

- GILMORE**—July 11, at Balmacarra Hotel, Lochalsh, Ross-shire, N.B., Margaret Emma, widow of William Fairlie Gilmore, Merchant, late of Calcutta, aged 63.
- MUNDY**—July 12, at Norris's Hotel, West Kensington, Lieut.-General Fitzroy Mundy, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 73.
- STOCKLEY**—July 15, at 3, Barnard-villas, Bath, Major-General George Cator Turner Stockley, Bombay Native Infantry, aged 82.
- WILSON**—July 13, at 16, Wilton-street, Caroline, the wife of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

INDIAN.**BIRTHS.**

- ALEXANDER**—June 21, at Lucknow, the wife of Sergeant Alexander, 17th Lancers, of a daughter.
- ANDERSON**—June 21, at Almora, the wife of R. Anderson, Esq., 1-3rd Goorkhas, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullunder, of a son (stillborn).
- BENNETT**—June 26, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Store-Sergeant J. Bennett, of a son.
- BRIDGES-LEE**—June 22, at Lahore, the wife of J. Bridges-Lee, M.A., F.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
- CHRISTIAN**—June 27, at Tirhoot, the wife of J. Christian, Opium Department, of a son.
- DOIG**—June 21, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Doig, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
- MATHEW**—June 25, at Howrah, the wife of H. A. W. Mathew, Traveling Audit Department, E.I.R. Railway, of a son.
- MONTANARO**—June 26, at Aurangabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- LATHAM**—**DAVIDSON**—June 27, at Jubulpore, the Rev. W. Latham, B.A., C.M.S., to Susanna Frances Davidson, daughter of the late J. Davidson, Esq., B.C.S., formerly Judge of the High Court, Agra.
- PIKE**—**GORDON**—June 28, at Allahabad, Herbert Watson, B.C.S., son of T. Pike, M.D., Great Malvern, to Effie Beatrice, daughter of D. Gordon, Allahabad.

DEATHS.

- ALEXANDER**—June 21, at Lucknow, Mrs. Emma Harriet Alexander, the wife of Sergeant Alexander, 17th Lancers, aged 29.
- BATTYE**—June 18, killed in an encounter with Frontier Tribes, on the Black Mountain, Agror, L. R. Battye, Major, 1-5th Goorkhas, aged 42.
- BELLINGHAM**—June 15, at Secunderabad, Kathleen Agnes, infant daughter of Captain Bellingham, Middlesex Regiment, Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.
- CAMERON**—June 22, at Ahmednugger, Marian, the wife of Quartermaster Cameron, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
- CHAMBERLAIN**—June 20, at Calcutta, T. F. Chamberlain, late of the Medical Department, aged 38.
- MURRAY**—June 25, at Byculla, Henry Mathias, son of Hugh Murray, Apothecary, Sir J. J. Hospital, aged 1.
- STEPHENS**—June 28, at Churney-road, Noel Macdonald, the infant son of William Stephens, Veterinary Surgeon.
- TAYLER**—June 14, at Simla, Lillie Tayler, the wife of J. L. Tayler, R.A.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. D. W. Campbell, Agent of the E. I. R. Company, Mr. R. C. S. Mackenzie will act for him.

MR. GANTZ, barrister-at-law, the newly elected Municipal Commissioner, wired to H.E. the Governor that cholera had broken out in Black Town, Madras, on June 28th, and that it is due to the insanitary condition of the place. He visited the spot with Drs. Thomson and Conran, and then proceeded to the Municipal Office, and found the President and Health Officer both absent.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—The last mail from India brought us some information regarding the difficulties we experience in accommodating English ideas of humdrum government to our responsibilities in ruling a vast Asiatic Empire.

The Government of India by Parliament has hitherto been a failure, because the honourable members have not learnt by the experience of the Jamaica rebellion that martial law without knowledge is iniquitous.

Our military officers in Civil employment are probably the best servants of government in the world: no one during this century has equalled Sir Henry Lawrence for genius in governing foreign races; but a martinet, ignorant of the customs and languages of Hindoos and Mohammedans, and unable to discriminate the loyal from rebels, is unfit for the exercise of magisterial duties in India. A great many innocent Natives were barbarously put to death in 1857.

Parliament inherited from the old East India Company the excellent system of appointing Chief Magistrates of districts armed with power, but controlled by heavy responsibilities. An Englishman rejoices in responsibility if he be given the power of doing good.

Now, what is the present state of India? The *Allahabad Pioneer Mail* of the 24th of last month, p. 781, explains, "And so that 'weary Titan,' the solitary District Officer, has now and again perforce to find time, somehow or other, to do work of this kind, which would fall more, appropriately on younger and less heavily-burdened shoulders."

Not only has the Chief Magistrate no time for performing properly many of the duties blindly thrust upon him, but he has been deprived of all power of doing good. The powers of Government have been frittered away among a multitude of Departments, all of which would smile at the idea that they were to be held responsible for upholding the honour and performing the duties of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.—Your obedient servant,

July 18.

INDIA OFFICIAL CASH-BALANCES.

The following letter, which appeared in the *St. James's Gazette*, July 13, signed "X," is evidently from the pen of an Anglo-Indian who understands this subject:—

"SIR.—Amidst the chronic complaints we hear on all hands of impecuniosity in Indian affairs, it is satisfactory to know of one Indian treasury that is not only full, but overflowing; that is the home treasury of the Secretary of State, who, having so much money that he does not know what to do with it, is ever and again forcing his cash balances on the already gorged money market here at a beggarly interest of 1 per cent. per annum, and sometimes less. Thus last Monday City articles comprised the remark, 'Some ease is anticipated, as the India Council is offering large sums until Aug. 18 at 1 per cent.' And a week or two before the money market felt some temporary stringency because of the India Office withdrawing a million or two which had been lent to the discount brokers at only seven-eighths per cent. But, as the above intimation shows, the City men can confidently count on their 'uncle,' Viscount Cross—i.e., the Financial Secretary at the India Office—placing millions at their disposal for a trifling consideration. Seeing that the India Office cash balances are scarcely ever below two millions, and are more generally three or four (at the close of last financial year the amount was over five millions) it is obvious this is a substantial resource for the money markets to play against.

But what is the other side of this great fact? At whose expense is this loose cash dispensed with such prodigality? Why, it is at the expense of the Government of India and its unfortunate taxpayers, including the now irate "uncovenanted," who cannot get even a poor twenty pence in the rupee guaranteed to them. The loss that I speak of comes in this way. The India Office goes on week after week drawing a fixed and ostentatiously advertised sum in Council bills, just as if this were done by a blind machine, and as if the Secretary of State were hand-to-mouth for cash to go on with; whereas we have seen that he has millions on balance which would, on occasion, keep him going for a whole month. The object of these unduly large cash balances should be to make him master instead of humble follower of the silver market, as is the position under the present stolid policy of the financial managers at the India Office. The Secretary of State is by far the largest seller of silver in the world. Why, then, should

he not choose his own occasions for putting less or more of that specie on the market? Every now and then City articles make the dismal announcement that because of large amounts of Council bills offering the price of silver, or of the unlucky rupee, has gone down by some large percentage. This week the thirty lakhs of bills have only fetched 1s. 4½d.; and, lest there should be any recovery, the buyers are gratuitously assured that 30 lakhs more shall be provided for them next week. The course of an ordinary mercantile or banking house would be the reverse of this. Instead of throwing away the power of control conferred by the possession of a million or two of spare cash, now thrown on the cheapest state of the money market, if that sum had been used for the office's own current purposes and, say, 10 lakhs less of rupee bills offered to remitters, the price of the Council drafts might at this moment have been nearer 1s. 6d. than 1s. 4d. If the enhanced price on the 20, instead of 30, lakhs had only been 1d. in the rupee, that would have saved over £8,000 to the Indian Government, besides raising the rate for all other recipients from India. No doubt I shall be reminded that the India Office is under compulsion to sell its £14,000,000 worth of bills in the whole year. That must be admitted; though, as it is, the whole amount cannot always be realised in twelve months, and a balance has to be carried over. But that does not affect my argument; which is, that seeing these very large balances are held—and lent at a beggarly rate of interest—they might be used so as, within certain varying limits, to make the Secretary of State the dominant instead of a helpless seller of silver."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Four Europeans who had been out after tiger in the Maimensing district were, says a Calcutta paper, returning at the close of a very long day and had almost reached the factory where they were to dine and pass the night, when the Captain ordered a halt. The "line" at once pulled up, and he said: "I hate seeing loaded guns taken into a house (it was the old muzzle-loading days), more especially where there are children. I propose that we fire ours off." "All right," said another, "but we haven't had a shot all day; what do you say to a pool?" "There is nothing to fire at," observed a third. "There's that *ghurrah*," said the Captain, pointing to an earthen vessel which some rayats, who were working at a little distance, had as usual brought their day's supply of drinking water in. "Very good," said the fourth, "but what with bad light, and the distance, it's by no means an easy shot. I propose we each put a *chick* on."

"How shall we decide as to the order of firing?" said one. "Oh," replied the Captain generously, "commence at your end of the line."

I have observed that the mark was by no means an easy one to hit, for the distance was well-nigh a hundred yards, the guns smooth-bores, and the light, that deceptive kind which one gets just between daylight and dark. But, on the other hand, the hunters were exceptionally good men, all excellent shots, either of whom could hit a running deer, from the back of an elephant, twice out of three times.

"Fire away," said the Captain. No. 1 grazed the right side of the vessel, and it was thought must have hit it. No. 2 went just over it. No. 3 went a little to the left. "Thank you gentlemen," said the Captain, "I'll trouble you for those 12 rupees." He raised his gun as he spoke, and the next moment the jar was covered with earth, the bullet had cut the ground beneath it. Presently the vessel was seen to wriggle, and then to kick, while a feeble cry proclaimed it to be a baby. Consternation was depicted on every face. The elephants *bited*: the sahibs jumped down and rushed to the spot, the parents running from the opposite direction. The little mite hadn't been touched, and was carried off by the father and mother with great rejoicing. They also took the "pool" along with them, and right glad the *sahibs* were, under the circumstances, to part with it.

A most gratifying message to the troops at Gnatong from the Viceroy was published in orders there on the 11th June, expressing to the troops his appreciation of their services, and sympathy with them under their many hardships.

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—The outturn for 1887 was 87,094 lbs. Considerable damage was done by hail in May, and the rainfall for the season was the lowest registered for several years past. But for this the estimate would probably have been exceeded. The average price realised was 12-1 annas per lb. Every effort has been made to keep down expenditure, and the result is a profit for the season of Rs. 23,342, out of which the Managing Agents recommend that a dividend of 2½ per cent. be declared. The estimate for the coming season is 88,000 lbs. of tea for an outlay of Rs. 46,316.

NATIVE PRESS.

HE LATE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The *Rast Gofar* says:—The life and career of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany reads more like a romance than anything else. The deceased Emperor was not only a bright ornament in the group of the several mighty States in the world, but a true counsellor and an honest guide. The German Empire has lost in the deceased the flower of the mighty race; indeed, they have lost one of whom they were all so justly proud. The whole civilized world mourns the loss of the Emperor, who, we need hardly say, was a close relation of the monarchs of England, Austria, and Russia.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—Germany is once more steeped into mourning during the brief space of three months. The hand of death has struck a heavy blow on the Royal families of Germany and England. This sad event has gathered a dark cloud over the whole of Europe. We offer our most sincere and heartfelt condolence to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress for the irreparable loss she has sustained by the death of her good and great son-in-law. It is quite possible that the political affairs of Europe may now assume a grave aspect by the fact of the great "buffer" between war and peace being removed from Germany.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—The deceased was a kind-hearted and peace-loving Emperor. Every one of the inhabitants of the vast continent of India will be particularly sorry for the death of the Emperor, because he was the eldest and most beloved son-in-law of our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is quite possible that the death of the Emperor might be the precursor of some unexpected change in the political horizon of Europe.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—The struggle between life and death has at last come to an end. Within the brief space of three months Germany has lost two of its mighty Emperors. The whole of Europe, as well as India, mourns the loss of the deceased Emperor. We offer our most sincere condolence to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress for the irreparable loss she has sustained by the death of her son-in-law.

The *Gujrati* says:—The deceased Emperor was not only a brave warrior, but was a most courteous and merciful member of the Royal family of Germany. He was an important factor, together with his late lamented father, in the consolidation of the German Empire. He was a gallant and dutiful son, a kind father, and a sympathetic ruler of the State.

The *Akbari-Soudagar* says:—Germany has lost during a short time two of its most distinguished Emperors. The entire subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress were as much anxious as the Germans for the recovery of the Emperor Frederick, but their best hopes were frustrated by the hand of death.

The *Kossid-e-Mumbai* says:—There can be no doubt that the intelligence of the death of the Emperor Frederick will be received in the whole of the civilized world with genuine sorrow. We feel the loss the greater because the deceased was always for peace. The Crown Prince will do well to follow the example of his noble father.

WILL ENGLAND RETAIN INDIA?

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—An avowed enemy is always better than a timid friend. Mr. Meredith Townsend has not in his article, appearing in the *Contemporary Review*, done any service to the British Government or the Natives of this country. His writing evidently savours of gross exaggeration, and is calculated to instil panic into the minds of the Indians. Mr. Townsend is utterly in the wrong when he says that the Natives of India do not look upon the English with a friendly eye. By making such unfounded and exaggerated statements Mr. Townsend has unnecessarily wounded the feelings of the Native community.

The *Gujrati* says:—Mr. Townsend has been misrepresenting the freedom of thought and action on the part of Natives, which is the happy result of English education, when he suspects their loyalty and friendly feeling for the British. Mr. Townsend seems to be in happy ignorance of the manners, customs and education of the Natives of India.

DISSEMINATION OF PURE LITERATURE IN INDIA.

The following is a translation of an article published in the *Oudh Akbar*:—

There are few things which so forcibly strike the intelligent observer in India as the rapid spread of education during the last twenty years, and the almost universal desire evinced by men of all classes to learn, and to have their children taught. Wherever we go we find schools and colleges; in the public gardens of our great cities we see boys and young men studying their daily tasks, and even those engaged in domestic

service employ their spare time in learning to read and write, if not in English at least in the Vernacular. With these facts before our eyes, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that before long a large majority of the population of India will be able to read, and that an immense demand for books will soon arise. As to how this demand is to be met is the point we now propose to deal with, and first as to the Vernacular. It will, we think, be admitted by all thoughtful persons, that the generally low and impure tone of the great mass of the indigenous literature of India forms a serious barrier to the moral and intellectual progress of the Native community, and that the spread of education cannot be regarded with much satisfaction, unless we are able to place in the hands of our young men books of a more reasonable, more useful, and more refined tone than those that are now within their reach. With regard to English books, although the same general charge of emptiness and immorality cannot be brought against them, although there is no literature in the world which is, as a whole, so pure in tone and so varied in interest, we yet observe with regret that the books most eagerly read by our educated classes, more especially by the young among them, are not those which we should wish to see most widely circulated. There exists in English an inexhaustible store of excellent books on history, biography, philosophy, science, and travel, as well as many works of imagination and fiction, both in prose and verse, of which the tendency is not only harmless, but positively good and useful; unfortunately cheap editions of these works are not easily to be procured in India. On the other hand, novels and stories, some of them originally written in English, but the great majority of them American translations from the French, and of which the tone and tendency is coarse, foolish, and immoral, are imported into India by thousands, and are being sold at a very cheap rate, and are widely circulated throughout the country. The influence of such books can only be harmful, and their circulation among our young people must, in our opinion, be a hindrance to their moral and intellectual advancement, and to their progress in knowledge and virtue. It seems, therefore, needful that measures should be promptly taken to check the spread of such books throughout India, and to supply their place by others of a wholesome and useful kind. In England there are now published a great number of books by the best authors in a cheap and handy form which are sold at such a price as to place them within the reach of even the poorest readers. These books, cheap as they are, are printed in clear type, on good paper, and compare very favourably with books published in India at a much higher price. But (owing probably to the fact that being so cheap they would hardly bear the cost of transport) these books do not find their way out here, and the cheapest editions obtainable of good books are the volumes of Messrs. Cassell's Red Library, or Messrs. Macmillan's Colonial Library, which consists almost entirely of works of fiction. We would, therefore, suggest that the following measures should be taken in order to secure a sufficient supply of useful and entertaining books at the lowest possible price.

I. Arrangements should be made with some of the great English publishing firms, such as Messrs. Cassell, Routledge, Chambers, &c., for a supply of their cheap and popular publications, on such special terms as would allow of their being sold at a low price in India; also for the preparation of a new series of books specially adapted to the needs and tastes of the English-speaking natives of India. II. Endeavours should be made to establish in India itself a large publishing business, which should undertake the publication of cheap books both in English and the Vernacular, and should pay special attention to improving the methods of producing books. Such a business would offer good opportunities for employment to University students, and other educated men. III. Arrangements should be made for spreading the circulation of good books throughout the country. These measures, to be successful, must be carried out in a philanthropic spirit, and on sound business principles, without assistance or interference from Government. Having called the attention of our readers to this subject, we leave it with them, and invite expressions of opinion on the matter, and suggestions as to the means by which the object we have in view may be best secured. At a future time we may, perhaps, return to this subject.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of Colonel W. F. B. Laurie's second series of *Distinguished Anglo-Indians*.

THE sale of the jewellery belonging to the estate of the late King of Oudh, held by Messrs. Hamilton and Company at Calcutta, realised about a lakh of rupees.

LIEUTENANT FOWLER with eighty men of his regiment, the 1st Beloochees, attacked the Red Karennees, who had invaded Shan territory on the 12th inst. near Kodeejah. The enemy, who held a strong stockade, which was carried at the point of the bayonet, fled, leaving sixty killed. Only one Beloochee was wounded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—July 15, Sutlej (s), London; 18, Apollo (s), Hull.
MADRAS.—Dacca (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 19, Thames (s), Bombay; 20, Rohilla (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—July 17, City of London (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, July 23 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, August 6.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. de Mello, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. E. W. and Mrs. Heller. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Luke, Mr. R. Gamble, Mr. H. R. Rich, Mr. J. E. Wilmot, Mr. Reid, Lieut. Borrodale.

For Gibraltar: Mr. L. Kenyon, Mr. de Santz, two Misses Johnson, Capt. Caird, Miss Papillon, Mr. H. Greenfield, Mr. D. Walker, Mr. Dod, Mr. Peebles, Major Horsbough, Mr. Curtis, Lieut. Jack, Mr. Barlow, Mr. W. G. Parnell, Capt. W. Moore.

For Malta: Rey. E. Hardy.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Phillip.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, August 2; from Brindisi, August 13.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Mr. J. R. Hockly, Mr. and Mrs. McMillar and family, Mr. Trash, Mrs. Baker and two children, Capt. J. Malet, Mr. C. H. Allen. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. J. Homajee, Rev. W. Covington, Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mrs. Bryson and two children, Mr. B. Gray, Mr. Llewellyn.

For Malta: Mr. T. Smith, Lieut. A. Z. Ennis, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. R. A. Jordan.

For Gibraltar: Brig.-Surg. Warren, Lieut. R. T. Mount.

For Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, August 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles, Mr. C. Kemp.

For Colombo: *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. Fischer.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 10 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, August 20.

For Bombay: Surgeon McKee. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Haggard, Col. Clements, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Gates.

For Malta: Mr. Warre, Capt. Cruickshank, Gen. Wilkie, Mr. C. Turner.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Ward, Mr. P. J. Downs.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, August 23 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 3.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. H. C. Veasey, Mr. J. H. Garston.

For Colombo: Mr. Smail, Mr. W. B. Scott.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern. *From Brindisi*: Col. B. E. Gowan, Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Guiterel, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton.

For Malta: Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith. *From Marseilles*: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and

child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children. *From Brindisi*: Major Sari, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mrs. Todd, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Maseyt, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11.

For Bombay: Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Poke, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Guir-Ashton. *From Marseilles*: Mrs. R. J. Bruce and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Smeaton, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Col. Bushman. *From Naples*: Hon. E. J. Mills, Sir J. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (*for Australia direct*), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Stocks Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Miss J. C. Preston, Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. L. Jones. *From Brindisi*: Mr. D. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. W. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Banerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Potter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Col. Bushman, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr. Thomson, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wilkie.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Colvin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Roma*, to sail July 29.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Mackintosh, Mr. R. J. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. E. Duff.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards and family.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail August 24.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse, Mr. E. V. Duppen, Mr. A. L. Alexander.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Scott.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi: Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham Hatchell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Sir Chas. W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Miss Stephenson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Masters, Lieut. M. L. Shipley, Mr. Wm. McClunpha, Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Berenice*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpnagel.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. H. R. Scott.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, for London ; from Malta, July 9.

From Calcutta : Captain Bonnell.

From Madras : Mr. H. Lyon, Mrs. Lyon and two children, Miss Mead and maid, Mr. J. Tregloen, Mr. W. Treloar, Mr. J. Dodson.

From Colombo : Mr. James Wight.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, for Liverpool ; from Port Said, July 4.

From Bombay : Lieut. Hawkes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Bombay, July 1.

From London : Miss Narington, Dr. and Mrs. Wellis and infant, Mr. P. E. Troy, Mrs. Catherall, Mr. Scrivener, Commander Boldero, R.N.

From Brindisi : Mrs. Martin, Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttleton, Mr. G. Adams, Dr. McLean, Mr. Firth and son, Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. Beadon, Mr. Sturrock, Mr. Coxhead, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. J. Whiteley, Lieut. Warner, Hon. H. Lawrence, Capt. Spragge, Capt. Campbell, Major-General Sir G. White, Surgeon Berrell, Lieut. McKenzie, Major Hillyard, Mr. T. B. Bass, Colonel Pennyquick, Lieut. Younghusband, Mr. Kroshra, Mr. B. Ram, Mr. Bowler, Capt. Macinahan, Mr. D. Findlay, Mr. J. W. Reynolds, Lieut. Rich.

From Port Said : Miss Meadow.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 3.

For London : Mr. R. McClay, Capt. G. Davidson, R.E., Mr. H. Shields, Rev. L. Lequeux, Mr. W. Jenkins, Mr. A. A. Conroy, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. D. McLaren, Commander W. L. Morrison, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Bamber.

For Marseilles : Dr. Benson, Mrs. Benson and child, Mr. Slade, Mr. Wangeyzel, Mr. Robert Ellis, Mr. R. W. Champion, Mrs. K. C. Plumer, Dr. K. M. Downie, Mr. M. E. Roke, Major W. Taylor.

For Brindisi : Lieut. Colonel A. J. Stead, Mr. T. A. Tomlinson, Mr. W. Nethersole, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Disney, Mr. A. W. Trethewey.

For Aden : Mr. Abdul Hussan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Oceana*, Capt. Tomlin, from London, July 13 (for *Australia direct*) ; from Brindisi, July 24.

For Bombay : Mr. C. W. Strickland, Mr. E. S. McGowan, Mr. G. H. Crowther, Colonel Benson, Captain Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcus, Mr. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and child. From Brindisi : Mr. H. C. King, Mrs. Martindale, Dr. Dymott, Lieut. Fuller, Mr. P. S. Porter, Mr. N. G. Odder, Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Mr. H. M. Forster, Major Barrow, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. Jessell, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Penner, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ivens, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Hyno, Brig.-Gen. Wolseley.

For Gibraltar : Capt. Winn, General Newdigate, Mr. A. Green, Sergeant Delany, Sergeant and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Hills, Miss Nelson.

For Colombo : Mr. W. Waldoock, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Sinclair. From Venice : Mr. and Mrs. Rae.

For Calcutta : From Brindisi : Mr. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Rae.

For Malta : Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Elsmere, Mr. Crena.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, from London, April 19.

For Bombay : Mr. Toulmin, Mr. W. P. Gardiner.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, July 10.

For London : Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. French Brewster, Mr. A. Hervey, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Dr. Birch, Miss Birch, Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Mr. Franken, Mr. Le Page, Mr. Fulford, Hon. Amir Ali, Mr. Holmwood, Rev. and Mrs. Lilie, Mr. H. N. Keys, Mr. Alcott, Mr. J. R. Dunlop Hill, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lang, Mr. A. C. Medley, Surg.-Major A. Paterson, Mr. P. Villas, Mr. Chas. Villas, Miss P. Villas.

For Brindisi : Mr. Scotts, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. T. L. Winter, Mr. F. B. Mulock, Mr. P. Wagstaffe, Colonel Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Grose and child, Mr. Stevens, Mr. H. Savage, Mr. G. E. Chalke (Senior), Mr. E. L. Chalke (Junior), Rev. H. Moore, Mr. J. F. Stevens, Col. Sartorius, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. E. M. Childers, Mr. P. Clague, Mr. W. Clague, Colonel F. G. Jackson.

For Suez : Mr. Forbes.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 17.

For London : Mrs. Ashdown and infant.

For Brindisi : Surgeon-Major Spencer, Mr. H. M. Parish, Mr. H. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Barron, Lieut. W. Jones, Major Radford, Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. John Short, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Neville, Mr. Anley, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. A. Anderson.

For Marseilles : Lieut. Stanton, Mr. Bond, Capt. Georges, Mr. J. C. Veasey.

Per s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, July 24.

For London : Mr. E. Dobbs, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Oxley, Colonel Heavyside, Mr. R. M. Towers.

For Brindisi : Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jordan, Hon. S. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Mr. J. Hutchison, Mr. A. C. Duff, Mr. J. Keddie, Capt. Georges.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 31.

For Brindisi : Mr. T. M. Kirkwood.

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7.

For Brindisi : Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford, Col. Hay, Major Churchill.

For London : A. H. Morris.

ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

The following experience of a sportsman in the Deccan is from the Secunderabad paper of the 14th June :—

Mr. Cuthbert Fraser had a most miraculous escape from a tiger the other day at Amraoti. The lucky hero of this adventure is a District Superintendent of Police in Berar. He is well remembered in Secunderabad as Superintendent of the Cantonment Police before Mr. Crawford. A son of Colonel Hastings Fraser, one of the Frasers of Lovatt, he has proved his possession of that nerve and courage which rises to the emergency of danger—on which qualities more than all else the British Empire in India has been built, and on which, after all is said, in the last resort, it must be still held to rest. To quote the graphic account of a correspondent, the escape was about as narrow as man ever had. Mr. Fraser was told by his orderly that a wounded tiger was lying dead, with his head on the root of a tree. The orderly having called him up, he went to the spot. Mr. Fraser then sent the orderly and another man with his second gun back, and knelt down to look. Just then the tiger roared and came at him from about eighteen feet off : he waited till the tiger was within five feet of him and fired. As the tiger did not drop, he fired his second shot hurriedly. The first shot had hit exactly in the centre of the face, but just an inch too low. It knocked the tiger's right eye out, and smashed all the teeth of that side of the jaw. The second shot struck the tiger in the chest, but too low. What happened then Mr. Fraser does not exactly know, but he next found himself lying in front of the tiger, one claw of the beast's right foot being hooked into his left leg, in this way trying to draw Mr. Fraser towards him ; the other paw was on his right leg. Mr. Fraser's chin and coat were covered with foam from the beast's mouth. He tried hard to draw himself out of the tiger's clutches. Fortunately the beast was not able to see him, as Mr. Fraser was a little to one side—on the animal's blind side—and the tiger's head was up. Suddenly, seeing Mr. Fraser's orderly bolting, he jumped up and went for the man, and catching him he killed him on the spot. Mr. Fraser had lost his hat, rifle and all his cartridges, which had tumbled out of his pocket. He jumped up, however, and ran to the man, who had his second gun, and to do so had to go within eight paces of the spot where the tiger was crouching over his orderly. He heard, in fact, the crunching of the man's bones, and saw the tiger biting the back of the head. He now took the gun from his man. The latter said that he had fired both barrels into the tiger, one when he was crouching over Mr. Fraser, and the other when he was over the prostrate body of the orderly. The man had fired well and true, but just too far back, in his anxiety not to hit the man he would save, instead of the tiger. When afterwards asked if he was not afraid to hit the *Sahib*, "I was very much afraid indeed," he replied, "but *dil mazbut karke lagaya* : I nerved myself for the occasion." "A good man and true!" a high officer writes, "who after firing never moved an inch till Mr. Fraser came to him, although close to the tiger all the while. He is one of the Gawilghur Rajputs—a brave race, Ranjit Sing, a good name." The man said he had no more cartridges left, and so they both got a little further from the tiger, as the orderly was evidently done for. Afterwards they found one more cartridge for the gun and tried to recover the body, but it was no use. The tiger was lying close, most of the buffaloes had bolted, and the *Kurkoos* would not help. Mr. Fraser then sent six miles off for an elephant. But the animal did not arrive till dark, so Mr. Fraser went home in great grief about the poor orderly, and at having to leave the body. His own wound was bleeding a great deal, it being a deep claw gash. Next day they got the body and the tiger dead lying close to each other. Perhaps no narrower escape than Mr. Fraser's has ever been heard of. To the excellent shot which knocked the beast's eye out he undoubtedly owes his life. He says that he felt that he had the tiger dead when he fired, but the *express* bullet unfortunately broke up. Probably, he thinks, a 12-bore would have reached the brain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99 15-16	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107	to
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr.ct.	Rs. 862½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	930
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	820
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,300	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	180
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	50	570
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,190
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,400
French ...	all	80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangum ...	450	45	300
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	407½
Mummar M. ...	all	40	210
New Berar ...	500	60	525
New Indian ...	125	10	85
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	305
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,190
Sind ...	750	75	460
Volkart ...	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct.	650
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	103
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	380
Central India ...	500	35	1,020
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	632½
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	75	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	800
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	635
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	850
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	770
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	680
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,315
James Greeves ...	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,150
Khandeish ...	1,000	80	680
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	20	735
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,400
Malabar Mills ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,276
Mazagor ...	250	9	160
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,555
Nalgam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	750
Oriental ...	625	15	540
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	10½
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,260
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	630
Southern India ...	500	20	200
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	450
Western India ...	1,000	50	720

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	980
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	360
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	20
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	93
Bombay Barmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	9,000
Indian Guarantees Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Lining and Shipping ...	500	155
Kemp & Co. ...	175	378
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	120
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,310
Thacker and Co. ...	all	200

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—June 29.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	4 to	—
4 of 1870 (1886) ...	—	100	12	to	101 0
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105	0	to	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	105	6	to	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	105	12	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106	4	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	105	4	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	105	4	to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	105	8	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	105	12	to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	940 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	135 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Oil Co. ...	Rs. 100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	170 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	100 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,570 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	14½ to
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,600 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	315 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	72 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	84 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	172 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	105 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	120 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	99 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	83 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	128 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	217½ to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	61 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	210 to
Gouropore ...	100	126 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	115 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	116 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	89 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	118 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	76 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	236 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	155 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	125 to
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	97 to
New Beerbroom Coal ...	100	137 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	86 to
Ranasegung Coal Association ...	100	60 to
Riverside Press ...	90	71 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seebore Jute Manufactory ...	100	87 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	75 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	109 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	70 to
Acroptipore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	530 to
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	97 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	50 to
Do. contributory ...	80	40 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	198 to
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	98 to
Central Cachar ...	200	129 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	32 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	23 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	87 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	45 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	45 to
Deesai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	75 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	54 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	44 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	69 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	180 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	17 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	68 to
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	51 to
Indian Terai ...	500	450 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	100	55 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	98 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	38 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
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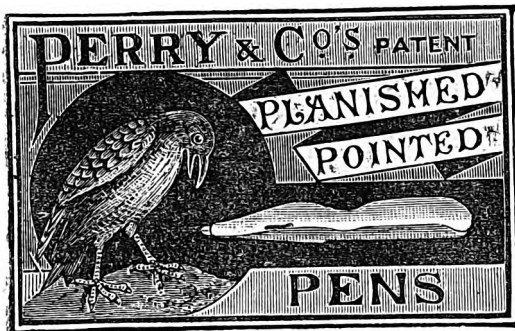
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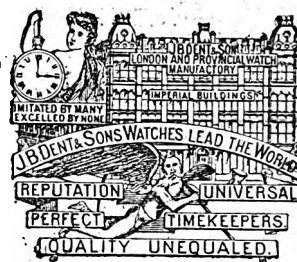
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AND

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LONDON, JULY 30, 1888.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 10th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 8th July; and from Calcutta to the 7th July.

THERE is no news of any official nature from Simla, where the Viceroy and Government of India at present are, unless the announcement that "the Viceroy will occupy the new Viceregal Lodge there early next month" comes under the head of "Official Intelligence."

THE Supreme Legislative Council was to meet on the 11th inst.

THE memorial portrait of Sir Charles Macgregor was unveiled by the Commander-in-Chief in the Simla Town Hall on July 3rd. Sir Frederick Roberts spoke in terms of the warmest praise of his old companion-in-arms, while the Viceroy was equally appreciative in his references to the fine soldier who had sacrificed his health and life to the service of his country. Lord Dufferin's allusion to General Macgregor as a typical Lord Warden of the Marches was one which was peculiarly effective, as his last command in India was that of the Punjab Frontier Force, which guards the border from Kashmir to Biluchistan.

A RAILWAY CONFERENCE is to be held at Simla shortly.

THE Khedive's star for the Nile Expedition was presented to the Durham Light Infantry by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on July 4th.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, now Resident at Baroda, succeeds Sir Charles Bernard as Resident at Mysore.

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR has given orders for the collection of all available mule transport in his territory for the Gilgit Expedition.

COLONEL CHISHOLM, 9th Lancers, has been appointed Lord Connamara's Military Secretary.

THE Rukhmabai conjugal rights case came to an end on July 6 in the Bombay Appellate Court, when the decree of the Lower Court directing Rukhmabai to join her husband was affirmed, conditionally that the decree should not be executed now or at any other time, and Rukhmabai to pay Rs. 2,000 costs.

THE Government of Bombay have been making inquiries into the question of the employment of women and children in the Bombay mills, especially with regard to the hours of work and the age at which children are admitted, with a view to legislation.

THE students of the Deccan Agricultural College have petitioned Government for the institution of an agricultural degree.

THE Bombay Port Trustees have decided to construct a graving dock of 536 feet in length, communicating with the Prince's Dock.

COLONEL W. H. WILSON has taken over the Commission of Police in Bombay, in succession to the late Sir Frank Souter.

MR. HINDLE, General Manager of the Mahboob Shahi Mills, was stabbed and seriously wounded at Gulburga, on June 29, by a fakir.

THE returns of the rail-borne traffic of Bombay Presidency show an increase of 3,864,727 maunds over that of the previous quarter, but a decrease of 257,287 when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

THE weather report for the past week shows that the rainfall is much more favourable, but as the change to normal conditions did not commence till the middle of the week there is still a deficiency over large tracts.

A PUBLIC subscription has been started for the purpose of establishing a "Zoo" in Bombay, and there is every prospect of the scheme being successfully carried out.

NEARLY Rs.15,000 have already been subscribed for the purpose.

A PROPOSAL is under consideration to leave certain departments of the Supreme Government, such as the Telegraph Department, permanently at Simla.

It is rumoured that there are now about seven thousand Tibetans in the neighbourhood of the Jalep Pass.

THE Agror Border is now quiet, and the Oghi outpost has been consequently reduced to a hundred men.

A RESOLUTION in the Financial Department, dealing with the accounts of the year 1886-87, shows that the net result of the year agreed very closely with the Budget.

THE financial returns of the Government of India are, so far, worse by nearly eight lakhs than had been estimated.

A LARGE Railway Conference is to be held shortly at Simla, to consider and discuss various questions relating to the traffic and working of Indian Railways.

It has been decided to construct a pipe for the conveyance of petroleum from Khatun to Sibi. The distance is about forty miles. The cost is estimated at two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees.

MR. NOBEL has submitted a proposal to the Government for constructing a broad gauge railway from Umballa to Kalka, and a two-feet gauge mountain railway from the latter place to Simla.

MAJOR SELBY has been elected a member of the Bombay Town Council, in the place of the late Sir Frank Souter.

A MEETING of the inhabitants of Vizagapatam has been held in advocacy of a coast line of railway from Madras to Calcutta.

SIR E. C. BUCK has gone to Madras and Bombay to confer with the local Governments on questions affecting the working and future organisation of the Agricultural and Survey Departments of those Presidencies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE has proceeded to Simla, preparatory to resuming his command in Upper Burma.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. GALBRAITH, commanding the Sind District, will take over charge from Brigadier-General East on the 30th inst.

THE entire cost of the reliefs of British and Native troops during 1888-89 has been budgetted at Rs. 77,211, of which Rs. 24,000 is on account of the Burma reliefs.

MR. W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, will probably succeed Mr. Plowden as Resident in Cashmere.

GUNNER KELLY, of R-3 R.A., has murdered Sergeant-Major Burton, of the same battery, at Dinapore.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, now Resident at Baroda, succeeds Sir Charles Bernard, whose resignation of the Indian Civil Service has at last been formally notified, as Resident at Mysore. Colonel St. John will, however, remain at Baroda until about October next, when the Gaekwar returns from Europe; and meantime General Prendergast retains the officiating appointment at Mysore.

COLONEL SZCZEPANSKI, senior Deputy Commissioner at Berar, will continue to officiate as Commissioner until Mr.

Trevor Plowden joins in October or November next; and Colonel Mackenzie retains the Judicial Commissionership, of which he relieved the first-named officer on the death of Mr. Leslie Saunders, until the same date.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. D. W. Campbell, Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, Mr. R. C. S. Mackenzie, the Chief Auditor, will act for him.

MR. J. T. FOWLER, Mr. L. L. Garthwaite, B.A., and Mr. G. Bickle, inspectors of schools at Madras, third, second, and sixth divisions, respectively, will retire from the service on the 1st of August, and will be succeeded by Dr. John Bradshaw, Mr. T. T. Logan, and Mr. G. Nagoji Rau, inspectors of fourth, first, and eighth divisions, respectively.

GENERAL GHOLAM HYDER, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's army, has massed a considerable body of troops at Deh-Sarakh, with a view of operating in the Shinwari country, west of the Khyber. The Shinwari rising has put an end for the moment to the expedition into the Kuner Valley and Bajour.

NOTES.

THE Overland Mail from India this week brings us little news of importance. From the seat of Government at Simla that news has been summarised by the *Pioneer's* correspondent as follows:—

All is barren. You have been told how all Simla laughed at the beautiful black legs of *Bluebeard*, and cruelly insisted upon encoring the most difficult dances in that delightful burlesque. Having thoroughly understood this important fact you know all that is to be known of the past week. When we would be serious we have talked about the weather.

This is "news in a nutshell." It is a refutation of the calumny which comes from the plains that there is more play than work on the mountain. The dwellers in the plains have, however, the sympathy of those on the mountain, as the following extract from the same correspondent's letter will show:—

Next week is dotted with one or two functions, and so wholly does our anxiety for the Empire swallow up personal considerations that fair women go abroad, saying openly that they hope it will rain and "cool the poor dears down below."

The "poor dears" ought to appreciate this consideration, and send their wives to the mountain to swell the chorus of sympathy.

THE only news of real interest comes from Burma through a telegram from the *Times'* correspondent, stating that Boh Shwayan, the notorious dacoit chief, was killed on the 25th inst., with nine of his gang, by a body of mounted infantry belonging to the Royal Munster Fusiliers, and commanded by Lieut. Minogue. The *Times'* correspondent adds:—"The local Government consider this event a very important one, as Shwayan ever since the British occupation had kept the district constantly disturbed, and been the most active and relentless foe of all who were friendly to the British Government. It was his gang who killed Lieut. Williamson and Mr. O'Dowda. Boh Shwayan met his death near the spot where Mr. Williamson fell. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was captured, including Mr. Williamson's sword. The only man injured on our side was Sergeant Farrell, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was severely wounded."

THE same correspondent states that the Chief Commissioner, when proceeding to Mandalay, held a durbar at Myinmu, and addressed an assemblage of Burmans. He described Myinmu as being the place in all Burma most noted for the misconduct of its inhabitants, and reproached the people with their cowardice in preferring to serve robbers and murderers who had killed and tortured their women and children, burnt their houses, and murdered their village elders and headmen, instead of submitting to

the just government of the Queen. He promised to provide for the families of loyal Burmans who had been slain by dacoits. The Chief Commissioner concluded by threatening severe consequences to all who persisted in disloyal and disorderly courses, saying—"You will be hung or sent to prison across the seas, your lands and property will be seized and given to others, and your wives and children will have to beg their bread. This is your last opportunity of saving yourselves. Turn now, and give assistance to the Government."

THIS threat is "drastic" enough, in all conscience, but it is not quite "up to the mark" recommended by the inspector of jails in Assam for the purpose of preventing the escape of prisoners who are employed on works outside of the prison walls. Several prisoners have taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to them of running away, and have either escaped altogether or have been recaptured with great difficulty and trouble. The Inspector-General being much troubled in mind at such breaches of jail discipline, suggests a simple remedy, viz., to shoot the fugitives.

HE writes:—"As long as the police are not permitted to fire on prisoners escaping there is nothing to prevent an unfettered prisoner attempting to escape when employed extramurally. The number of guards over the prisoners is, in the opinion of the Inspector-General, too small, and he sees no other remedy to prevent escapes than the one he recommends, namely, the shooting down of the fugitives. This course will hardly recommend itself to English public opinion. It may, however, recommend itself to the notice of the Parnellites, as showing how the detested British Government is coercing India as it does Ireland."

THE Indian papers to hand continue to be filled with articles and letters concerning the Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal, comments on the evidence given before the Commissioners here being plentiful and somewhat strong. In noticing the statement made by Mr. Watson that he had made Mr. Furnival a present of 500 of the shares held by the concessionaires of the Nizam's Mining rights, the *Pioneer* reminds its readers that Mr. Furnival is agent and chief engineer of both the Railway and Mining Companies, and that Mr. Hughes is an officer of the Geological Survey, whose services were lent to the Hyderabad State for the purpose of Mining explorations.

THE *Statesman* continues to be excessively bitter about this business. It says:—"We have unexpected but full confirmation of the fact that the true character of Huq was as well known by the men about Lord Ripon as by ourselves, while our correspondent shows clearly and opportunely the characteristic cynicism with which the official body repelled all attempt to enlighten them as to the true character of the scheme which the Residency was pressing with such vehemence upon the Government. It is impossible that these disclosures should rest at the point we have now reached. Another parliamentary inquiry will have to follow next session upon the whole Residency system, when its abuses will be laid bare, we hope, to the bottom. It is the first step that tells, and the inquiry just closed will prepare the public mind for others of a more comprehensive order."

ANGLO-INDIANS, who have had experiences of the presence of the mosquito, may have some difficulty in understanding that that little insect is a public benefactor in the East. According to a Mr. Sullivan Thomas, who has been lecturing on its virtues, it appears that the mosquito performs the duties of Sanitary Commissioner much better than the highly-paid officials who are supposed to do something for their salaries in the three Presidencies. "The mosquito," says Mr. Thomas, "engages in sanitary work with ardour and thoroughness. Wherever there is dirty water, wherever there is a filthy drain, there the mosquito larvæ are to be found voraciously devouring the contaminating matter." This is more than can be said on

behalf of the Sanitary Commissioners. And again. Mr. Thomas has discovered that it is only the female mosquito which bites mankind. This is going back to first truths. It was Eve who first bit the apple which has caused all the subsequent evils of the human race, including mosquitos.

THE death is announced at the ripe age of eighty years of Captain John Ralph Engledue. The deceased was formerly a commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, was afterwards appointed superintendent at Southampton, an office which he held for many years, and probably no man ever lived in the town whose favour was more eagerly sought, for the custom of the P. and O. was in those days well worth the having. When Captain Engledue left Southampton, and was succeeded by Captain Black, since deceased, Captain Engledue, as the Conservative colleague of the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, wooed the suffrages of the Southampton Parliamentary electors in February, 1874, the Conservative candidates were opposed by Sir Frederick Perkins and Mr. George Moffatt, Sir Frederick and Mr. Gurney being returned, and Captain Engledue being fourth on the poll. He rarely if ever visited Southampton after this, though at one time his fine figure was as familiar as any that was to be seen there. His residence was at Shirley, and he was one of the prime movers in a scheme which led to the establishment of an improved omnibus service between that place and Southampton. He was a man of somewhat rough exterior, and had the reputation of being a stern disciplinarian, but still in some quarters he made many warm friendships. His brother, Dr. Engledue, of Southsea, died nearly thirty years ago.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Charles Elliott introduced a Bill to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act by conferring the same powers with regard to telegraph cases on the Commissioner of Police and the Small Cause Court Judge at Presidency towns as are now held by District Magistrates and Judges. Mr. Westland introduced a Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt. When the increase of the salt duty was announced the immediate effect was to send up prices. Under the Sea Customs Act the Government was obliged to levy the smaller rate on all salt at sea at the time of the enhancement, and the holders of such salt got the benefit of the enhanced prices without having to pay the additional duty.

Sir Charles Aitchison introduced a Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to the Contagious Diseases Act. The Act had always had a restricted application, and last year it was in operation only in Madras and Bombay and two other places. Its operation is now entirely suspended, and the object of the Bill was to remove it from the Statute-book, with all Acts subsidiary to it. This retrograde measure is strongly opposed by the medical profession, and it is believed that the consequences of it will be very disastrous to both the European and the Native troops.

The last Simla Gazette contains an important exposition of sanitation policy, of which the following is a summary. The main obstacles which have hitherto impeded sanitary improvement in India were the ignorance of the masses, their dislike to a change of customs, the want of efficient executive agencies, and the want of funds. Some years ago it was held by the Local Governments and Administrations that to press with the weight of authority the subject of sanitary improvement, especially in the villages, was of little avail, and that persuasion, not coercion, was the right plan to follow. It is felt to-day that a more forward, though still cautious and tentative, policy is called for. Attention, it is said, should, in the first place, be directed to the question of executive agencies, and, secondly, to that of funds. Taking the question of executive agency, it is to be regarded in relation to urban and to rural areas. In relation to urban areas the question presents far less difficulty. The Municipal Acts, formerly adapted to the early stage of civic development, are now cast in an ampler mould, and the municipal boards can provide the

requisite agency and raise the necessary funds. In the rural areas great improvements have been effected by the District and Local Boards Act, conferring the power of taxing. No policy of sanitary reform can be successful in India unless ample facilities are granted to all local bodies to raise funds on less onerous terms than at present exist.

It is added that, with a view to assist municipalities and local boards, it is desirable that there should be established in each province a Sanitary Board, through which the local Government can operate, and to which may be intrusted the control and supervision of all sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas. These Sanitary Boards should be composed of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the province, and an officer of the Public Works Department, skilled in sanitary engineering. With these three officers should be associated one or more non-official members, appointed by the local Government. Every Commissioner of a division in Northern India and Bombay, and possibly the District Collectors in Madras, should also be *ex officio* members of the Board when it is dealing with questions connected with their divisions or districts respectively. The Government thoroughly approves the principle of grants in aid, and in certain exceptional cases of contributions from the provincial and Imperial funds.

Recently the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave judgment in the child-wife torture case, in which the injured girl's husband, his brother, and mother were accused. He said it would be difficult to find a more brutal or inhuman case. A girl of only eleven years of age seemed to have been not only made a household drudge, but treated with systematic cruelty. He should not be doing his duty did he not inflict a severe penalty. He considered all equally guilty, and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Rukhmabai Defence Committee has resolved to devote its energies henceforth to the removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree under Hindoo matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment. The co-operation of the English Committee is sought.

Early last Monday morning some criminal threw off the line, near Nasik, the Calcutta train carrying mails and passengers to Bombay for Europe. A rail was removed near the bridge over the Godavery. The engine crossed the gap, but the tender and coaches were thrown off the line. The rail had been carried away for some sixty yards, and the bolts and fishplates were found under the bridge. Fortunately no one was injured.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has commenced legal proceedings in the Bombay High Court against Abdul Huk.

A meeting has been held at Allahabad in support of the National Congress. A crowded meeting at Benares, composed of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and presided over by the Maharajah of Benares, has passed resolutions condemning the policy of the Congress. Another meeting, at which some 800 Hindoos and Mahomedans attended, has been held at Jaunpore, and resolutions were passed condemning the Congress and expressing confidence in the justice of British rule.

A Yarkandi pilgrim returning from Mecca ran *amok* on the night of the 23rd inst. in a third-class compartment at Moha, a small station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, between Delhi and Bandikui. He had a quarrel with a porter in the train, and, holding him down, he drove a small clasp knife into his throat. The wounded man contrived to escape, but died within a quarter of an hour. The Yarkandi next stabbed two other Hindoo passengers, one of whom is not expected to live. The station-master, who interfered, was stabbed in the hand. The man was eventually secured by the driver of the train and a Eurasian passenger.

A Gazette extraordinary announces that all notes or stock certificates of the Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Loan of 1870 will be discharged on October 27th next, on which date interest on such notes will cease. The holders will have the option, which must be exercised before the 1st of September, of transferring the amount of their notes or stock certificates into the Four per Cent. Loan of the 1st of May, 1865, bearing interest from the 1st of November next. The notes are receivable at the Bank of England up to the same date. Two annas in India and twopence per Rs. 100 in England are payable as brokerage or commission to the proprietor or agent presenting the note for transfer.

From a statement showing the number of existing companies working in Bengal for the year ending with March, 1888, as published in the last Calcutta Gazette, it appears there are 228 banking and trading companies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 11,37,19,575, and with an actual paid-up capital of Rs. 9,85,97,905. The whole of this is practically English capital.

The Advocate-General, Sir Charles Paul, was entertained yesterday at a public dinner given in his honour by the Bar to celebrate his recent appointment as a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

SIKKIM AND THE TIBETANS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The Tibetans, emboldened no doubt by our passive attitude, are showing signs of an intention to recommence offensive operations. Some 8,000 men have been massed in rear of the Jalapla and Pemberingo Passes. A wing of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), recently withdrawn to Darjeeling, has been ordered to return at once to Padong, and the mountain battery at Darjeeling is kept prepared for a forward movement. Reports have come in from the Nimla Ridge that several tents have been brought down into the Kapup Valley, among which is one of very large size, evidently belonging to a person of high rank, who was received on his arrival in the valley with a salute. Recently a large number of men were seen coming down the Pemberingo Pass. It was estimated that between 1,000 and 2,000 had crossed, when a mist came on and prevented further observation. These men are supposed to be at the bottom of the Pemberingo Pass, about two miles from Nimla. The fortifications in the Jalapla and Pemberingo Passes have been strengthened. About 200 men were seen lately in the Kapup Valley, the majority being dressed in red. Numbers of animals were seen coming over the pass with loads, and from the care taken of some of the animals in descending a steep part of the road it was presumed that these were carrying guns.

On the 21st a reconnoitring party of the Sherwood Foresters came on a number of the enemy in the Kapup Valley, within 800 yards of Nimla Ridge. On a volley being fired the Tibetans retreated up the Jalapla Pass, with a loss of four men, either killed or severely wounded. About 200 Tibetans appeared after the volley, but made no attempt to approach. A new wall has been built within the last few days at the bottom of the Pemberingo Pass, and several more tents have appeared in the Jalapla Pass. Our fortified camp has been greatly strengthened by the erection of a block-house on a spur to the north-east of the camp, which will hold a garrison of twenty-five men. A second block-house has been constructed 300 yards to the south of the camp, commanding a portion of the Shalambi road. This will effectually secure the camp against any attack in the rear.

This protracted and purely passive campaign is very costly, and is harassing and dispiriting to the troops, while at the same time it has the sinister effect in India of lowering our military prestige. Frontier experts are sceptical as to the effects of Chinese intervention, the only apparent result of which among the Tibetans is a still more determined policy of active aggression.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 28.

The Chin chiefs have released the captives taken at Kundo and Shwedaungwin, but decline to give up the Shwegyobin Prince and other rebels demanded from them. The chiefs of the Tashon tribe have demanded the restitution of cattle belonging to the Chingaing rebels, which were seized and confiscated by the Kale Tsawbwa. They threaten if the cattle are not returned in fifteen days to attack the villages west of the Myotha river. The Tsawbwa has been instructed to refuse this demand, and a body of military police has been moved forward to the foot of the Tashon hills. A further complication with the Chins is now inevitable.

The embankment protecting Mandalay from the river is reported to be in a dangerous condition. The *Mandalay Herald* of July 24 states that the Deputy Commissioner has sent round notices to the people living in the localities likely to be submerged if the embankment should burst. It is to be trusted that prompt steps will be taken to prevent such a calamity. It would be discreditable to our rule if Mandalay were a second time inundated during the first three years of our occupation.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that Brigadier-General Stedman, commanding the military police in Upper Burma, recently officially applied to the Government of India for an increase of 15,000 men, and adds that by a curious coincidence his application crossed a letter from the Government of India inquiring when a substantial reduction could be made in the military police.

The *Rangoon Times* announces that the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway has been cut between Kyouksai and Pynmana, and that ten days will be required to repair the damage.

Notwithstanding their recent defeat by Lieutenant Fowler and his Beloochees, some Red Karens are still menacing Mankme.

The condition of the Tharrawaddy and Tavoy districts continues to attract attention. The *Rangoon Times* of the 26th inst. says:—

"The recent disturbances in Tavoy and Tharrawaddy may be clearly traced to the unpopular system of taxation, and in part to the corruption, want of discipline, and high handed conduct of the police. From the complaints made to us of the

way in which the punitive police tax is levied by our officers, at a time when the food reserves of the people are exhausted and the price of paddy is high, we are afraid that many villagers turn dacoits simply to change the miseries of life for either death or food twice daily in gaol. Although the local Government refuses information as to the punitive taxes imposed on the people of Tharrawaddy, we can state, on good authority, that they amount to Rs. 1,60,000. The poverty of the district makes this a terrible penalty, and it is practically impossible for the peasantry to pay."

THE ASSASSINATION OF ANDREW DALGLEISH IN TURKESTAN.

From Leh in Ladak, on the Upper Indus, the news reaches us that the British trader and traveller, Andrew Dalglish, was murdered by an Afghan, between the Karakorum and Yengi passes, on the evening of April 9.

Dalglish two years ago accomplished, in company with Mr. A. D. Carey, a long journey through Chinese Turkestan, and before that he had already been several times to Yarkand, and sometimes stayed there for months. He was, therefore, well acquainted with Turkestan and its inhabitants, and knew well how to deal with the Natives, and how best to arrange things in travelling in those regions. Carey, in his report on the aforesaid journey (published in the Proceedings of the London Geographical Society, December, 1887, and January, 1888), repeatedly mentions the valuable assistance rendered by his travelling-companion, to whose great experience in travelling, knowledge of the Persian and Turkish languages, and excellent way of managing everything, Natives included, the happy result of the expedition was largely due.

During last winter Dalglish lived in Leh, and made preparations for a fresh journey to Yarkand, on business. He hired pack-horses with the necessary men, got ready his goods, and having had them properly packed, started with his caravan as early as March 20. Besides his own men, some Yarkand traders, to whom he had given permission to join his caravan, went with him; and, unhappily, also an Afghan, with whom he had had some intercourse during his stay in Leh. This Afghan, formerly a trader in good circumstances, but now very much reduced, had been loafing about at Leh for some time, and had become acquainted with Dalglish, who was always very friendly to the Natives, and often trusted them more than they deserved.

The first part of the journey was accomplished almost without any obstacle or difficulty. The Ladak mountain-range, between the river Shayok and the Indus, was easily crossed, and having gained the valley of the Shayok, the caravan had a comparatively easy road as far as the Karakorum-pass (18,500 feet), the southern slope of which, owing to the great quantity of snow still lying there, offered some difficulties. But they were happily overcome, and an easier road was now in prospect; for the caravan, in order to reach Yarkand, had only to follow the course of the Sarafshan river, and to cross the western part of the Kuenlen by the Yengi-pass (15,000 feet).

The caravan had probably reached the 36 degrees north latitude, and had just encamped on the evening of April 9th, when a terrible catastrophe occurred; for it was then that the dastardly Afghan, before alluded to, suddenly, and without any provocation, attacked Dalglish with gun and sword, and inflicting on him several mortal wounds with his weapons killed him before the eyes of his men. This murderous attack probably was perpetrated so instantaneously that neither Dalglish's men nor the Yarkand traders could have prevented it, even had they been resolute and armed; but they evidently were neither. At any rate, they were not armed, apparently in consequence of Dalglish's want of precaution. After having travelled so much in Turkestan without encountering any serious danger, he at last had come to trust every Native, and to live and to travel amidst them unarmed and with unarmed companions. But Dalglish's people showed also great want of courage and resolution, for instead of attacking and overpowering the villainous Afghan with tent-poles or other objects at hand, they did not even prevent the assassin from escaping with Dalglish's pack-horses and goods; and this escape, no doubt, implies the departure of some of the convoy men at least with the Afghan, although their doing so may be explained and excused by their defenceless state, and by the violence of the armed ruffian.

The remainder, however, of the caravan acted very faithfully towards their unhappy master, for they carried the dead body the long journey back to Leh—that is to say, a march of rather more than twenty days. They most likely performed that task with the help of pack-horses, but still it was an act of unusual self-devotion and faithfulness, and plainly shows their attachment to the deceased traveller, who universally was esteemed by all the Natives he had to deal with.

The arrival of the dead body in Leh, fearfully disfigured as it was by numerous deep wounds, caused a general and painful

emotion, and Dalgleish's friends soon came together to bury him in the small cemetery set apart for Europeans. A missionary of the Moravian Church, who had been stationed there for some years, and who had been on very friendly terms with the deceased traveller, performed the funeral service according to the rites of the English Church.

Since the assassination of Adolf Schlagintweit, at Yarkand, on Aug. 26, 1857, no European traveller has suffered a violent death in those regions, nor would Dalgleish have lost his life on this journey if he had not allowed the Afghan to join his party.

In Leh, which has of late been a gathering-place of suspicious-looking characters from the surrounding tribes, the Afghans are always considered the worst and most treacherous of all, and even Kashmir people are preferred to them. This must have been known to Dalgleish, who was so well acquainted with Leh and its inhabitants, and there is no other explanation of his kindness towards the Afghan, except his good-nature and his entire and indiscriminate confidence in the Natives. He often said one must win the heart of the Natives, and by confiding in them gain their entire confidence. He had acted according to this noble and Christian principle, and had by doing so, during his long sojourn in Kashmir and Turkestan, always succeeded in getting manageable and faithful servants. But for once his principle failed to secure the usual results, and his noble intentions were frustrated. The heart of this vicious and greedy Afghan was not to be won by love and confidence, and Mr. Dalgleish became the victim of his otherwise noble and praiseworthy sentiments, in the application of which he unhappily went too far.

Warned by his misfortune, other travellers will probably not lightly trust any Afghan, and will not start for Turkestan unarmed and with unarmed men.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

A COMMERCIAL VICEROY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

In one of his recent letters to *The Times* Sir William Hunter expressed his conviction that a "Commercial Viceroy" is India's crying want. His meaning is not very apparent. As a rule, Indian Viceroys have done all that lay in their power to encourage industry and commerce, though, of course, without neglecting those political and military questions on the wise solution of which depend the stability of British rule in this country. Lord Ripon, indeed, was too much preoccupied in loosening the foundations of the politico-social system to be able to direct his mind to the consideration of more practical points; while Lord Dufferin's attention has been absorbed by the conquest of Burma, and the urgent necessity of pushing forward the defences of the north-western frontier. But even under these two Viceroys the construction of railways has been diligently prosecuted, and a stimulus has been applied to the increased exportation, and consequently increased cultivation of wheat. It does not, however, rest with any Viceroy to control the European demand for Indian produce. Cultivators and dealers must alike take their chance, and few materials are obtainable for a sagacious forecast of the future, so that it might almost be said of every shipment that it is a leap in the dark. The most experienced authority on commercial questions would fail to increase imports or exports by the smallest fraction. Englishmen—and Indian trade is mainly influenced by Englishmen,—are averse from official tutelage. They may still entertain a lurking faith in the collective good sense of Parliament, but there is just now no politician, with the exception of Mr. Goschen, in whom they are disposed to place confidence as a sure guide regarding the principles which underlie the success of all commercial and industrial enterprise. Even Mr. Goschen's knowledge is to a great extent speculative. He is rather a master of finance than of commerce, though banking operations, of course, are more or less connected with trade and the Stock Exchange. Of purely industrial pursuits he has had no personal experience. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he is, no doubt, in a position to obtain the most trustworthy information from all quarters, but in India a Viceroy enjoys no such advantage. The latter is, so to speak, at the mercy of the half-dozen or so of prosperous firms with whom he is distantly acquainted, and whom his official advisers still regard with something of the distrust and *hauteur* with which their predecessors were wont to favour indigo planters and other European "interlopers." With native agriculture Sir William Hunter, we presume, would not desire official interference of any kind. All that is wanted by the cultivator are abundant rains at the proper seasons; reasonable protection against usurers and rack-renters; and fairly good roads to the nearest markets.

Envious Nature may possibly have broken the moulds from which issued a Wellesley and a Dalhousie, and in any case it would be hard to find such masterful men on British soil in

these days. In default of such exceptional rulers India is justified in insisting that the best qualified native of the British Isles, noble or commoner, should be sent out to govern 200 millions of human beings, and to exercise a salutary influence over the 50 millions who are outside the British pale. A genuine statesman is India's present and permanent want. For choice, we would rather that he had never been in the diplomatic service, and was still too stiff-necked to bow the head in the temple of any false god. How long would it have taken a Wellesley, or a Dalhousie, to have reduced Burma to tranquillity? Great, then, is the need of a vigorous strong-willed ruler, who shall impose order upon the Burmans and at the same time oppose such a bold front to the Russians as shall make them pause ere entering on the war path. Commerce is good for a nation, and commerce is built upon industry, but it is not written that men shall not live by bread alone? Let it never be said of the Natives of India that they are born only to consume the fruits of the earth. The great problems that are now presenting themselves for solution call imperatively for the master mind of a statesman who thoroughly understands human nature and can sympathise with its vagaries as well as its solid excellences, and who is soundly versed in the histories of many nations, from their uprising to their zenith, their decline and their fall.

Lord Lansdowne is entitled to expect a cordial and respectful welcome. He will be unable to establish any claim to be regarded as a commercial Viceroy; but he is preceded from Canada by the prestige of having made himself universally popular in the Dominion, and of having proved a worthy successor of Lord Dufferin. Lady Lansdowne, too, made herself as widely acceptable in Canada as it was Lady Dufferin's good fortune to do. He has accepted at a momentous epoch in the history of the world one of the most exalted and most difficult spheres of human activity. He is comparatively young, and his characteristics are all in his favour. He is not yet regarded in England as a conspicuously strong man; but circumstances develop character, and often bring to light brilliant qualities that were previously unsuspected. He is a consistent Liberal, and is no faddist. Standing well with both political parties he should be conceded by the India Office a good deal of independence of action; and he will doubtless continue to act up to his family motto of "*Virtute non verbis.*"

A STRANGE HYDERABAD STORY.

(*Statesman.*)

We have feared from the first that it would be hopeless to expect that the Select Committee which was appointed to inquire into the history of the Deccan Mining Company would extend the scope of its researches by an inquiry into the character of Mr. Cordery's rule generally as Resident at the Nizam's capital. At the same time we submit earnestly to Lord Dufferin that more than enough has been elicited by the Committee to make it the positive duty of the Supreme Government to do what it was impossible for the Committee to attempt. The state of matters at Hyderabad under Mr. Cordery has been such, that it would be the merest affectation to profess that he was not himself the great fountain from which the demoralisation of the place flowed. Abdul Huq was simply his creature. Our readers will remember the charges made by us against his first assistant, Major Trevor, in these columns in December, 1883. Major Trevor had succeeded in getting the Nizam's Government to create a sinecure appointment for his brother with a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month attached thereto. The young man had no claim upon the Nizam of any kind, and it was as gross an abuse of the influence of the Residency as could possibly have been made. Mr. Trevor, after drawing his salary for some years, got tired of doing nothing. He wanted to get back to England, and the late Sir Salar Jung was induced just before his death, by the solicitations of the Residency, to agree to compensate him for relinquishing his office, by a payment of Rs. 48,000. The Minister died, when the old Peshkar who succeeded him was at once cajoled into doubling the sum that had been promised by the deceased Minister. The increased sum was duly paid, when Mr. Cordery again sanctioned an application to the Peshkar for further claims, amongst which was one for Rs. 36,000, upon the pretext of "fees" being due to Mr. Trevor, as counsel in London in connection with the Railway scheme.

What the aggregate amount of these demands came to we do not know, but no grosser abuse of its influence could have been committed by the Residency. The money, moreover, was paid to abolish the sinecure, but the appointment was merely passed on to another Residency nominee. Now Mr. Cordery, with the Nizam and the Peshkar, was present in this city in December, 1883, when we preferred these charges against himself and his assistant. Everyone believed that we should be prosecuted for statements so incredible; and as a fact, steps, we believe, were taken to commence proceedings against us, only to be abandoned, however, when Lord Ripon was informed that no case would lie against us, unless the charge was a false

one. The admission had then to be made by the Residency that the statement was true, when Lord Ripon was weak enough to deem it wiser to say nothing more about the matter, but permit it to be hushed up. Exposure would do harm. The charge would fade from the public mind, and in the course of a few months be forgotten. That it was a scandalous transaction no one doubted; but it was simply one of a series of proceedings of the same order, the worst of which, perhaps, was that laid bare by us concerning Major Nevill.

Let us briefly, then, recall what that story was. Major Nevill has long been a very prominent character at Hyderabad as Commander of the Nizam's Cavalry. What his antecedents were as an officer in the Royal Army, what the cause of his retirement therefrom, or the special circumstances which induced him to come to India, we do not know; but in common, we suppose, with some of our contemporaries, we have received communications concerning these matters in years past, that were unfavourable to Major Nevill, but that we thought it right to suppress. Suffice it to say that Major Nevill's services were imposed upon the Nizam by Lord Lytton, or we believe, to speak more accurately, by Lady Lytton, who, we have been told, was a personal friend of Mrs. Nevill. Whether this is true or not is of little moment, as the Nizam's service for the last seventy years has been the great preserve to which influential men in the Government of India have looked for providing for their sons and nephews, or for their private friends. What is very certain is that Major Nevill has grown into a most important personage at Hyderabad under the Residents'hip of Mr. Cordery.

A few years ago, then, the widow of a deceased *khansamah* or butler in Major Nevill's employ, ventured to sue this gentleman for a sum of Rs. 5,000, which she declared was due by Major Nevill to her husband, on account, we believe, of bazaar purchases. The suit had to be prosecuted in one of the Nizam's Courts, and in answer thereto both Major and Mrs. Nevill declared on oath that the claim was a false one, and that they owed the deceased nothing whatever. Now in the judgment of the largest charity, and after making allowance for the most lax or reckless manner of conducting household expenses—it must seem incredible that any man should have relations with his *khansamah* or butler of such an order, that he positively did not know that he owed the man one rupee, when his widow was suing him for Rs. 5,000. The claim was repudiated both by Major Nevill and his wife, when they suddenly remembered that the money was really owing to the widow as representative of her deceased husband, and paid the sum into Court, with the costs of the plaintiff. The widow affirmed that her husband had held the Major's promissory notes for the amount, but that she had been unable to find them. The case was adjourned, and in the search for these notes which followed, the poor woman succeeded in finding them, when Major Nevill abandoned the defence, and paid the money into Court before the adjourned hearing came on. No more unpleasant incident could be recorded of any man; but the charity which thinketh no evil, but believeth all things, and hopeth all things, requires everyone to assume that it was either simple failure of memory, or very careless and even reckless housekeeping that brought it about. Wanting this charity, one of the local papers at Hyderabad seems to have commented upon the incident in terms that were so uncompromising that Major Nevill felt obliged to prosecute both the editor and publisher of the paper, and as they were British subjects, they were required to appear before the High Court at Bombay. Major Nevill has now as full and desirable an opportunity as he could have wished for, to explain as prosecutor in the witness-box how it was that he had been led to contest a claim which he saw and admitted to be true when confronted with his own written acknowledgment of the debt, and his "notes" promising to pay the money. We should naturally have supposed that the sole purpose of the prosecution he had instituted was the opportunity it would give him of going into the witness-box and explaining, in a straightforward and manly way, how both he and Mrs. Nevill had come to be misled. To the astonishment of everyone, the charge against the writer of the libellous article was abandoned by the prosecution, *giving no evidence against him whatever*, while the second defendant again and in the most extraordinary manner pleaded guilty, when the High Court could, of course, do nothing but give sentence against him. As Major Nevill practically withdrew his prosecution of the writer of the article, by producing no evidence against him, but as the other accused acknowledged that he had published the article, the position remained just as it was before. But armed with this technical victory, achieved no one knows how, Major Nevill returned to Hyderabad to make the Nizam—of all parties in the world—pay dearly for no one knew what, until the was told in our issue of June 17th. What the Nizam was required to pay Major Nevill before that gentleman's honour was satisfied, and Mr. Cordery thought further exactions needless, we shall summarise in another article, that the Government of India may be left without excuse, if it permits the

matter to be passed by without the most searching examination into the facts, and adequate action thereon.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AGITATION.

TWO SECTIONS OF THE SERVICE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

It seems to me that those officers of the so-called Uncovenanted Service who were appointed in Europe are seriously jeopardising their chance of obtaining their pensions at par by making common cause with that large body of officers who have been recruited in India under entirely different conditions, and whose claims to consideration must necessarily, therefore, rest on an altogether different and less firm basis. Moreover, the former class do not labour under the various disadvantages in regard to leave, service counting for pension, &c., that constitute so large a portion of the grounds of complaint of the latter; and they are, therefore, in a false position when they mix themselves up in an agitation which dwells largely—principally, I might almost say—on such matters. The great difference that exists in the cases of the two classes in asking for pensions at par may be seen at a glance. Officers recruited in England have, as a very general rule, succeeding in obtaining their appointments by severe competition, and a course of special, and, in many cases, expensive training; and they were led to suppose, from the prospectuses furnished them by the India Office, that Rs. 10 and £1 were one and the same thing. Many of these men, moreover, entered into covenants with the Secretary of State in which their salaries were expressed in sterling money; in which pensions were promised on retirement, according to the rules that should then be in force; it was stated that in all payments made under such covenants, the pound sterling should be considered equal to and calculated at the rate of Rs. 10.

Whether the above facts constitute a legal claim to the payment of pensions to these men at par seems a little uncertain; but, in any case, there can be no doubt that they establish the very strongest moral claim, and one which, I believe, if fairly represented, and temperately and persistently urged, cannot fail in the end to be recognised. On the other hand, the services of officers taken on in India have, for the most part, been secured in a much easier fashion. In numerous instances such men have failed to qualify for the Departments recruited in England, and have come out to this country on spec, glad to get anything they could; and in, I believe, every instance, since the year 1863, there has been no misunderstanding whatever as to the terms of their appointment, or the payment of their salaries and pensions, all of which have been distinctly fixed and stated in rupees. Consequently, however just and reasonable the request of these men (in common with the others) may be to be protected from the serious and unforeseen loss by fall in exchange, when they retire, and however harsh and unjust and impolitic it would be of Government to turn a deaf ear to their cry, it cannot be pretended that they have a claim, strictly so called, to such protection. The view expressed by Mr. Buckley, at the recent Simla meeting, that it matters little how men are imported, and that so long as they are *bona fide* Europeans, their claims to sterling pensions are the same, however pretty in theory, will not hold water. As the *Civil and Military Gazette* has pointed out, it is the market in which he is engaged, and not his nationality, that must be the great factor in determining the rules to be granted to an Indian official, at all events with regard to the question I am considering. It cannot be very difficult, then, to see that to mix the two classes up as if they had identical interests and equal claims, is to very materially weaken the position of the one class without any advantage whatever to the other; and Government have not been slow to see this, and, apparently, to make the most of it during the recent debate on Mr. King's motion in Parliament. From what I have written it follows that whereas men appointed in India would do well to consider and adopt the advice given in your editorial of June 13th, and accept thankfully whatever terms Government may be graciously disposed to give them, it would be folly in the extreme for men appointed in Europe, in the manner I have described, to too readily abandon the good case they have and to cease agitating for what is unquestionably and literally, in their case, an *equitable right* and no *largesse* at all.

COVENANTED UNCOVENANTED.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN FRONTIER.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The Agror valley, the chief village of which is Ughi, is situated on the west of the Hazara District, and the "Black Mountain" is a mountain situated at the north-western extremity of the Hazara District, whence it runs northward into independent territory. Its total length is about twenty-five to thirty miles, and its average height about 8,000 miles above the sea. The mountain ascends from the Indian basin at its southern end, near the village of Kiara. The highest ascer-

tained height of any peak of the Black Mountain is Machai, of which the height is 9,803 feet; and there are ten chief peaks, none of which can be less than 9,000 feet elevation. On its eastern face it has Agror. The Black Mountain may be described as a long, narrow ridge, with higher peaks at intervals, and occasional deep passes; the general outline of the crest is more rounded than sharp. Numerous large spurs project from the sides, which are often precipitous and rocky, with deep narrow glens or gorges lying between them, in which lie the villages of the tribes. The soil of the hill sides is for the most part rocky and stony. When uncultivated the lower slopes are covered with thorny bushes and grass; further up forest replaces this, and the whole of the upper portion of the spurs and crest is thickly wooded. The routes by which troops can ascend the mountain necessarily lie along one or more of its spurs.

The Indus runs under the western foot of the mountain, and is deep and rapid, with rocky bed. Its width is from 70 to 150 yards, and it is said to be 300 in some places; but this is probably an exaggeration. During its course under the Black Mountain the Indus is crossed at numerous points by ferries. The Natives of the country also cross the river at nearly every point on inflated skins (pushtu "shinas"). In Abbott's Report of the Expedition of 1852 the rapidity with which the enemy who had collected Trans-Indus swam across the river on skins when our troops commenced their retirement, is noticed.

Counting from south to north, the tribes of the mountain consist of—on the west face, 1, Hasanzai; 2, Akazai; 3, Chagarzai; north of Agror on the east face, 4, Syads of Pariari; 5, Swatis of Deshi. Of the above the first three belong to the Yusufzai clan, the Hasanzais and Akazais to the Isazai branch, and the Chagarzais to the Malizai branch. The Syads of Pariari are simply the original owners of the land of that name, which lie in two deep narrow glens immediately north of Mana-ka-Dana. The villages are chiefly held by the Basikhel Chagarzais, who have got most of the land into their hands either by mortgage or purchase. The Deshis, who are by descent Swatis, of the branch Moniali, hold the glens of the mountain and the sub-adjacent lands lying along the Nandihar stream and north of Pariari and trund as far as Takot. None of the tribes have a reputation for warlike qualities. The Chagarzais are the most numerous, and the Akazais the weakest in numbers, though they have the best name as fighting men, and are the most troublesome race of all to our Government. The Deshis are very united among themselves, as far as outsiders are concerned, and are respected by their neighbours accordingly. The Hasanzais are a section of the Isazai Yusufzais, who reside on both sides of the Indus, those Cis-Indus living on the Black Mountain, and those Trans-Indus immediately opposite to it. Eastward the Hasanzai are bounded by the Akazais, whose territory, running along the crest of the mountain, meets the Hasanzai, Agror, and Tanawal, borders at Kahi Gali. The Trans-Indus portion of the tribe is bounded on the south and west by the territory of the Mada Khels, and on the north by the Chagarzais, from whom they are divided by the Nadira Khwar.

The Akazai are a division of the Isazai clan of Yusufzais, who inhabit the western slopes of the Black Mountain on the Hazara border. On the east the mountain as far as Chita Batr forms their boundary with Agror.

THRASHING NIGGERS.

(*Englishman.*)

Will the old hackneyed calumnies concerning the treatment of Natives by Europeans ever die out? The stale, weary old libel is repeated once more by the correspondent of an English journal who has recently spent a couple of months in India. It is customary for Englishmen dwelling in the East to calmly ignore the charges of brutality in their dealings with the Natives which is so recklessly brought against them by writers of the class represented by this correspondent, and if Anglo-Indian society alone had to be considered such a course would best meet the requirements of the case. There are, however, reasons why judgment should not always be allowed to go by default, for astounding credulity in these matters is frequently displayed by many of our countrymen at home. Of course, those possessing more than a casual knowledge of Anglo-Indian life will at once suspect that the "resident of many years," who, speaking of the Natives, enjoined his hearers to "Thrash them! thrash them! Every blow that misses is a blow wasted!" and the young officers who "chimed in heartily," were together subjecting the credulity of the stranger to a very severe strain, but the seriousness with which their victim relates the story shows that they were not mistaken in their man. If, however, we should admit that such a state of things as is described by the correspondent does really exist in India, and that British officers and gentlemen generally express sentiments worthy of the "Legrees" of the old Slave States, what would the admission prove?

Only that such brutality is innate in the British character, and that critics of the stamp of the correspondent must seek a remedy for it elsewhere than in the place where they assume it originates.

Each year the European community in India is recruited by large drafts from British barracks, colleges, and counting-houses, and it is plain that, unless the average Briton be a creature of chameleon-like temperament, changing his individuality with his climate, he must be much the same man here as at home. If he, then, be convicted of brutality in his daily intercourse with a weaker race, the British public, who are his judges, must be concealing the like defect beneath the mask of a pseudo-philanthropy. It would serve as an apt illustration of such an argument to add that the only case of systematic ill-usage of a Native servant by his European master which has come under our immediate observation was one in which the wrong-doer was a disciple of Lord Ripon, an advocate of the Ilbert Bill, and a follower of Mr. Gladstone. We need not enter further upon this phase of the question. Deliberate ill-treatment of Native dependents is as widely disapproved of here as at home, while to speak of them as "niggers," as the acquaintance of this correspondent is said to have done, is sufficient to raise a serious doubt as to the reputation of the speaker. Neither is it the fact that the longer Europeans live among Natives the more they dislike them, the general experience pointing quite the other way. The relations between master and servant are rarely more cordial than those which exist between an old Arglo-Indian and his faithful "bearer," while, as for thrashing servants, it would be equally true to say that it was a common practice to thrash servants in England. If the retailer of the artless "Joe Millers" of Indian gossip had only ventured upon the experience of thrashing a Calcutta servant, he would have promptly discovered that the thrashee was fully alive to the redress which is secured to him by law. Of course, the faded, witless yarns which are now revived by an English traveller, in an English journal, are nothing but the common fare doled out to the wide-eyed Griffin and the gaping globe-trotter; the India revealed by the correspondent has as little connection with anything in real life as the Restoration drama, according to Charles Lamb's well-known theory.

HEAT IN THE HIGH COURT.

Babu Annoda Persaud Bannerjee addressed the Court as follows:—"I have to make application, my Lord, on behalf of the vakeels of this Court, and that is that, as the weather is excessively hot, we have to ask you to be good enough to close the Court for at least a week."

Their Lordships decided not to sit before Monday next, but Mr. Justice Norris said that "his Court would not sit till the commencement of the rains."—*Englishman*, Thursday, 21st June, 1888.

The sun of June, with more than summer heat,
Upon the Halls of Indian Justice beat,
And the grave Judges of the great High Court
When the gun sounded from Calcutta's Fort,
Met, all unrobed, to tap the whisky keg
And taste the harmless necessary peg.
Then one with gentle voice and pleasant tongue
Spoke as the dewdrops from his brow he wrung;
"Oh! that the moisture of the tardy rains
Would cool the burning horror of the plains!
Or that the busy black litigious swarm
Would go—where e'en this heat would not seem warm.
Though here the woolly wig we need not wear,
But boast the beauty of our native hair,
We grunt and sweat beneath a weary load,
Of coat and gown. Oh! for that ancient woad
Which made the early Briton's bluestained skin
Seem clothed without, but kept him cool within.
Oh! that we all could fly these Courts of woe
And to the sweet Elysian mountains go!
There on our backs to lie and cool all day,
With nought on earth to do but draw our pay.
Where'er we walk cool gales should fan the glade,
And not one glass show eighty in the shade.
Alas! we cannot tear ourselves away,
What would that precious fussing public say?
They would remind us there are other men
Who in this city ply the busy pen,
Who day by day, for longer hours than we,
Work hard to gain the fleeting, coy rupee.
And others, too, whose daily labour's done
Beneath the sky—unsheltered from the sun.
Have we, indeed, a harder lot than these?
On whom no punkah sheds its fresh'ning breeze?
They work as hard as we do—they will say—
And talk with scorn about 'the Law's delay,'
Does the sun shine on us with hotter fire?

Do judges more than other men perspire?
Do they?" He's silenced by a burst of grief,
"You're speaking from the other fellow's brief."
"Not so," he answers. "I attempt to show
That for us to shut up the shop's no go.
But I propose to try this little plan,
Put up some known Bengali gentleman,
For all the Native pleaders let him seek
The boon of an adjournment for a week.
Then will the public say, "The Natives, too,
Cannot their ordinary tasks pursue;
The heat which Native lawyers cannot face
Must be peculiar to the Devil's own place!
Such reason will their jealous fears allay,
And we shall get a spell of holiday."
He spoke. But one uprose. "A week won't do;
I will not come back to this place to stew;
This precious punkah isn't worth a hang;
It's wind's not tempered to the shorn lamb."
"Well," replies one, "beneath my coat I smother:
The shorn lamb's deal better off than t'other."
Resumes the former, "Whether shorn or not,
Tempered or otherwise, it's far too hot.
May all my smartest jokes in Court fall flat!
May I be forced to eat my sola hat!
May all my clearest judgments be reversed,
May all my life be one perpetual thirst
If I within these walls will sit again
Until the land is laved with cooling rain."
He fled perspiring—but the rest remain,
To take unwilling seats in Court again.
Next day, as was arranged—the plan proceeds,
The Babu rises, and of course succeeds.
The Judges are consulted, and the Chief
Says that he thinks four days will give relief.
So, just to give the weather one more chance,
In hope that weather charts are not romance,
Lest by their curses Redder may be vex't,
The Courts will stand adjourned till Monday next.
And out they trip like happy lads from school
To seek elsewhere for any place that's cool;
But passing by one dark deserted Court
They all with one accord to read stop short,
For on the door a bold device explains,
"THIS COURT WILL NOT REOPEN TILL THE RAINS."

BENGAL.

ACCORDING to the latest reports the hot weather has seriously affected the indigo prospects in both Behar and Bengal, and has made manufacture impossible except in a few factories, the consequence being that the season will be later than usual. Towards the end of the fortnight some showers had fallen in Champaran, Chupra, and Tirhoot, and also in Bhaugulpur and Purneah districts. In the few places where manufacture has begun the yield from the plant is said to have been fairly satisfactory, but it will be nearly a week before most factories are in full swing. In Benares and the North-West Provinces the heat has also been excessive, and rain is much wanted, but the plant is still holding out well.

DESPITE the efforts of the Agricultural Department the ryots in Bengal continue slow to adopt improved implements. Of eight new ones tested and proved useful during the past year only one has found any favour with the people: and of twelve reported on in former years only one can be said to be making any considerable headway. That the reluctance of the ryots to depart from the ways of their fathers is not insuperable is shown by the fact that on the Durbhunga estate they have been induced to try a new plough and have taken to it; but generally the progress made is almost desperately slow.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, carrying to Reserve Fund one lakh, to Pension Fund Rs. 42,000, and forward to the current half-year Rs. 3,21,000.

MADRAS.

GENERAL GIBB returned to Secunderabad from Ooty on the 2nd inst., and resumed command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

A MEETING of the Madras Bank has been held at Madras, the directors declaring a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, placing half a lakh to the reserve fund, and carrying forward Rs. 57,000.

BOMBAY.

MR. O. J. SHEDLOCK, Executive Engineer, Bellary-Kistna State Railway, has been granted fifteen months' furlough.

THE services of Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical

Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE appointment of Colonel Wilson to the Commissioner-ship of Police, Bombay, in succession to the late Sir Frank Souter, is gazetted.

THE last issue of the *Gazette of India* announces the appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Bode as Vice-Consul for the United States at Bombay.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay during the month of May was 177,042 bales, weighing 69,375,214 lbs., and valued at Rs. 1,76,98,236.

DURING the absence of Major C. W. H. Sealy, Mr. L. P. Walsh acts as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, without leaving the Somali Coast. Captain M. T. Lyde and Mr. Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholoo act as Third and Fourth Assistant Political Residents, Aden.

COLONEL W. H. WILSON, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Police, has arrived in Bombay and taken over charge from Mr. G. H. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who has been discharging the duties of the office of Commissioner.

At the meeting of the council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on the 2nd inst. it was resolved to forward a representation to the local Government with reference to some of the provisions of the new Salt Bill which are considered to be objectionable, especially the sections relating to salt earth and erection of salt platforms and other matters which are an interference with the legitimate business of salt dealers.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAP.

THE following are the candidates at the forthcoming Simla Municipal Elections:—Captain E. Barrow, Lieutenant Williams, R.E., Rev. W. Smith, Mr. E. Corstorphan, Mr. J. Craddock, and Mr. J. Chambers.

SAYS the Lahore paper, writing on the 27th ult.:—"It appeared at one time likely that the Punjab would be visited this year with a cholera epidemic; but the returns are now somewhat reassuring. The disease, so far, has confined itself to the Umballa, Guzerat, Rawal Pindi, and Shahpore districts. There have been 1,421 seizures, with 650 deaths only; so that the disease is not of a very virulent character. The Shahpore district has suffered most, the number of cases having been 1,219 with 527 deaths. It is not unlikely that the disease has come down the river from Cashmere."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY RIFLE CLUBS IN INDIA.

THE Commander-in-Chief having noticed that musketry efficiency has a tendency towards improvement or deterioration which is in direct proportion to the popularity or otherwise of regimental or company rifle clubs, has directed that commanding officers of British and Native regiments to do all in their power to organise clubs in their regiments, and to maintain them on a good footing. His Excellency is most anxious to encourage these institutions, and he has therefore caused a set of rules to be prepared which, while they may contain suggestions valuable even to regiments whose clubs are in a flourishing condition, will certainly afford assistance to corps who are about to establish them for the first time. The Commander-in-Chief authorises commanding officers to make such grants of money as can be made available for this purpose from the lead and cartridge case fund, and commanding officers of British corps may also make similar grants from surplus balances of canteen funds. His Excellency wishes it, however, to be distinctly understood that this standard set of rules is not in any way intended to supersede those which corps may have found to work well in practice. The principle of these rules is generally applicable to cavalry or infantry and to regimental or company rifle clubs:—

The club to be under the general superintendence of the officer commanding.

Its principal object is to provide its members with a plentiful supply of free or cheap ammunition. It will further endeavour to promote match shooting.

Assistance will, when practicable, be afforded to members wishing to enter for the B.P.R.A., or other extra regimental matches.

The club shall be maintained, 1st, by such donations from the surplus of the canteen fund, lead and cartridge case fund, or any other available fund, as the officer commanding may think fit; 2nd, by the subscriptions of members.

The affairs of the club shall be managed by a committee consisting of the officer second-in-command, the adjutant, and another officer. This committee shall be assisted by an executive committee consisting of the colour-sergeants of companies (hավildars), or by a representative from each company to be appointed by the captain (wing officer).

Members shall be divided into three classes as follows:—

Class A.—Marksmen and first-class shots.

Class B.—Second-class shots.

Class C.—Third-class shots.

The several classes shall, as a rule, shoot separately, and each class shall receive an equal proportion of prizes. Should it be necessary for two classes to fire together those in the lower grade will receive a handicap of points.

Winners of prizes may be promoted into a higher class, or be handicapped, at the discretion of the Committee.

The following scale of handicaps will be in force:—

A winner of a first prize in the first class 3 points for one month, a winner of a second prize in the first class 2 points for two months, other winners in the first class 3 points for one month.

Ties will be decided by the rules of the B.P.R.A.

The rules regarding range practice will be in accordance with those laid down in the Musketry Regulations.

Each member of the shooting club to be allowed to fire, if possible, one hundred rounds of ammunition free yearly. Should any member choose to fire more he will be charged at a reduced rate.

A roll will be kept of members of the club by companies.

An account book will be similarly kept showing the subscriptions, donations, and grants received, the sums expended in the purchase of ammunition, and issues of the same.

Each company will during the hot weather have leave off parade twice a month for shooting.

A man wishing to fire on any evening when match shooting is taking place may be excused from attending afternoon parade.

Thursday will, as a rule, be set apart for pool shooting.

Prizes will be competed for as the state of the funds may from time to time admit, the object being to give many small instead of a few large prizes.

It must be borne in mind that all classes of shots should have a good chance of winning something.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE STANDARD OF VALUE.*

It is so difficult to understand, so impossible to become fond of the subtle arguments which beset the study of the deep financial mysteries surrounding the monetary systems of the world, that we are in fear and trembling when we endeavour to understand Mr. Jordan's plans and proposals. So far as would appear to a non-expert reader, this bimetallist objects to the action of Lord Liverpool, who, in 1816, demonetised silver and made gold the sole standard of the realm. This, says our author, was unjust to the debtors (the nation), who previously had the option of redeeming their obligations as regards the National Debt either in gold or silver. Now, as the former metal is appreciated, while its rival is less valuable than was the case when the money was borrowed by Government, it is clear that the action of the authorities in thus curtailing the privilege of choice was unjust and improper.

Mr. Jordan further proceeds to argue that the law of 1816 has a tendency to enrich the wealthy (the lenders) and impoverish the poor (the borrowers—i.e., the taxpayers), and to such an extent is this the case, that he predicts that, should the double standard not be restored, repudiation will be the sole remaining remedy for a state of affairs which is every day becoming more and more intolerable. We do not presume to enter upon any discussion as to the merits of the case. It is clear that the depreciation of silver is one of the most serious economic questions of the day—the more so if Mr. Jordan's arguments be sound, in so far as he contends that the fall of prices, the diminished value of land, and the ruin of agriculture are each and all the result of the legislation of 1816. Merely as concerns India, to say nothing of Great Britain, the matter is pregnant with significance, and any attempt to solve the problem merits careful consideration and earnest reflection. Mr. Jordan's pamphlet is, therefore, a welcome addition to the discussion of the monetary problem of the day. All will not, of course, agree with its arguments, but all will, perhaps, admit its ability and moderation.

ST. MUNGO'S BELLS.†

It is the custom to regard Glasgow merely in the light of a great commercial emporium, oblivious of the fact that it has "a long pedigree," and that there is an immense amount of antiquarian interest attaching to the town of "St. Mungo's Bells." So Mr. Callant has conceived the praiseworthy idea of casting "a few seeds here and there even among the hard

* "The Standard of Value." By W. I. Jordan. (Longmans and Co.)

† "St. Mungo's Bells." By A. G. Callant. (Glasgow: David Bryce and Son.)

paving-stones of the City," not in the way of "ancient lines and fossil remains," but rather in the direction of historical facts. And assuredly the result is an *olla podrida* of an extremely interesting nature, not alone to the good folks of the busy city itself, but also to the wider circle of those who read to gain information, and who are glad to revel amidst quaint anecdotes of the olden time and curious customs of past days. Such persons will assuredly find no lack of entertainment. "St. Mungo's Bells" ring blithely and merrily. There are biographical sketches of Glasgow worthies; James Watt, David Livingston, Ralph Wardlaw, Edward Irving of apostolic fame, Whitefield, Chalmers, Colin Campbell, better known as Lord Clyde, Thomas Muir, and a host of others, live once again amidst the scenes of their triumphs. The streets and buildings, too, have many of them tales to tell and histories to proclaim. These also are enlisted into Mr. Callant's service, and add greatly to the charm of a very charming compilation, which may be read alike with profit and pleasure.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.*

The seventh volume of the "Greville Memoirs" is chiefly remarkable for its exemplification of the dangers of political prophecy. "The moral of the whole is" (such is the journalist's language) "that, let what will happen, it will be very difficult to bring Lord Derby and Disraeli together again." "A singularly unfortunate prediction," is the comment of the Editor, and the observation is founded on truth. Again, "it does not look as if the connection between Disraeli and the party could go on long. Their dread and mistrust of him, and his contempt of them, render it difficult, if not impossible. Pakington is already talked of as their leader." Oh, ye gods and little fishes! Fancy poor Sir Joseph head of the Conservative party. The idea is too laughable, judged by the standard of later years.

The most valuable portion of the diary, however, relates to the Russian War, and the popular notion gains confirmation that Aberdeen's weakness and infirmity of purpose materially militated against the chances of peace. There are, too, some curious revelations. Stratford Canning, at the time the British Representative at the Turkish Court, is charged with having been the principal cause of the Crimean War, and why did he plunge the two countries into a costly and blood-stained contest? "The Emperor of Russia" says he himself—the quotation is from Mr. Greville—"chose to make it a personal quarrel with me, and now I am revenged." This is absolutely incredible, for it places the Queen's Minister at Constantinople, one of the highest functionaries of the Empire, about on a par, as regards morality and decency, with a Nationalist Irish member in the Year of Grace 1888. There are also some interesting disclosures in regard to the attitude alike of France and Austria during this momentous struggle; and the events and under-currents of policy, which are disclosed in this volume, go far to explain many of the actions in later years of the Colossus of the North. The war was still languishing when the volume closes, a circumstance which will, perhaps, make the appearance of the concluding chapters of the diary more welcome. But, be this as it may, what has been published on this occasion is enough to interest and amuse, and sufficient unto the day is the good thereof.

We have received from Messrs. Longmans and Green a series of volumes entitled, "English Worthies," edited by Andrew Lang. It is difficult to speak too highly of this admirable effort to popularise the lives of the illustrious worthies who have built up the fabric of England's greatness. The volumes have been prepared with evident care, the authors are men of note, the language is concise, picturesque, and unbiassed, the paper is good, the printing clear, and the appearance of the wrapper attractive; in a word, for it summarises all praise, the publishers are Messrs. Longmans and Green.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Land Beyond the Forest," by E. Gerard (W. Blackwood and Sons); "Muhammadian Coins," by Stanley Lane-Poole (Clarendon Press, Oxford); "Cricket," by A. G. Steel and Hon. R. H. Lyttelton (Longmans, Green and Co.); "The Reverberator," by Henry James (Macmillan and Co.); "With the Immortals" by F. Marion Crawford (Macmillan and Co.); "Physical Culture of Women," by Miss Chreiman (Sampson Low and Co.); "Stockbrokers' Handbook," by E. E. Kennedy (Effingham Wilson and Co.).

Messrs. Layton and Co. report on Indian and Ceylon Tea:—The auctions this week have again been moderate, the total amounting only to 16,778 packages, of which 4,841 were Ceylon Tea. The bidings are more animated generally, and where real quality was apparent, especially in invoices of the latter, prices showed a distinct advance, some estates realising very satisfactory averages. The quantity advertised for next week is at present only 10,951 packages.

* "The Greville Memoirs." Vol. VII. (Longmans and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legibly written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

THE ABOLITION OF "COOPER'S HILL."

THE Indian Press, exasperated naturally at the continued fall in the value of the rupee in the matter of exchange with Europe, is calling attention to several items of expenditure at home which have been a burden to India, and the abolition of which is loudly called for. One of these items is the cost incurred on account of the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. The abolition of this institution has been over and over again urged by the whole Press of India, but without any effect upon the Secretary of State in Council. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is determined, however, that the matter shall not be allowed to pass into the limbo of forgotten recommendations of financial reforms. In one of its latest issues it calls attention to the fact that the Finance Committee advised the speedy abolition of the College upon the apparently incontrovertible grounds that there is no reason why the Government of India alone in the whole world among the *employés* on a large scale of professional knowledge and labour of the Civil Engineering class, should be charged with the education and training of the gentlemen whom it intends to take into its service. It gives the following history of the College as a specimen of "the disregard so frequently paid to the real interests of economical administration by the authority which never ceases to glorify itself as the careful guardian of the public purse":—

The idea of setting up in England an Institution for training Civil Engineers for Service in the Department of Public Works in India originated about the year 1869, with the official who now occupies the office of Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, and who, at that time, stood at the head of the Account Branch of the Public Works Department. The idea did not find much favour among the deities at Simla, who obviously were not all so keenly interested in the project as the promoter, and who, in reference to the public, as separated from the personal aspect of the idea, deprecated as unnecessary and impolitic the establishment of a College in England for training candidates for one branch of the Public Service so soon after the impolicy of maintaining similar Colleges for training candidates for other more important branches of the same Service had been manifested by the abolition of Haileybury and Addiscombe, and when similar Colleges, upon a very expensive scale, payable from the public revenues, were being maintained in India for precisely the same purposes. The promoter, however, as we well

remember, went home on furlough, and succeeded in impressing the utility of his ideas upon the then Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, who, above all his predecessors, was wont to pride himself upon the firmness with which he adhered to the policy of spending the revenues of India solely for the benefit of the residents and Natives of India. This delusion under which the Duke of Argyll laboured did not prevent the foundation of a College under the presidency of the promoter, which has cost more than a quarter of a million sterling out of the Indian revenues, and from which the Indian taxpayer has never derived the smallest return, or the most indirect advantage.

Against these objections, however, it is as well to remember the advantages urged for the retention of the Institution by Sir Richard Temple. He has declared that the situation of Cooper's Hill is "beautiful and interesting," and he has dilated upon the "historic and literary associations" of the site upon which in part fulfilment of Pope's vision was erected a College which according to Sir Richard Temple "affords the best example yet seen in the United Kingdom of a comprehensive effort in the course of technical education in Civil Engineering."

In spite of these recommendations the Indian Press considers that the Indian taxpayer has been paying too much for the classic site and the classic institution built upon it. It reverences the historic associations of the site which overhangs the plain of Runnymede, where King John and the Barons arranged their little difficulties concerning the Magna Charta; but it argues that, as the whole institution has been a loss to the Indian taxpayer, and almost a "fraud" against his innocence, the sooner it is done away with the better. It suggests that the *religio loci*, as well as the views of Windsor Castle obtained from the College windows, will enhance the sale of the property, and so recoup the amount expended upon its purchase, with interest, during the period of its occupation by the Indian Government. But be this as it may, the following remarks should have weight:—"The Finance Committee declare that no adequate return has been, will be, or now can be, obtained from the heavy expenditure incurred in the maintenance of this College. And a high authority in the engineering profession has recently declared that the collegiate system pursued there is not suitable to the requirements of the profession at large; that the instruction at the College is not of a first-rate kind; and that equal, if not greater, advantages can be obtained elsewhere at a less cost. It is obviously most desirable to foster a knowledge of engineering in India, and if the Government of India desire to convince the general public of their sincerity in the cause of technical education they will insist upon the immediate abolition of the Cooper's Hill institution and the expenditure of the money spared from this absurdity upon the advancement of engineering knowledge in India."

These arguments seem to us unanswerable.

ECONOMY AT SIMLA.

THE usual outcry against the "Simla Exodus" has been raised this year by the Presidency Press, but the voice of complaint is growing feebler year by year. In spite of all the denunciations which have found their way into print the Government migrates to the abused mountain at the beginning of each hot weather, and continues to spend public money in order to make itself comfortable. Vast sums have already been voted for the erection of public offices, heavy loans have been granted to the Municipality, which body is of course heavily in debt, and last, but not least, of all a palatial residence has been built for the Viceroy at the public expense. The following, from the Simla correspondent of a Calcutta paper, gives an insight into the manner in which economy is being practiced on the "delectable" mountain:—

Instructions have been received from the Secretary of State to restrict expenditure on the Simla exodus, by either reducing the Simla allowances or by making Calcutta the headquarters of Government, and taking up to Simla only a small flying camp. The Viceroy has, I believe, ordered the case to hang up till the Greek Kalends or some such date, as neither of the suggestions can have been pleasing to a just man like our Viceroy, who knows what misery any reduction in the Simla allowances will entail on subordinate officials, and who knows well what sums of money have been lavished on the new Viceregal palace. The Superintendent of Works recently notified in the several newspapers that no application to inspect the palace could be granted, as the furnishing and decoration work had commenced. He has good reason for keeping inquisitive people away; a view of the interior is calculated to make most persons speak disrespectfully of the nature of things. While we groan under the burden of an income-tax, with exchange at 1s. 4d., and the country on the verge of insolvency, a stately palace has been raised on these heights, in comparison to which Government House at Calcutta is as a railway waiting-room. Thirteen lakhs of money gone on an official residence! Listen while I faintly attempt to describe the place. The walls are built of stone, every slab of which was hewn and dressed a hundred miles away; the wood work is of the finest teak brought from the forests of Burma and Southern India, the labour has been obtained from all parts of the country, and the money comes from us all. In the interior the walls of the entrance hall are elaborately chiselled and decorated, the fireplaces are built of ornamental marble or Minton tiles surmounted by an elaborately carved over-mantel of wood. The woodwork goes entirely round each fireplace. In the corridor and ball-room the walls rise to over forty feet in height, and are covered with the stuff called Lincrusta, costing about ten rupees a square yard. The floors are carpeted with a thick velvet pile, and enormous doors and windows of plate glass let in a flood of light everywhere. The walls of the drawing-boudoir and bed rooms are richly draped from top to bottom by brocade satin thick enough to stand by itself, and electric lights, in the shape of bunches of flowers, with the luminous points enclosed in opal globes, literally bristle along the walls and from the ceiling. The effect is simply gorgeous; everywhere gold and silks and plushes, and mirrors and glass of all sorts. The Viceroy moves in on the 1st proximo, if he can get the electric machinery to work. The other night there was a sort of dress rehearsal—the place was furnished throughout and the engines were set to work, but only a feeble glow could be got from the lamps. The London makers of the engines have been telegraphed to for working instructions, and this when we have a great department of trained electricians at hand.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, June 30.)

- EARDLEY-WILMOT**, Captain H., Madras S.C., to be assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.
- BELL**—The services of Colonel J. G. Bell, Madras S.C., judicial commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (on furlough), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- MCRÆ**, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. I., officiating commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to be commandant, sub pro tem, vice Colonel A. Conolly, retired.
- STEWART**, Lieut.-Colonel N. R., wing commander 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, is appointed to officiate as wing commander and 2nd in command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and as 2nd assistant to the Resident in Meywar, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel E. Temple.
- GRANT**, Mr. E., chief superintendent, attached to the office of the comptroller, Burma, is transferred to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.
- RONALDSON**, Mr. H. W., a superintendent in the office of the comptroller and auditor-general, is appointed to officiate as chief superintendent, Class V., and is transferred to the office of the comptroller, Burma.

FURLOUGHS.

- PLOWDEN**, Mr. R. C., assistant superintendent of police in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months.
- OLAQUE**, Mr. P. E., chief superintendent, attached to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

- SANDERS**, Lieut. G. L'H., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Infantry, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation.
- BUIST**, Lieut. D. S., officiating wing officer 2nd Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), to be wing officer, vice Captain E. W. St. G. Welchman, posted to the 5th Infantry.
- LEWIN**, Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 3rd Infantry, vice Captain C. J. Orr, promoted.
- SHEWEN**, Lieut. M. T., wing officer, to be adjutant 4th infantry, vice Captain R. V. Garrett.
- WHITALL**, Lieut. F. V., officiating wing officer 3rd Infantry, to be wing officer, 4th Infantry.
- DAVIDSON**, Lieut. A. G., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 5th Infantry, vice Captain A. Adye, promoted.
- CAMPBELL**, Lieut. M. S. C., R.A., to officiate as ordnance officer, fourth class Ordnance Department, vice Captain E. F. Nelson, R.A., on leave.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

- FENTON**, Lieut. A. Fitz G., Durham L.I., officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, Nov. 6, 1886.
- WALTON**, Lieut. H., Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 32nd Bengal Infantry, Dec. 27, 1886.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

- CLIFFORD**, Lieut.-Colonel R. M., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army.
- GIBBS**, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army.
- YOUNG**, Lieut.-Colonel T. H. B., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army.
- HALLETT**, Major C. E., Bengal S.C., to be lieut.-colonel in the army.
- WILLES**, Lieut. G. F., Bengal S.C., to be captain in the army.

FURLOUGHS.

- HUNTER**, Lieut. J. G., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant 10th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
- REYNOLDS**, Conductor T., ordnance department (p.a.), for one year.
- MARRETT**, Lieut. E. U., Bengal S.C., 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Jan. 31.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 4.)

- PLACE**, Mr. G. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Gya.
- CLARK**, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. H. C. Walsh.
- JARBO**, Mr. J. T., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Giridih, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Monghyr.
- THOMSON**, Mr. W. H., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is transferred to Hazaribagh.
- RICHARDSON**, Mr. T. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Murshidabad, is transferred to Furridpore.
- COXHEAD**, Mr. T. E., magistrate and collector, Burdwan, on furlough is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Bhauulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. A. Wace.
- BOILEAU**, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, Gya, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. S. Murray.
- WATLING**, Rev. G., is appointed to act as chaplain of St. James's Church, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. W. Kitchin.

FURLOUGHS.

- WACE**, Mr. A. A., magistrate and collector, Bhauulpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days.
- BABONAU**, Mr. J. T., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Beguserai, Monghyr, is allowed for six months.
- MOORE**, Rev. H. O., officiating junior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months.
- WALSR**, Mr. E. H. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Behar, Patna, is allowed leave for three months.
- HOWEY**, Mr. W. H. T., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, June 30.)

- PESSCI**—The Hon. the Chancellor of the Allahabad University is pleased to appoint the Right Rev. F. Pessci, Roman Catholic Bishop of Allahabad, to be a Fellow of the Allahabad University.
- TYLER**—The services of Dr. Sir J. W. Tyler, Kt., C.I.E., superintendent, Central Prison, Agra, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.
- STEEL**, Colonel J. P., R.E., chief engineer and joint secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads Branch, is granted five months' special leave.

FURLONGHS.

ROBERTS, Mr. C. H., deputy collector, in charge of Bhabar and Kumau, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Kheri, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., settlement officer, Sharanpur, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 GREGG, Mr. G., conservator of forests, Central Circle, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for six months in India, in extension of furlough granted.
 STANLEY-CLARKE, Colonel H. M., inspector-general of prisons, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 HOOPER, Mr. J., settlement officer, Basti, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 CROOKE, Mr. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Etha, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 LANG, Mr. G. L., officiating commissioner, Fyzabad Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.
 WOODBURN, Hon. J., C.S., officiating chief secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough to Europe for six months.
 ORR, Mr. A. W., district superintendent of police, Basti, is granted privilege leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 30.)

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., officiating deputy commissioner, is granted furlough to Europe for five months, on medical certificate.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 23.)

DYSON, Mr. S. H. P., assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is suspended from all duties, pay, and allowances for a period of six months.
 HARRIS, Mr. C. V., district superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police at the Tavoy district.
 DRURY, Surgeon F. J., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Bhamo district and its police.
 MOERTON, Lieut. W. R., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted special privilege leave for three months.
 RAVEN, Mr. P. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Pegu to the Rangoon division.
 LUCKSTEDT, Mr. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Burma State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave, on medical certificate.
 DONNAN, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Myingyan division, is granted three months' privilege leave.
 CAREY, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. LeM., S.C., examiner, P.W. Accounts, Burma, was granted three months' privilege leave.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 3.)

The following promotions and reversions are ordered:—

MEDLICOTT, Mr. J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade.
 WHITELEY, Mr. J. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade.

FURLONGHS.

TRAVERS, Mr. C. H., assistant superintendent of police, Jeypore District, leave on medical certificate for six months.
 SWEET, Mr. H. T. D., assistant conservator of forests, second grade, and acting district forest officer, Bellary, furlough on medical certificate for six months, in commutation of the privilege leave for three months already granted to him.
 MARJORIBANKS, Mr. C. H. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MILITARY.

WILTON—General Orders appointing Lieut.-Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton, General List, Infantry, to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Secunderabad, is cancelled.
 STEVENSON, Colonel K. F., Staff Corps, commandant, 31st Madras Light Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Sept. 7, 1887.
 HAWKS, Lieut. G. W. S., Staff Corps, wing officer 32nd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
 The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
 ROBERTS, Brigade-Surgeon W. H., M.D. (officiating deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank) to be deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. Henderson, M.D., retired.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 29.)

BEATTY, Colonel J., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, is permitted to reside in India.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PAULET, 2nd Lieut. F. E., 21st Hussars, to be officiating squadron

officer 3rd Regiment L.C., and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

KANGA, Surgeon J. K., in officiating medical charge 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, to do general duty Indian Medical Service, Eastern district.

FURLONGHS.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., S.C., wing officer 31st Regiment L.I., for 180 days.
 ANDERSON, Surgeon J., Medical Staff, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 5.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WILSON, Colonel W. H., to be commissioner of police, Bombay, vice Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., deceased.

HENDERSON, Mr. H. J. H., to act as district superintendent of police in the Nasik District.

GIBBS, H. M., to act as district superintendent of police in the Surat district.

MILITARY.

LOWDELL—The services of Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MOORE, Major-General H., C.B., C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe.

TISDALL, Lieut. A. L., 1st subaltern, No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery, is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days, on medical certificate.

MILNE, Surgeon A. M.B., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 27th Bombay Light Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

BIRDWOOD—The services of Lieut. G. C. McD. Birdwood, Staff Corps, 1st Bombay Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 6.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HUSSEY, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, Deolali Depot, to be commandant, temporarily, vice Major C. E. Peyton, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, whose services are required with his regiment.

WOODGATE, Major E. R. P., 2nd Battalion the King's own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), is attached to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla, as an unpaid attaché.

BIRRELL, Surgeon W. G., Medical Staff, on general duty, Bombay District, Northern Division and Aden, is transferred to general duty, Sind District.

HAYMAN, Surgeon S. J. W., Medical Staff, having returned from Burma, is posted to general duty, Bombay District, Northern Division and Aden.

HAYES, Surgeon J. P. S., Medical Staff, is granted leave to England for six months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Hunter, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Stead, Inf.; Capt. P. E. Henderson, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major A. F. Fletcher, R.A.; Brigade-Surg. D. J. McCarthy, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Francklyn, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. A. G. Goldie, R.E.; Surg. A. Milne.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. R. Briddon, J. H. Thornhill, F. E. Tuson, J. Paterson, E. G. Fraser, T. Drysdale, H. G. S. Savory, C. Brownfield.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel E. D. H. Vibart, S.C., one month; Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, Inf., three months; Lieut. J. Fisher, S.C., three months; Surg. R. J. Marks, three months.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major P. R. Martin, three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. W. Nicholson, S.C., two months; Capt. A. L. Sinclair, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. Finucane (Cov.), privilege leave, commuted to five

months, and return; C. E. Gladstone (Cov.), one month's furlough; A. J. Dunlop, two days, and return; W. E. Muntz, three months' s.c.; A. H. Faithfull, three months' s.c.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. D. Love, two months' furlough.
Bombay Estab.—W. F. Sinclair (Cov.), four months' s.c.; G. Druitt (Cov.) six months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major J. J. Wood, Lieut. J. E. Capper, R.E.; Lieut. J. Strachey, S.C.; Lieut. H. B. Borradaile, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. V. Burrows, S.C.; Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes, S.C.; Major F. H. Blanshard, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson, S.C.; Capt. A. L. B. Hughes, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. R. Stutpnagel, A. Morton, J. M. Coode, B. Parkes, H. M. Reilly, F. R. Mallet, A. E. Nash.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Smith, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—E. H. Aitken, J. Kingmill.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—July 15, at Castle Donington, the wife of William John Butler, Madras Medical Service (retired), of a son.
CARTER—July 24, at Mayfield, West Hill, Sydenham, the wife of Walter T. Carter, of Calcutta, of a son.
MORETON—July 18, at Hill-grove, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald Moreton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—LEES—July 18, at Highbury Chapel, Cotham, Bristol, Henry Brittan, eldest son of Jonathan Lavington Evans, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol, to Leonora Harriet (Nora), daughter of the late Leonard H. Lees, M.D., Surgeon Bengal Army.
FORD—WOOLWRIGHT—July 25, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ford, late of the Royal Artillery, to Emily, youngest daughter of Henry Toogood Woolwright, of Dupkirk, Kent, and Mrs. Gippes, of Tower House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
GODFREY—HUNNARD—July 19, at St. Peter's, Bayswater, by the Rev. Edward Godfrey, Chaplain H.M.I.S., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. Standen, Vicar of Long Sutton, and the Rev. C. M. Moore, Vicar, George Godfrey, Bengal Civil Service, to Maud, second daughter of J. F. Hunnard, of 68, Oxford-gardens, W.
RICKETTS—WROUGHTON—July 19, at the British Embassy, Brussels, Major Crommelin Henry Ricketts, Madras Staff Corps (Retired), to Meriel Matilda Catherine, only daughter of the late Captain Nesbitt Wroughton, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.
SIMPSON—SAUNDERS—July 24, at the parish church, Whitby, the Rev. Edward James Douglas Simpson, M.A., Vicar of Carlton Miniott, and of Sand Hutton, only son of the late Colonel Edward James Simpson, H.E.I.C.S., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Charles Saunders, Esq., of Airy Hill, Whitby, Yorkshire.
THOMPSON—KELLY—July 11, at All Saints' Church, Fulham, Arthur Welbourn, youngest son of the late Captain J. J. Thompson, to Isobel Sophie, the only child of the late George L. A. Kelly, Esq., District-Superintendent of Police, Lúdiánah, Panjáb, and the step-daughter of Surgeon-Major John Ince, M.D., late Bengal Medical Service, of The Mount House, Farningham, Kent.
WATSON—BURROWS—July 25, at St. Peter's, Woolton, J. H. Douglas, youngest son of John Watson, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Edith Hay, eldest daughter of Henry Burrows, Esq., of Boe Park, Woolton, and of Beeha, Bengal.

DEATHS.

BRECKS—July 16, at Holbeck Hall, Brough, Lena Elizabeth Brecks, only daughter of the late James Wilkinson Brecks, of the Madras Civil Service, aged 20.
BROOME—July 21, at 12, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, Julia Leonora, widow of the late Major-General Arthur Plantagenet Broome, C.S.I.
ELLIOT—July 23, at 33, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, Colonel Charles Elliot, C.B., late Madras Artillery, aged 64.
EYRE—July 24, at Parsonstown, King's County, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Eyre, late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.
GOODBAN—July 19, Ma y (Maggie), the wife of Cuthbert G. Goodban, of Long Ditton, aged 27.
LEECHMAN—July 21, at Sinclair-road, W., Mima, the wife of William Carey Leechman, of Ceylon, aged 45.
LEYCESTER—June 11, at New South Wales, after rheumatic fever, George William Leycester, eldest son of the late George Percival Leycester, Bengal Civil Service.
PATERNOSTER—July 19, at Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, John Paternoster, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 92.
TEPPER—July 21, at 12, High-street, Notting-hill, W., Charles William Richard Tepper, aged 26.
TOONE—July 12 (after a short illness), at Rue Mazagran, Biarritz, Emma, widow of the late Major James Hastings L. M. Toone, Bengal Cavalry (retired), of Madeira, and formerly of Richmond, Surrey, aged 42.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT—July 18, at Dharwar, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. Pemberton Bartlett, of a son. (By telegram.)
CAREY—June 27, at Raipur, C.P., the wife of L. S. Carey, B.C.S., of a son.
DYER—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. S. Dyer, M.A., of a son.
FERGUSON—July 2, at Calcutta, the wife of J. A. R. Ferguson, Engineer, I.G.S.N. Company, Naraingunge, E.B., of a son.
HASTINGS—June 26, at Shekh Budin, the wife of Colonel F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikhs, of a daughter.
LEAN—July 22, at Dugshaie, Punjab, the wife of Captain Kenneth Edward Lean, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son. (By telegram.)
POSFORD—June 26, at Burrisal, the wife of J. Posford, C.S., of a daughter.
ROUPELL—July 6, at 22, Marine Lines, the wife of Captain G. C. Roupell, East Yorkshire Regiment, D.A.A.G., Bombay District, prematurely, of a son (stillborn).
SHAW—June 28, at Calcutta, the wife of R. W. F. Shaw, Professor, Doveton College, of a son.
THOMSON—July 1, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major George Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARMICHAEL—SHAW—July 5, at Salem, C. D. J. Carmichael, Madras Police, son of Colonel J. D. Carmichael, C.B., to Mary Glencairn, daughter of J. Shaw, late Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras.
MARTIN—KNIGHT—June 27, at Lucknow, T. Martin, Barrack-Sergeant, Military Works, to Alice Maud, daughter of W. H. Knight, Conductor, Military Works, late of the 103rd Regiment.
WHISTLER—ROBINSON—June 26, at Lahore, F. Whistler, Esq., M.A., Lieut., Highland Light Infantry, to Gwendolyn Annie, daughter of W. A. Robinson, Esq., Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore.

DEATHS.

CONNORS—June 27, at Buxar, M. Connors, Sergeant-Instructor, East India Railway Volunteer Corps.
DAWSON—June 21, at Agra, R. A. Dawson, late Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 60.
DOLLMAN—June 23, at Rangoon, C. A. Dollman, Confidential Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and late Head Assistant Officer of the Director-General of Statistics.
FORSYTH—July 6, at Madras, Gertrude Lillian Grace, the wife of J. R. Forsyth, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance (retired), aged 47.
HANNON—June 27, at Simla, Mrs. M. A. Hannon, widow of the late Conductor J. Hannon, Commissariat Department.
HUEY—July 4, at Colombo, W. H. Huey, son of the late W. Huey, M.R.C.S., and grandson of the late Rev. E. Martin, D.D., aged 54.
PHILLIPS—June 30, at Calcutta, J. Phillips, Government Pensioner (late of Lucknow), aged 80.
STEELE—July 2, at Surat, Margaret Ewing (Daisy), youngest child of the Rev. J. F. Steele, I.P. Mission.
URMSTON—June 18, in action on the Black Mountain, Captain H. B. Urmston, 6th Punjab Infantry.
WILKINSON—June 29, at Simla, Thorold, infant son of Mr. C. Wilkinson, Postal Department.

THE Financial returns of the Government of India are so far worse by nearly eight lakhs than had been estimated. Two lakhs of this sum are due to the expenditure in Burmah. The Patent Office has been transferred from the Home to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE WILLOUGHBY MEMORIAL.—It is gratifying to learn, remarks an upcountry paper, that at last the Willoughby Memorial at Delhi is completed, for thereby a reproach is removed from the British name. Well may the nation be proud of the splendid act of self-sacrifice by which Lieut. Willoughby and his brave comrades prevented the supplies in the Delhi Magazine from falling into the hands of the mutineers. The memorial, which has been placed over the gateway of the old Magazine, bears the following inscription:—"On the 11th May, 1857, nine resolute Englishmen, Lieutenant George Dobson Willoughby, Bengal Artillery, in command, Lieutenant William Raynor, Lieutenant George William Shaw, Conductor John Scully, Sergeant Benjamin Edwards, Lieutenant George Forrest, Conductor John Buckley, Sub-Conductor William Crow, and Sergeant Peter Stewart, defended the magazine of Delhi for more than four hours against large numbers of the rebels and mutineers, till the walls being scaled and all hope of succour gone, these brave men fired the magazine. Five of the gallant band perished in the explosion, which at the same time destroyed many of the enemy. This Tablet, marking the former entrance of the magazine, is placed here by the Government of India." Like the inscription, the memorial itself is simple and appropriate. A photograph shows the gateway surmounted by the new memorial; and placed where it is, the memorial is most effective, the gateway forming a pediment and being in reality a grand monument in itself.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 19.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the recent resolution of the Government of India on State-aided education had been received at the India Office; and whether he would lay its text upon the table of the House.

Sir J. GORST: The resolution of the Government of India on State-aided education will be laid on the table if the hon. member will move for it.

THE SIMLA ALLOWANCES.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many members of the Finance Committee signed the report on the cost of the Simla allowances and the other financial aspects of the migration of the various Governments every summer to the hills; how many members recorded dissents; and whether the dissents, as well as the report of the Committee, would be laid upon the table of the House before the debate on the Indian Budget.

Sir J. GORST: The report of the Finance Committee was signed by all the eight members. From certain passages in chapter 13, relating to allowances granted at hill stations, four members recorded dissents. The report can be laid on the table if moved for. It will be very costly to print, consisting of 1,625 pages; but the Secretary of State expects copies from India, and will be happy to furnish them to any members who are interested in the subject.

JULY 24.

EXAMINATION OF A HINDOO PLAINTIFF.

Mr. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the report of a case before Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Judge of Patna, who in a case of alleged theft, on the 11th of May, 1888, was stated to have subjected the plaintiff, a young Hindoo girl of twelve, to a most degrading examination at the hands of a Mahomedan doctor, ostensibly for the sole purpose of testing her veracity; and whether he would cause inquiries to be made, and, if the reports were confirmed, would take such measures as would effectually prevent the recurrence of such a case.

Sir J. GORST: Mr. Kirkwood appears to have ordered a girl of 12, who had accused a man of stealing, to be examined. He has been severely censured for this by the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has determined to remove him from the judicial service. It is stated that Mr. Kirkwood intends to appeal.

THE INDIAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had received any communication from the Government of India respecting the resolution of June 5 last, by which this House expressed unanimously its opinion that the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, and all other legislation in that country which enjoined, authorised, or permitted similar measures ought to be repealed.

Sir J. GORST: No reply has yet been received to the despatch of the Secretary of State in Council on this subject.

JULY 26.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861, AMENDMENT BILL.

Viscount CROSS moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which, he explained, was simply to rectify a mistake in the drafting of the Act of 1861.

The Bill was read a second time.

INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. TANNER asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was the case that the course of special instruction and ultimate examination hitherto required and passed by officers of the Indian Army Medical Service was to be abolished; whether the statement of the officer at the head of the Medical service concerning the proposed change in the Bengal Presidency, quoted by the *British Medical Journal*, July 21st, 1888, was correct—viz., that it was no longer necessary; what reasons were given for such change by the Indian Government; and whether it was intended to substitute any other course for that it was proposed to abolish.

Sir J. GORST: With regard to the first and second paragraphs of the hon. member's question, I have to state that no such decision has been arrived at. The matter is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. In answer to the third paragraph, I have to state that the reason given in favour of change is that the special instruction can be given better and at less expense in India. In answer to the fourth paragraph, I have to state that if the present course were abolished a course of special instruction would be given in India—(hear, hear).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 21, Clyde (s), Bombay; 21, Bengal (s), Calcutta; 22, Victoria (s), Bombay; 24, Navarino (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 22, Siam (s), London; 24, Werneth Hall (s); 24, Persia (s), Liverpool; 25, Clan Graham (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—July 21, Karamanin (s), Liverpool; 24, Ravenna (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 25, Armenia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 24, Asia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—July 21, Bulimba (s), Brisbane.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, August 2; from Brindisi, August 13.

For Bombay: Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Mr. J. R. Hookly, Mr. and Mrs. McMillar and family, Mr. Trash, Mrs. Baker and two children, Capt. J. Malet, Mr. C. H. Allen, Mr. G. Mercer, Mr. G. Bennisson. From Brindisi: Mr. A. J. Homajee, Rev. W. Covington, Mrs. and Miss Covington, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mrs. Bryson and two children, Mr. B. Gray, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. J. A. Ezechiel.

For Malta: Mr. T. Smith, Lieut. A. Z. Ennis, Mr. R. A. Jordan, Mr. J. A. Britton.

For Gibraltar: Brig.-Surg. Warren, Lieut. R. T. Mount, Master Corsi.

For Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, August 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Dr. Clarkson, Mr. A. Champion, Mr. Ashman, Mr. R. Cowans.

For Colombo: From *Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. Fischer.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, August 8; from Marseilles, August 16.

For Colombo: Mr. M. J. Stevenson.

For Bombay: From *Marseilles*: Mr. A. Shewan.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 10 (for *Australia direct*); from Brindisi, August 20.

For Bombay: Surgeon McKee, Major J. F. Egerton, Mr. D. Smith. From Brindisi: Capt. Haggard, Col. Clements, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Gates, Mr. A. F. Paterson.

For Malta: Mr. Warre, Capt. Cruickshank, Gen. Wilkie, Mr. C. Turner, Lieut. Haggard, Mr. Haggard and child.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Ward, Mr. P. J. Downs, Mr. H. W. Bateman, Mrs. Bateman, Misses Bateman, Mr. Bateman, Mr. R. Sandrais, Mr. W. Thomas, Mrs. Hermann and infant.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, August 23 (for *Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 3.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. H. C. Veasey, Mr. J. H. Garston.

For Colombo: Mr. Smail, Mr. W. B. Scott.

S.s. *Sulej*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffrey, Mr. J. C. Walker. From Brindisi: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay, Major A. G. Begbie, R.E.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton.

For *Ismailia*: Mr. Birdwood.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Sept. 6; from Marseilles, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: From *Marseilles*: Mr. E. No. r's, R.A.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (for *Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 17.

For Brisbane: Mr. Hocklay.

For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern. From Brindisi: Col. B. E. Gowan, Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Guiterel, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Mrs. Newdigate and children, Mrs. Allan.

For Malta: Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child, Colonel and Mrs. Pasley.

For Port Said: From Brindisi: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Carver.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingley and child, Mr. J. M. Russell. From

Brindisi: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surgeon-General Roe, Mr. E. Joun.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child.
For Gibraltar: Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Sept. 13; from Naples, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children.
From Naples: Mr. H. Bull.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mr. Aubertin, Mrs. Armstrong, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. Maitland and child.

S.s. Ravenna, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith. From Marseilles: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

S.s. Britannia, from London, Sept. 21 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children. From Brindisi: Major Sari, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, M. s. Todd, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland.

For Alexandria: Mr. Shakoor and two children, Sulicman Bay, Miss Whately.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearce.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponta.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child.

S.s. Khedive, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mrs. W. K. Porter, Colonel W. E. Chambers, Captain S. King. From Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Maseyt, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath.

For Malta: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson.

S.s. Rome, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Mr. W. A. M. Partridge, Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Guir-Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kass. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Smeaton, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Col. Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes. From Naples: Hon. E. J. Mills, Sir J. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Larpent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung.

S.s. Paramatta from London (for Australia direct), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. Baron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Cockburn.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Mrs. C. Wynne, Miss Hancock.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lawrie.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

S.s. Thames, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Beer and three children, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Duncan.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Templer, Misses Templer.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Miss J. C. Preston, Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King

Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers. From Brindisi: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr. Thomson, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. [and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child.

S.s. Arcadia, from London, Oct. 19; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Princeps, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean. From Naples: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. R. Giles, Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apear, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer.

S.s. Victoria, from London, Oct. 19 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. J. Crowther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Miss Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. Belcher.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey. From Brindisi: Mr. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McColl, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Mr. A. Henson, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarbrough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Ameer Ali, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Lord and Lady Scott Montagu, Miss Montagu, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker.

S.s. Clyde, from London, Oct. 25; from Naples, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. J. C. R. Carnac, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. Lowrie, Rev. S. Leath. From Naples: Mr. C. H. Tawney.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Roma*, to sail July 29.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Mackintosh, Mr. R. J. Chun, Mr. T. W. A. Pett.

For Madras: Mr. W. Banks, Mrs. J. T. Barry, Mr. S. Bennallack.

For Calcutta: Mr. Henry Cook, Mr. F. J. Sonnenschein.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 10.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards and family.

For Colombo: Mr. G. V. Lambe.

For Madras: Captain McMahon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail August 24.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod, infant and nurse, Mr. E. V. Duppen, Mr. A. L. Alexander.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley and daughter, Mrs. Lawless, Mr. W. G. Mayston.

For Malta: Miss L. E. Samout.

For Colombo: Mr. Herbert F. Tomalin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Malden and infant, Mr. A. Murray.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi: Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mrs. S. N. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Mrs. J. T. Shakespere.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Sir Chas. W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Miss Stephenson, Captain H. R. S. Helmes, Mrs. A. Uduy, Lady Gough and two Misses Gough, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Dr. D. Ibbetson, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. Parkes.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills, infant and nurse, Mrs. Wade and governess, Rev. J. R. Wade, Dr. and Mrs. Jukes.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Cooper, Mr. Masters, Mr. Wm. McClumpha, Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. Tritton.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpnagel.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 18.
For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 8.
From London: Mr. and Mrs. McLaren and child, Mr. and Mrs. Betham, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Lefebvre, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Surg. Buchanan, Mrs. Martin, Lieut.-Colonel Hall, Surg.-Major Wellings.
From Brindisi: Mr. Sumner, Brig.-Surg. Chesneye, Mr. Glenn, Capt. Lucas, Colonel and Mrs. Gatacre, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Donald, Mr. Williamson, Mr. L. Moore, Capt. Dewar, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Russell, Rev. and Mrs. Luckman, Captain Burne, Major Paull, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths.
From Marseilles: Mr. Speilman, Mr. M. Bryonis, Mr. C. Panas, Mr. G. Cavadia, Mr. E. Gibert.
From Aden: Naval-Instructor Staveley.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. Orman, at Brindisi, July 19.
From Aden: Lieut. Pullen. For London: Lieut. Brake.
From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Disney, Mr. Slade, Mr. Trethewy, Col. Stead, Col. McEwen, Rev. Gray, Mr. Nethersole, Captain Davidson, Mr. J. Tomlinson. For London: Mr. Conroy, Messrs. Muckle, Bramber, J. Smith McLaren, R. McClay.
From Ismailia: Sir E. Baring, Major Johnstone. For London: Lieut. Godby, Lieut. Baker, Rev. R. Corbett, Mr. J. Haile.
From Port Said: Miss Fooks.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, at Marseilles, July 22.
From Bombay: For London: Colonel and Mrs. Francklyn. For Marseilles: Monsieur and Madame de Sarzee, child and nurse, Mrs. Lambert.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, July 10.
For London: Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. French, Brewster, Mr. A. Hervey, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Dr. Birch, Miss Birch, Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Mr. W. A. Franken, Mr. Le Page, Mr. Fulford, Hon. Amir Ali, Mr. Holmwood, Rev. and Mrs. Lillie, Mr. H. N. Keys, Mr. Alcott, Mr. J. R. Dunlop Hill, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lang, Mr. A. C. Medley, Surg.-Major A. Paterson, Mr. H. Luckstedt, Mr. S. S. Robyns, Mr. A. Moncrieff, Mr. E. J. Barnard, Mr. S. Mahomed Buksh, Mr. D. Duncan, Surg.-Major H. B. Yeld, Mr. J. Bennett, Master G. Lee, Mr. J. Connolly, Mr. Glazebrook, Colonel and Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. C. W. Freeman, Mr. J. D. Noble, Mr. E. G. R. Whitcomb, Mr. H. Doune, Mr. M. Monckton, Dr. S. J. Lawder and two friends, Mr. T. Counsell, Dr. J. B. Eaton, Mr. A. J. Shedlock, Mr. B. Gordon, Mr. S. P. H. Dyson, Captain Stewart, Quarter-Master Sergeant Forward, Mr. J. L. Laing.
For Brindisi: Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. T. L. Winter, Mr. F. B. Mulock, Mr. P. Wagstaff, Colonel Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Grose and child, Mr. Stevens, Mr. H. Savage, Mr. G. E. Chalke (Senior), Mr. E. L. Chalke (Junior), Rev. H. Moore, Mr. J. F. Stevens, Col. Sartorius, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. E. M. Childers, Mr. P. Clague, Mr. W. Clague, Colonel F. G. Jackson, Major Gracey, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mr. A. Prie, Mr. W. W. Drew, Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Studdy, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. B. Williams, Mr. P. J. Maitland, Mr. G. Manson, Mr. L. Ade, Mr. P. Villas, Mr. C. Villas, Mr. W. Villas.
For Suez: Mr. Anastaschi.
For Port Said: General H. Moore.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Capt. Seaton, from London, July 19.

For Bombay: Mrs. Cable, Mr. Boorman, Mr. J. R. Chater, Mr. G. McCausland, Mr. T. Thompson, Col. Egerton, Mr. L. B. Vanumri, Mrs. Ghosh. From Brindisi: Major Sawyer, Capt. Bunny, Mr. H. B. Knorals, Mr. Hill, Capt. Dunlop, Lady Plowden, Rev. A. G. Lewis, Major Gompertz, Capt. Ind, Mr. H. Guinness, Mr. Wynch, Mr. Stockwell, Surg.-Major Stewart, Mrs. Gompertz, Col. Sym.
For Malta: Corporal Hyslop, Mr. Walmsley, Mr. T. J. Dickinson, Capt. R. J. Bramley.
For Gibraltar: Mr. A. D. Shaw.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 17.

For London: Mrs. Ashdown and infant.

For Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Spencer, Mr. H. M. Parish, Mr. H. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Barron, Lieut. W. Jones, Major Radford, Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. John Short, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Neville, Mr. Anley, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. E. A. Neville, Major E. J. Fell, Mr. W. Key.

For Marseilles: Lieut. Stanton, Mr. Bond, Capt. Georges, Mr. J. C. Veasey.

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, July 24.

For London: Mr. E. Dobbs, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Oxley, Colonel Heavyside, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. B. P. Savile.

For Brindisi: Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jordan, Hon. S. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Mr. J. Hutchison, Mr. A. C. Duff, Mr. J. Keddie, Capt. Georges, Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Surg. Hayman, Mr. Wace, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. R. P. Russell, Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jewan Sing.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 31.
For Brindisi: Mr. T. M. Kirkwood.

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7.
For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford, Col. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Colonel H. M. Stanley Clark, Mr. O. D. Clarke, Mr. T. Hooper, Mr. Williams.
For London: Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. M. Moses.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Aug. 14.
For Marseilles: Miss A. M. Hume.
For Brindisi: Mr. T. LeMesurier.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates	1888. 5 Sept.	Q'town. 7 Sept.	16 Sept.	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	4 Oct.
Crocodile...	19 Sept.	—	28 Sept.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	16 Oct.
Malabar ...	26 Sept.	Q'town. 28 Sept.	7 Oct.	11 Oct.	13 Oct.	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	10 Oct.	—	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar 11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town. 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portm'th.
Euphrates	1888. 14 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
Euphrates	1889. 30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis†	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

THE Viceroy and family will probably move into the new Viceregal palace at Simla at the end of the current month. The opening dance at the new residence is likely to be given about August 8.

In connection with Mr. Larpent's case, it should be known that the Court of Inquiry which tried him was open to the public, and that reports of its proceedings were published at the time. It is also incorrect to say that Mr. Larpent had been refused a copy of the judgment. Orders were issued to give Mr. Larpent a copy immediately his letter asking for it was received by the Government. The judgment was not published with the resolution dismissing him from the service solely because it is a very bulky document.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were in active demand, and a distinct rise took place. Ooregum rose 3s. 6d., Mysore and Gold Fields of Mysore $\frac{1}{2}$, Nundydroog 1-16, and some others, including Devala-Moyar 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 5-16 to 3 $\frac{3}{8}$, Nundydroog 1 7-16 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Consolidated 6s. to 6s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. to 12s., ditto fully paid (£1) 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Ooregum 24s. to 25s., ditto Preference 24s. to 25s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port	—	to	—
Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	860
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	820
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	118
Hong Kong & Shanghai	—	—	—
Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albort ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press	—	—	—
Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	50	570
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,190
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,400
French ...	all	80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khanagum ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mercantile ...	400	55	410
Mummar M. ...	all	40	210
New Bazar ...	500	60	525
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Shind & Punjab Cotton	1,000	120	1,190
Shind ...	750	75	460
Volkart ...	500	45	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	840
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	667½
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	106
Bellary S. & W. Co.	—	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	880
Central India ...	500	35	1,020
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	632½
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	805
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	635
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	850
Hydranghat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hydranghat Spinning ...	1,000	80	770
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	580
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,315
James Greaves ...	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,150
Khandelah ...	1,000	30	670
Khatoo Mackmjee ...	1,000	20	755
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,400
Mahalaxmee ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,270
Mazagon ...	250	9	160
Morarji Goudlass ...	1,000	50	1,555
Naigam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	750
Oriental ...	625	15	645
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	107
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,260
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	630
Southern India ...	500	20	200
Southern India ...	250	—	265
Southern India ...	1,000	35	450
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	50	720
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-			
solidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	800
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	40
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-16-5	do.	430
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	98
Bombay Burnah Trading Co.	1,500	3,000
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	155
Kemp & Co. ...	175	378
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	46
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	120
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,810
Thacker and Co. ...	all	200

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—July 6.

P. c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	8	to	—
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	101	0	to	101	4
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	105	0	to	—	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105	6	to	—	—
4½ of 1879 (1898) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106	4	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	105	8	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	105	8	to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106	0	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	106	4	to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 188
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	940 to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Dalhi and London ...	225	140 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12½	135 to —
Rohilkand Kumaon ...	100	107 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Unconventanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Barnagunda Copper (preface	7s. 6d.
A. shares) ...	21
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£100
Bengal Mills ...	1,000
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowman Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carow and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gouropore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Aeruttipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	45
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhumsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	89 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	16 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to —
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	120 to —
Hoolgongrie (Assam) ...	100	59 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	475 to 485
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	65 to —
Kunchumpore (Cachar) ...	100	18 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	93 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	64 to —
Loobah ...	100	120 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	65 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	21 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	108 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murrmah ...	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Toendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	20 to —

LONDON.—July 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	99½ to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 106
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 117
4 Do. ...	105 to 107
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p. c. ...	100	110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p. c. ...	100	126 to 128
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p. c. ...	100	116 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p. c. ...	100	105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5 to 6½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	166 to 168
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	234 to 244
E. Indian, 4½ p. c. Ann. A. 1958 ...	—	234 to 244
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	26 to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p. c. ...	—	117 to 119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p. c. ...	100	102 to 164
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	137 to 139
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 123
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p. c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p. c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	234 to 244
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	25 to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Maharashtra Gua., Ld. ...	20	110 to 112
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p. c. gua. ...	100	110 to 112
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	109 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	12 to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	14½ to 15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1837	...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	...	all	108 to 111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc	...	100	105 to 107
Do. Exten. Austr. & China	...	all	12½ to 13½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	106 to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	101 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	100 to 102
Indo-European Lim ^t	...	all	86 to 88

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

- Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8, '87.
- Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
- Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 19, '87.
- Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 17 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
- Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judd., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
- Alexander, N. S., Ben. Cov., Comr. Bengal, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
- Amos, R., Ben. Customs, 12 mos., Feb. 27, '88.
- Anderson, J. D., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 24 mos., May 26, '87.
- Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Anderson, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
- Andrews, H. E., Bo. Forests, 18 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
- Apjohn, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 4½ mos., June 10, '88.
- Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
- Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
- Austed, T. W., Milty. Dept., Govt. of India, 6 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
- Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., May 1, '87.
- Avron, E., Bombay Judd., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
- Ayden, J., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '87.
- Azizuddin Munshi, Foreign Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
- Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.
- Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
- Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
- Barnes, H. S., Ben. Cov., India Pol., 18 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
- Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Barron, A. H., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Barrow, W. F., P.W. Dept., India, 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judd., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
- Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd., 24 mos., July 8, '86.
- Batten, H. G., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Bawa Iwan Singh, Punj. Medl., 18 mos.
- Beaman, F. C. O., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judd., 7 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Beatty, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
- Bezie, Maj. A. G., R.E. P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4, '87.
- Bell, H., P.W. Dept., India, 7½ mos., Apr. 4, '88.
- Benoett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 9 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
- Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Berrington, T. D., Telegraph Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
- Bovan, J. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 10 mos., Feb. 4, '88.
- Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
- Bilderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
- Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
- Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 24 mos., May 6, '87.
- Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judd., 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., to Mar. 31, '89.
- Blythe, W. D., Ben. Cov., Bengal Registration, 6 mos., May 4, '88.
- Bolton, T., Survey of India, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
- Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 1 year, Mar. 14, '88.
- Brereton, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '87.
- Briddon, H. R., Secretart., Burma, 12 mos., May 20, '88.
- Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
- Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.
- Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Brown, W. P., Ma. Press, to July 9, '88.
- Browne, Maj.-Gen. C. M., P.W.D. Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
- Brownfield, C., Settlement Officer, India, 12 mos.
- Burbridge, D. J., Fin. & Com. Dept., India, 1 yr., Mar. 30, '88.
- Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Apr. 22, '88.
- Butler, T., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.
- Cameron, W. L. S. L., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., 23 May, '88.
- Campbell, Maj. D., R.E. Ben. P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 11, '87.
- Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
- Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 8 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Campbell, Col. O. E., Dy. Comr., Assam, 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Cappel, Sir A. J. L., K.G.I.E., Telegraph Dept., India, 9 mos., March 9, '88.
- Cappel, A. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
- Cappel, E. L., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
- Carnell, N. M., Ind. P.W.D., 6½ mos., May 25, '88.
- Carter, P. J., Forest Dept., India, 1 yr., April 28, '88.
- Carr, E. S., Punjab Forest, 6 mos., May 25, '88.
- Casey, A. B. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 38 ms., Apr. 16, '86.
- Chadwick, C., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 5, '88.
- Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Medl., 21 mos., March 2, '87.
- Chanter, F. W., Pun. P.W.D., 10 mos., July 20, '87.
- Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 19 ms., Apr. 15, '87.
- Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April, '87.
- Chester, E. G., Ben. Forests, 15 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
- Chiofetti, A. J., P.W.D., 12 mos.
- Chisham, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., 15 mos., April 12, '88.
- Clarke, A. H., N. W. P. & O. (Supt., Office of Acct. Gen.), 1 year, April 10, '88.
- Clarke, H. S., N.W.P. & O. Police, 3 mos., June 7, '88.
- Clay, A. O., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.
- Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 2, '87.
- Clogston, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Coghlan, J. A., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., 23 June, '88.
- Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '87.
- Cole, W. H., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 12, '88.
- Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., May 5, '87.
- Collins, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '87.
- Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
- Constable, C., Ben. Marine.
- Coode, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos.
- Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
- Cooke, H. R., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judd., 18 mos., May 6, '87.
- Cooper, P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '87.
- Copleston, F. S., Ben. Cov., Dy. Comr., Burma, 10 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Cordery, J. G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 4 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
- Cotgrave, F. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
- Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 10 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Craig, J., Bom. P.W.D., 10 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
- Crampton, A. C., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, '88.
- Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 15 mos., Aug. 8, '87.
- Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderabad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Curran, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
- Currie, C., Ind. P.O., 6 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
- Dalton, R. J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '88.
- Dalzell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
- Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, '87.
- Daniell, F. T., Peshian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
- Dandra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
- Dashwood, F. A., Bombay, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
- Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '87.
- Davies, Lieut. H. S., B.S.C., Asst. Comr., Punjab, 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Davies, J. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '88.
- Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
- Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
- Desai, Framji, Sind Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
- De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
- Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 10½ mos., Feb. 12, '88.
- Douglas, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
- Dowry, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
- Dowson, E., Telegraph Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
- Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 27 mos., July 27, '86.
- Drysdale T., Indian C. P., 5 mos., 26 June, '88.
- D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
- Duff-Bruce W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
- Dunlop, A. J., Hyderabad Comm., 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Dyson, J., N.W.P. & O., Judd., 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- Earle, A. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 25 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
- East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 7, '87.
- Elliot, E. C., Ind. P.W.D., 6 mos.
- Ellison, T. E., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 19 ms., May 31, '87.
- Engleud, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., 12 mos.
- English, R. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 16 ms., Apr. 14, '87.
- Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 22 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
- Faithful, A. H., Burma Police, 11 mos., Jan. 11, '88.
- Farmer, H. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
- Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '87.
- Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
- Finlay, J. F., Ben. Cov., Under Secy. Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 15, '88.
- Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
- Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 16 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
- Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.
- Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
- Forbes, W. R. S., Bom. Survey, 12 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medl., 10 mos., May 18, '88.
- Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 10 mos., 15 April, '87.
- Fowler, W. A., Asst. Comr., Madras, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '88.
- Fox, C. E., Judd. Dept., Bombay, 9 mos., 12 dys., Apr. 20, '88.
- Fraser, C. G., P.W.D. Punjab, 16 mos., 21 June, '88.
- French, H. D., Forest Dept., Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
- Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.
- Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
- Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., July 13, '87.
- Gibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Gilchrist, W. G., P. W. Dept., India, 10 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Gilliland, J. H., Prof. Engr. College, Sibpore, 6 mos., April 28, '88.
- Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
- Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 9 mos., Feb. 10, '88.
- Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 10 mos., May 1, '87.
- Gleadow, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Glenny, W. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 2, '87.
- Goldsmid, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, '88.
- Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen., to May 4, '88.
- Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Grant, F., P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
- Grant, Col. F. W. (B.S.C.), Dy. Comr., Hyderabad, 6 mos., April 20, '88.
- Grant, G. F. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Grant, H. E., P.W.D., C. Ind., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
- Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Grant, Dr. J. G. G., P. o. tector of Emigrants, Calcutta, to Jan. 19, '89.
- Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
- Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
- Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
- Graut, T. W., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '88.
- Granville, H. C., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Griffin, Sir Lepel, K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident C. India, 1 year, May 4, '88.
- Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., April 29, '87.
- Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 43 ms., Mar. 10, '85.
- Gunthorpe, Lt. Col. E. J., Hyderabad Police, 6 ms., Apr. 7, '88.
- Haddon, H. E., P.W. Dept., Bombay, 8 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Halg, W. S., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 7½ mos., Apr. 14, '88.
- Hallett, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Hammick, M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 14 mos., Nov., '87.
- Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Hannah, T. H., Acct. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 13, '88.
- Harris, H., Ben. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Harrison, A. G., Bom. P.W.D. Accounts, 15½ mos., Apr. 16, '87.
- Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
- Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 8½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.
- Hart, G. H. R., Finl. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P.W.D., 10½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
- Harvey, J., Punj. Educational, 6 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Hastings, W. P. W. Dept., Bombay, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Hastings, Capt. W. P., Political Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Hathorathwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 15 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judd., 1 yr., Apr. 13, '88.
- Hawkes, R. D., Burma Police, 1 yr., Apr. 9, '88.
- Hebbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 28 mos., June 3, '86.
- Hendersson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 20 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
- Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
- Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 13 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
- Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 13 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
- Higgins, T. P. W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
- Hirst, W. P. W. Dept., India, 6 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
- Hodget, B., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.
- Hoey, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Hodges, E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88.
- Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Comr., 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
- Home, W., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 18 mos., June 8, '87.
- Horden, F. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
- Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Hughes, E. W. H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
- Hugheson, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd., 20 ms., Apr. 21, '87.
- Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
- Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
- Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
- Jordon, C. M., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
- Johnson, E. C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 19, '88.
- Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
- Johnstone, J. W. D., Ben. Educational, 1 year, Mar. 10, '88.
- Jones, W. R. S., P. W. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., May 4, '88.
- Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
- Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 20 mos., July 24, '87.
- Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 33 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
- Keelan, H. E. T., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
- Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
- King, Capt. J. S., Political Dept., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
- Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Press, 19 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
- Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
- Knyvett, R., N. W. P. & O., Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Lala Fallelah Chand, Punj. Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '88.
- La-h, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Lee, R., Assam Comm., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.
- Learmouth, A. C. L., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Le Breton, Maj. W. J., Bo. S. C., P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 24, '88.
- Lees, O. C., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Leggatt, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Lenahan, P. W., Ind. P.W.D., 6 mos., 23 June, '88.
- Lester, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd., 18 mos.
- Lillingstone, C. A. G., Forest Dept., Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
- Lingham, A. F., Burma Judd., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
- Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 16 ms., Aug. 29, '87.
- Little, Surg. S., N.W.P., Medl., 15 mos., 1 Jan., '87.
- Lloyd, R. A., N. W. Provs., Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.
- Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos., July 26, '85.
- Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. '87.
- Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., to Dec. 14, '83.
- Ludlam, W. N., Punjab Police, 6 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 18 mos., June 23, '87.
- Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. & O. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- MacCartie, C. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
- MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
- Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '87.
- Maclean, W. A., P. W. Dept., Punjab, 9 mos., April 19, '88.
- Macleod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 13 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
- Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
- Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
- Macnaghten, C. Bo. Educational, 9 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Macnochie, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 9, '88.
- Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 6 mos., May 18, '88.
- Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
- Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 16 mos., June 23, '87.
- Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
- Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
- Martyn, F. H., Burma Comm., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
- Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- Maude, H., Ben. Cov. Under-Sec. Punjab, 186 days, May 4, '88.
- Maude, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
- McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 300 days, Apr. 19, '88.
- McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
- McDonnell, J. C., Forest Dept., Punjab, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
- McIvor, C. M., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
- McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '88.
- McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., Ma. Med. Col., 18 mos., May 26, '87.
- Mercer, F., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos.

Metcalf, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Mitchell, W., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
 Middleton, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
 Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 184 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
 Miller, J. O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Asst. Commr., 7 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
 Mills, W. P. W.D., Burma, 6 mos., May 29, '88.
 Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
 Mitchell, W., 12 mos.
 Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
 Mooneson, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
 Morrisson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
 Morris, J. J., Madras Postal, 12 mos.
 Morris, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
 Morse, A., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
 Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
 Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 12 mos., May 20, '88.
 Muntz, W. E., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 5, '87.
 Myhill, H. W., Calcutta Mint, 24 mos., Apr. 4, '87.
 Naair, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos.
 Naah, A. B., Kiddyore Dockyard, 6 mos., May 1, '88.
 Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
 Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
 Nicolls, J. R. G., N.W.P. P.W.D., 17 mos., May 16, '87.
 Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., Railway Dept., to Aug., '89.
 O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, '87.
 Olham, Lt.-Col. F. G., R.E., P.W.D. India, 6 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Ollivant, E. O. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Commr., 18 mos., April 20, '87.
 Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87.
 Owens, J. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., June 14, '87.
 Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 267 dys., Apr. 8, '87.
 Ozeanne, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Agricultural, 9 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
 Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Aug. 12, '86.
 Parkes, B., Punj. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
 Parkes, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
 Patterson, J., Indian P.W.D., 6 mos., 10 June, '88.
 Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
 Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
 Petro, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
 Pittman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
 Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Pognon, M. E. S. S., Madras Astronomical, 6 mos.
 Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 17 mos., June 7, '87.
 Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
 Pope, J. V. S., Educational, Behar, 1 yr., Apr. 1, '88.
 Pope, R. R., Asst. Commr., Assam, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
 Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 16 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
 Porter, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
 Porter, W. N., Burma Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 11, '88.
 Powell, C., Mad. Rev., 7 mos., 14 Apr., '88.
 Prendergast, C. M., Burma Police, 9 mos.
 Prideaux, Lt.-Col. W. F., Bo. S.C., India Political, 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Primrose, A. J., Ben. Cov., Assam Commn., 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Pudan, T. G., India Ralls, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.
 Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
 Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov. Medl., 18 ms., Oct. 15, '87.
 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.
 Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 ms., April 13, '88.
 Rawlins, J. P., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
 Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Punj., 18 ms., May 1, '87.
 Rawson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
 Rees, F. W. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 26, '87.
 Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
 Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 18, '87.
 Rendel, A. W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Rendle, W. C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
 Ring, R., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
 Robb, J., P.W. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 20, '88.
 Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., to Sept. 1, '88.
 Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 24 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
 Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Rogers, C., India P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Rogers, P. P., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
 Roze, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
 Rosman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
 Roetan, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '87.
 Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 18 ms., Apr. 28, '88.
 Rumaby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Rustonjee, C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
 Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Pilot Serv., 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Salmon, A. M.D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Samuels, C. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Savory, H. G. S., Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, '88.
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
 Seagrim, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
 Sedgwick, Maj. K. R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 22 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Shakespear, W., Forest Dept., Punj., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
 Sharp, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 1, '88.
 Shaw, A. R., Salt Revenue Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '88.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
 Shorer, W. M., N.W.P. and O. Police, 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Showers, E. M., Railway Police, Bengal, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Shlock, H. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., June 7, '88.
 Skrine, F. H. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 22, '88.
 Slack, F. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
 Strachan, R., Ben. Cov., Fincl. Secy., N.W.P. & O., 6 mos., May 11, '88.
 Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.

Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
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 Smyth, Col. R. G. R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
 Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judicial, 18 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Somers-Eve, J. F., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
 Spedding, R. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
 Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 4, '87.
 Stack, G. A., Inc. Educatn., 6 mos., 26 June, '88.
 Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., Sept. 16, '88.
 Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 12 mos., May 18, '88.
 Stent, W. R., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Jan. 18, '88.
 Stephen, Carr, Punj. Judl., 6 mos., March 4, '88.
 Stevens, H. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 28, '88.
 Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
 Stokes, G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
 Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 12 mos., Dec. 25, '87.
 Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Educl., 12 mos., May 7, '87.
 Sullivan, T. J., Acct. Dept., 18 mos., June 7, '88.
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
 Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.
 Tawney, C. H., Bengal Educational, 8 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
 Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
 Thomas, G. E., Burma Ralls, to 1 Jan., '89.
 Thompson, A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
 Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 7 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., to Oct. 31, '88.
 Thomson, A. B., Cov., Asst. Commr., Burma, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 16 mos., July 20, '87.
 Thomson, C., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Thomson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
 Thomson, J. B., Bn. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judl., 6 ms., May 4, '88.
 Thomson, Dr. M., M.D., Prof. of Experimental Science to Govt. of N.W.P. & O., to Feb. 17, '89, Apr. 20, '88.
 Thorburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 120 mos., Oct. 8, '87.
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Tilly, H. L., Burma Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 Tipper, C. W. R., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Todd, H. P., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '87.
 Traill, Col. D. H., P.W. Accounts, 6 mos., May 11, '83.
 Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 24, '88.
 Tritton, Lieut. C., Bo. S.C., Burma Comm., 6 mos.
 Troward, T., Ben. Cov., Dy. Commr., Punj., 9 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
 Tupp, A. C., Mil. Dept., 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Tuson, F., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., 20 June, '88.
 Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., to Oct. 23, '88.
 Umá Shaukár Mistrá, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
 Vander-Straaten, E., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Sept. 22, '86.
 Vennig, F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Verdon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
 Verlaanes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
 Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., Dec. 13, '87.
 Von Ahn, C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
 Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
 Ward, A. W., Ma. Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '87.
 Ward, W., Punjab Police, 10 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
 Ward, W. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Judl., 15 mos., Nov. 10, '87.
 Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 6 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Wathon, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
 Watkins, L. O., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 20, '83.
 Weir, Surg.-Maj. P. A., Opium Agent, Benares, 1 year, April 4, '88.
 Weir, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
 White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Whittey, S., Ishapore Factory, 22 mos., Aug. 27, '86.
 Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
 Wilkieson, H. F., Madras Police, 15 mos., Aug. 10, '87.
 Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 4, '88.
 Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
 Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
 Willis, F. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
 Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Wise, Col. F. J., Bo. S.C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., May 22, '88.
 Wittkugel, T., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., April 28, '88.
 Wolfe-Murray, F. D. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Woodward, W. Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
 Wright, F. N., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Wright, W. H., N.W.P. & O., Educational, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '88.
 Wylly, H.
 Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 1 yr., Sept. 17, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., Feb. 25, '87, Ben.
 Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 16 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben.
 Browne, Ven. Archdeacon, Madras, 6 mos., May 3, '88.
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
 Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.
 Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.
 Johnson, Most Rev. Bishop, 4 mos. 24 dys., Mar. 7, '88.
 Bam.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 1 yr. 1 mo. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.
 Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
 Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 ms., May 25, '87, Bo.
 Mackay, Rev. J. H., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
 Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Moulson, Rev. J., 24 mos., June 28, '87, Ben.
 Myles, Rt. Rev. L. G., Bishop of Bombay, 4 mos. 6 dys., May 19, '88.
 Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.
 O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.
 Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 24 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.
 Strachan, Rt. Rev. J. M., D.D., Bishop of Rangoon, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Tollemache, Rev. C. R., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 19, '88.
 Watkins, O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., '88, Ma.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenaeum Club, June 23, 1872.

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6.	Tyre, John H. ...	1263
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9.	Burmester, Rudolf M. ...	1248
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15.	Gore, George F. S. ...	1204
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54.	Severn, Cecil A. ...	930
55.	Stainforth, Douglas ...	923
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* Those marked with an Asterisk passed from Stubbington House.

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N.B.—According to Appendix to Report, page 60, of the Committee on the Education of Naval Executive Officers, more than one-third of the Successful Candidates who enter the Service are from Stubbington House.

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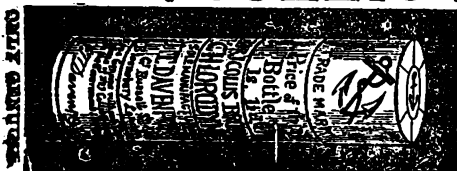
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 17th July; from Allahabad the 15th July; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 14th July.

THE Imperial Legislative Council met at Simla on July 11, when the Bill to prevent private persons from issuing pieces of metal for use as money, and the Standard Yard Measure Bill were referred to Select Committees. The Hon. Mr. Elsmie obtained leave to introduce a Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain tolls. He said the advisability of passing a brief measure had been suggested by the Government Advocate of the Punjab, as a difference of opinion existed as to whether Acts VIII. of 1851 and XV. of 1864 were in force in that Province. The opinion of the Advocate-General had been adopted both by the Local Government and the Government of India, and the object of the Bill was to validate past and future levy of tolls under the old Acts.

AMONGST other names in the supplementary list of Birthday Honours issued at Simla are those of the Maharaja of Bettiah and Maharaja Narendra Krishna, who each receive the K.C.I.E. The explanation of this supplementary list is that the recommendations of the Bengal Government were received by the Viceroy too late for notice in the previous list.

THE Railway Conference at Simla is likely to be deferred until some time in September, several of the expected delegates having represented the date already proposed to be inconvenient.

THE Public Service Commission Report has emerged from the region of Departments, and is now occupying the individual attention of the members of the Viceroy's Council.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS inspected the Simla Volunteers, and subsequently the ambulance class, on Saturday, the 14th of July.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on tour in Lower Bengal on the 27th July, returning about the middle of August. He will afterwards pay a visit to Eastern Bengal.

MR. WARE EDGAR, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, has been indisposed; but he is progressing favourably after a somewhat severe operation he underwent at Dr. Raye's hands at Darjeeling. Meanwhile Mr. Colman Macaulay is discharging the duties of Chief Secretary in addition to his own work.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, accompanied by the Surveyor-General and the Inspector-General of Forests, has left Simla to attend a conference at Poona. Sir Edward and Mr. Ribbentrop will go on from thence to Madras, the latter crossing over to Burma after the conclusion of his business with the Madras officials.

WHEN Sir Oliver St. John goes to Mysore, General Sir Harry Prendergast becomes Resident at Baroda. There is, in fact, an exchange of appointments between them.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, who commanded the Upper Burma Force during the past two months, will return to India on General White's arrival at Mandalay.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE has left Simla for Mandalay, to resume his command in Burma.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHISHOLM, 9th Lancers, goes to Madras as Military Secretary to Lord Connemara.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IAN HAMILTON will continue to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Colonel Hutchison, for the present, and may be considered as in the running for the substantive appointment.

MAJOR MELLISS, of the Bombay Army, who is on special duty in connection with the proposals of the various Native Princes for utilising their troops for purposes of Imperial defence, in case of need, will shortly make a tour in Kashmir with a view to estimating the military resources of that State.

MR. G. A. D. ANLEY, Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, Bengal, proceeds on four months' leave immediately, prior to retirement from the service. Mr. W. H. Nightingale, District Engineer, Bhaugulpore, will be brought back to the Department as Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, vice Mr. Anley.

LIEUTENANT BRAISER-CREAGH, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, has succeeded Captain Johnston, R.A., as Aide-de-Camp to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

SIR ASMAN JAH, the Nizam's Minister, was to leave Hyderabad for Simla on July 21st. He intends breaking his journey at Aligarh in order to inspect the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College.

CAPTAIN GRIESBACH, whose services have been lent to Kabul as geological explorer, seems at last to be making way with the Amir. According to the latest advices he was to have started on July 3rd to examine the Logar, Zarnat and Shutargardan districts, and after that the Hazara country and Bamiza, going by way of Ghazni. Subsequently Captain Griesbach visits Badakshan. He has discovered some gold and also turquoise, but neither in very satisfying quantities.

GENERAL GHOLAM HYDER, Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's Army, has massed a considerable body of troops at Deh-Sarak, with a view to operating in the Shinwari country west of the Khyber. The Shinwari rising has put an end for the moment to the expedition into the Kuner Valley and Bajour.

WHATEVER may be written against the low value of the rupee, as expressed in pence sterling, it can hardly be blamed for violent fluctuations. During the whole month of June it varied from 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d., and rested exactly three days at each price. Our local Banks have sold a fair amount during the past week, and their rates varied from 1s. 4 3-32d., Demand, for the mail, to 1s. 4 1-16d., Telegraphic, for January. Council Bills fetched on Wednesday 1s. 4 1-16d. or 16 1-2d. per rupee. Silver keeps at or near 42 1-2d. per ounce, the shipments for the week being £80,000. Money is too cheap, and Export business too dull to alone influence rates of Exchange upwards, and, on the other hand, Banks seem able and willing to sell when prices fall. The market closes quiet with remarkably little doing, even for the season of the year.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, the last of the four new P. and O. Jubilee boats, arrived in Ceylon harbour on the 23rd ult., the journey from London having occupied between twenty-three and twenty-four days. She brought the mail from Brindisi in fifteen days, thus claiming to have beaten all records. Captain W. B. Andrews, an old P. and O. officer, is in command, and nearly all the officers are R.N.R. men. The *Arcadia* left London at four o'clock on the 1st of June, and touched at Plymouth to land the directors and their friends. The whole passage has been a pleasant as well as a particularly quick one, especially when it is considered that she stopped at Gibraltar, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, Suez, and Aden. She was delayed in the Bay of Biscay with fogs, and had to wait a whole day at Brindisi for the mails. This, of course, is her maiden trip, and she is on her mettle. On her trial trip she did 18 knots per hour. The passage from Aden has only occupied 5 days, 6 hours, and 43 minutes, which gives a capital average of 16 6 knots fair steaming, with the monsoon against her.

NOTES.

THE most important news comes from Burma—at least the most unsatisfactory, for it gives little encouragement to the hope that that country will soon settle down to quietude and contentment under British rule. Upper Burma still revels in dacoity, and Tharawaddy still bears the palm for being the most disturbed district in Lower Burma. We have commented elsewhere on the inefficiency of the Burman police force, especially concerning the scarcity of English officers with it. When the mail left Mandalay that city had been left without a European Inspector of Police at all. This is not likely to improve matters.

If our little affair on the Sikkim frontier grows, and we have to put down the turbulent tribes on our North-Western frontier too, we shall have our hands full of that miserable kind of fighting which has been for so many years the unfortunate experience of successive Indian Governments. These wretched petty wars cost time, valuable lives, and what the taxpayer grumbles at more—large sums of money. And the most unpleasant reflection is that most of them might have been avoided had we had some more definite and wiser policy in dealing with savage tribes on our frontiers than we have hitherto shown.

THE Hyderabad (Deccan) scandals are creating considerable bad blood amongst the newspaper editors in India just now. A Calcutta journal, called the *Evening News*, but not much known to circulation or to fame, “contains,” says the *Times of India*, “one of the gravest charges that can be advanced against a public journal”—being no less than a charge of having accepted bribes on one side or the other of the scandal case. This has called forth stormy articles on all sides, except that the *Pioneer* considers that the charge against itself should be treated with contempt, which, we imagine, ought to have been the opinion of all its respectable contemporaries also. But no; the *Englishman*, *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and *Morning Post* have all gone into the fray, and there is much pretty mud-throwing all round.

HERE is what the *Evening News* says of the *Morning Post* :—

“It is ‘a slavish paper,’ ‘a contemptible rag,’ and cannot understand the meaning of honest opinion.’ It has ‘audacity unbounded,’ and, regarding the mining affair, ‘an amount of ignorance inexcusable.’ ‘We will let the *Morning Post* off this time, but if it attacks us again we shall give it cause for repentance.’ There is a mysterious allusion to the *Morning Post* adding to its depleted coffers by assistance from the *Bombay Gazette*, the opinion is expressed that something it says regarding the *Gazette* will ‘rile us,’ and our ‘wheeze’ is declared to be written without knowledge. As to the *Bombay Gazette*, defiance is flung in its face, so there can be but one course open.”

And here is what the *Morning Post* says of the *Evening News* :—

“If the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* comes over to Calcutta he can find out the author of the article,” and much good it may do him, &c., &c. There is an unsavoury Scotch proverb which says that to go to law with a beggar is to catch—something verminous.

BUT we think that the *Bombay Gazette* takes the cake in the polite literature contest. The man Gough referred to is the editor of the *Evening News* :—

Here we get an instructive view of the methods and morals and the sordid rascality of the newspaper hired to traduce the Press of India in the interest of the Huq swindle. It was actually to this lying scamp, Gough, and to scoundrels behind him, we were asked to answer in a leading article, lest judgment might go against us by default! And it was to those very rascals that the contemporary which so advised us had the simplicity to offer an exculpatory explanation as to why it had preserved an inexplicable neutrality in the presence of a revelation of fraud without parallel in India in these later years. We have here a measure of the discretion and the sense

of self-respect of the mentor who deemed it becoming to offer us disinterested advice.

THE above recalls to mind some ancient days of the Calcutta Press, when the editor of one journal referred to the editor of a contemporary as being an “apoplectic porpoise,” and the other editor replied by calling his neighbour “a filthy lying skunk.” Ah! those were days of Indian journalism indeed, but then language was sometimes followed by a “meeting” on the maidan, so one required to have the “courage of his convictions.” But times have changed; but if the extracts we have quoted from papers received to-day, the question may be asked, Have they improved?

COLONEL LAURIE’S book on “Distinguished Anglo-Indians” is gaining a wide circulation. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of it; so, we understand, has the Viceroy of India, in which country the work is much appreciated.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 5.

The Government has not yet decided whether an expedition shall be sent against the Black Mountain to punish the local tribes for their recent attack on British troops. It is a matter of comment, in face of the causeless character of the attack, and of the fact that two British officers were wantonly killed, that a hesitating policy should be possible. The Government would appear to be divided in counsel, however, not so much as to the necessity of despatching a punitive expedition, as regarding the character of the punishment which should be inflicted. It has been suggested that a mere rapid military promenade and the burning of a few villages would only involve fruitless expenditure. In order that the expedition may be productive of lasting results, we must either permanently annex the tract of country lying between the Agror Valley and the Indus, and thus make the river our frontier line, or else keep the troops stationed in the valley for a considerable time, sending out movable columns constantly to harass the tribes in all directions, till we force them to sue for terms, and to give satisfactory guarantees for their future good conduct.

The Government prosecution of the distinguished Bombay official whose case I have previously mentioned came on for hearing before the magistrate of Poonah last Wednesday. The proceedings were adjourned for fifteen days at the instance of the prosecution, on the ground that the preparation of evidence was not yet completed. The information upon which the warrant of arrest was issued has now been published. It fails to disclose any legal or valid justification for the almost unprecedented course adopted by the Government. The statement of the inspector-general of police amounts shortly to this :—It can be shown that a Native received money in order to induce the accused to favour certain persons. It can be moreover shown that this Native introduced one of these persons to the accused. There is merely a general averment that there are other instances in which a connection between this Native and the accused can be shown, and in which the Native has accepted rewards for using his good offices with the accused. If this is to be regarded as a fair sample of the evidence which has induced the Bombay Government to adopt the terribly severe course of a prosecution of one of its principal and most distinguished public officers, it is not surprising that public opinion in Bombay has been startled and dismayed. Mr. Wilson’s case is still fresh in the public memory, while the severe censure passed by the Secretary of State on the Bombay Government on that occasion ought to induce very great caution in matters of the like nature. Until the charges are fully formulated in the present case it would be unfair to condemn the conduct of the Government. There may be evidence behind which has been purposely withheld from the knowledge of the accused and the public until it shall be presented in court on the occasion of the trial. Unless, however, this should turn out to be the case, the course adopted by the Government will be the subject of severe animadversion.

Lord Lansdowne will arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer due on December 2nd or 3rd. Lord Dufferin will hand over

the charge of government at Calcutta, where he is to spend a few days prior to Lord Lansdowne's arrival. Lord Lansdowne will probably be sworn in on Saturday, December 8, and Lord Dufferin will take his departure on the following Monday. The date on which the Viceroy will leave Simla has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be early in November, and he will make a short tour *en route* to Calcutta.

The agitation against cow-killing still causes much religious excitement among the Hindoos. Although in Bengal this feeling may be promoted for political reasons, in the North-West Provinces and Central India the movement is undoubtedly supported by very strong religious enthusiasm. I may mention, as bearing on one aspect of this question, two important legal rulings recently published, which may lead to legislation dealing with the entire subject. The Punjab Chief Court has given a decision on the sacred bull question in direct conflict with the views recently expressed by the Allahabad High Court in a similar case. Three persons were recently convicted at Umritsur, under section 429 of the Penal Code, for having committed mischief by killing a sacred bull. In consideration of the decision of the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Court of the Punjab admitted the case to revision. On the strength of the Allahabad ruling it was contended that the bull was not property within the meaning of the Code, but Sir Meredyth Plowden, after going into the case at considerable length, ruled otherwise, and the sentence on the accused was confirmed. The Judge held that it did not necessarily follow because a bull liberated by a Hindoo, in accordance with usage, ceased to be his property, by reason of his renouncing his ownership and possession, that therefore it ceased to be property and became incapable of being the subject of the offence of mischief. Although not in the possession of any person, the bull was still capable of being criminally misappropriated, because it was movable property, belonging to the liberator of it, or, by fiction of law, to the juristical person.

A railway conference will assemble at Simla in September. The Government of Bombay has recommended that Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit's munificent gift of a lakh and a quarter of rupees should be devoted to the building of a hospital for women and children, in connection with the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Hospital. Sir Dinshaw Petit has assented to the plan.

The Prime Minister of Hyderabad is at Simla. He has had a long interview with the Viceroy. Colonel Marshall is also at Simla, and it is believed that he will not return to Hyderabad. The Nizam intends to proceed with his litigation in Bombay against Abdul Huq.

SIKKIM AND THE TIBETANS.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 5.

The Tibetan leaders, having collected some 8,000 men, are now actively engaged in threatening our communications. A considerable number of the enemy have collected at Yeuconten, halfway between Sebula and Nathula, close to Lagyapala, at the junction of the roads to Gantok and Pakyong. Their number is estimated at 1,000, and they have a large number of tents. They are therefore in a position to threaten our post at Pakyong and to command the road to Gantok.

The troops belonging to the expeditionary force have been ordered out from Darjeeling. Four guns, with a half company of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), have been sent to Gnatong, and two guns and one company remain at Pedong. Five hundred Goorkhas are under orders to reinforce the troops with Colonel Graham, and will reach him about the 12th instant.

It is believed that the Tibetans intend to make an attempt to occupy Enchi, the present residence of the Sikkim Rajah. The Tibetans on the hither side of the Jalapa Pass are exhibiting increased activity. Their tents are being pushed forward, and fortifications are being erected within two and a half miles of Gnatong, the enemy's intention apparently being to attack the two places simultaneously. They have constructed in the Kupup Valley, at the entrance to the Pembringo Gorge, a square fort in imitation of our recently erected block houses. In all probability a vigorous attempt will be made by a night attack to rush our positions before the arrival of reinforcements.

It is thought that unless Chinese intervention makes itself felt forthwith our passive attitude will have to be abandoned and active hostilities will have to be commenced. This change of policy would doubtless be adopted by the Government with great reluctance, but unless peace be concluded at once the proceedings of the Tibetan authorities will, it is thought, leave no alternative. A purely defensive policy protracted beyond a certain point might, it is feared, seriously imperil the safety of our garrison in Sikkim, and would be likely to result sooner or later in a grave military disaster.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 4.

The latest official bulletin regarding Upper Burma is more favourable. Several murders and petty skirmishes with dacoits are reported, but a diminution in the disturbed area and in the number of crimes is shown. It is difficult to judge whether this improvement will be a permanent one or a temporary one, due to the rains, which make it difficult for the dacoits to move. The *Rangoon Times* to-day states that Ottama is causing trouble in the Myinmu district, where the durbar was recently held, and that the Chief Commissioner left Mandalay yesterday for Myinmu.

At a dinner given by the Mandalay Volunteers on July 31st the Chief Commissioner made a speech complimenting the Volunteers on the progress made by them, and intimated his opinion that a renewed outbreak of disturbances was possible. He added that in Burma the Executive was overworked and undermanned.

Mr. Brind, Assistant-Commissioner, was drowned last week while attempting to cross a flooded stream in the Shwebo district. He had ridden alone into the jungle ahead of his escort.

A portion of the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway has been damaged by floods, and the bridge between Pyinmana and Yemethen has been carried away.

After innumerable complaints and remonstrances the local Government has tardily decided that the police force of Lower Burma must be reformed. It has been urged in the Press that it was hopeless to expect the province to become or remain pacified while the police force continued in its present discreditable condition. In his minute on the police administration report for 1887 the Chief Commissioner refers to the deterioration which has been going on for some years past among the Burmese police, and which is now becoming more rapid. He declares that the force consists largely of men of an inferior stamp. Strong dissent is expressed by the Chief Commissioner from the view advanced by the Inspector-General that Burmans will not fight dacoits. The Chief Commissioner expresses an opinion that the inefficiency of the police force is due to the want of proper organisation, administration, and discipline. He adds:—

"A radical reorganisation of the force is necessary, and as a preliminary step to any reform the Inspector-General and his officers must cease to regard the Burman portion of the force as lost beyond redemption."

The appointment of a committee of experienced officers to make recommendations for establishing the police force on a satisfactory basis is announced. This long-delayed inquiry was urgently needed. Had some step in this direction been taken earlier, the disturbances in the Lower Provinces would have been to a large extent avoided. The delay on the part of the Local Government has been incomprehensible. When the Viceroy visited Burma, nearly three years ago, the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the mercantile community, presented a memorial strongly commenting on the deplorable condition of the police, and asking for its reorganisation. While commanding in Burma, Sir Frederick Roberts recorded his opinion that Burmans properly organised and disciplined and well commanded were capable of forming a very efficient police force. It is essential that the proposed inquiry should be presided over by some Indian officer of high standing, unconnected with the province, who will not hesitate to recommend the necessary reductions and supersessions. Little good will result from any departmental inquiry controlled locally.

THE HARBOUR AT ADEN.—It is satisfactory to learn, says the *Engineer*, that the work of deepening the harbour at this important port, upon the delay in undertaking which we have on several occasions commented, is soon to be put in hand. Official announcement has been made that the difficulties raised by the military authorities, which have hitherto prevented the sanction of the Government being given to the work, have been overcome, and we may now expect that within a comparatively short time vessels resorting to the port, instead of having, as at present, to anchor fully half a mile from the shore, will be able to discharge their cargoes alongside jetties in connection with the wharves. The most important advantage, however, which may be expected to result from the improvement now decided upon will certainly be the conveniences that will be afforded for coaling steamers. At the present time all the coal has to be shipped in lighters and carried thence to the bunkers by Natives. The dust arising from the friable coal—a condition of it due to the arid climate of Aden—constitutes an intolerable nuisance, which we may hope will soon now be removed. The difficulties which the military authorities have to encounter are by no means light, as it is probable that entirely new batteries will have to be hewn out of the rock for the special purpose of providing protection to this new anchorage. The soil of the harbour consists mainly of soft mud, so that the dredging operations are not likely to be costly.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

(*Times of India.*)

The Marquis of Lansdowne, our future Viceroy, has delivered his first public utterance after his return to England from administering the Government of Canada. The occasion was a private one—the return of himself and the Marchioness to Bowood, their seat in Wiltshire, where they were enthusiastically welcomed, and presented with a congratulatory address. His lordship's reply was short, but very much to the point; for in the few words which he uttered he managed to pay a very high compliment to those the government of whose country he had just relinquished, and to afford good grounds for those over whom he is soon to rule to anticipate the best results from his acceptance of the high office that Her Majesty has conferred upon him. As to the past he said:—"After five years' intimate association with the people of Canada, and participation in the affairs of the Dominion, I have come back with the deepest feeling of respect and regard for its people, with a feeling of the greatest admiration for the liberal institutions which had been conceded to that great dependency of the Empire, and with a profound belief of the importance of the part it is destined to play in the history of the British race; and last, but not least, with a feeling of deep pride in the great Empire which was the heritage of the people of Wiltshire as well as the people of Canada." These are sentiments creditable alike to governor and governed, and may we hope that on resigning the Viceroyalty of India, five years hence, if it should be our good fortune to retain his lordship amongst us so long, he will find himself in a position to speak as favourably and at the same time as warmly in praise of the people of whom he will then have taken leave. It is unnecessary to allude to the present political situation in Europe, and the fear, now that the Emperor Frederick III. has passed away, that peace may not be long maintained. We have done so repeatedly of late, and have pointed out, not the possibility, but the probability of India being involved in any struggle for Empire that may arise in the West; and we have little doubt that much that we have written was passing through Lord Lansdowne's mind when he made the remarks we have quoted. The times are unquestionably critical in the highest degree, and for this reason we have all along deplored the necessity for the departure of the present Viceroy before the expiration of the full period of his tenure of office. To Lord Dufferin, however, India and her people have much to be grateful, and certainly no Viceroy has ever departed from our shores who will leave behind him a brighter record of good work efficiently performed, and a deeper sense of respect and admiration on the part of all classes, than he whose loss India and her people will soon have to regret.

BURMA CHEROOTS.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

A correspondent has sent us a long letter, growling over the bad qualities of the Burma cheroots of the period. They are very bad, and the samples sent us as specimen of what he says he paid Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per hundred for, leave little to choose between them, as regards bad flavour, non-drawing proclivities, and general unsmokable qualities. The price of these articles many years ago in Rangoon, but of really fair quality, used to be Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per 1,000. They are now Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per 1,000, and have steadily deteriorated in quality, as they have advanced in price. Carelessness in making has no doubt a good deal to say to the bad smoking qualities of the "Burman cheroot" of the present day, but there is no doubt the tobacco of which they are composed, extensively imported from the Madras Coast, is also badly cured and very inferior to what used to be sent here twelve or fifteen years ago. The demand for Burma cheroots has led to a steady decrease in the quality of the tobacco shipped here from the Madras Coast, employed in making them, and we have taken no steps here to try and make ourselves independent of importations of an article which can be easily grown in Burma, and which there is no great difficulty in curing and manufacturing. Many people here now get their supplies of cheroots from Madras, and have given up Burma cheroots altogether. Until the manufacture considerably improves we would advise our correspondent to follow suit, as a saving of money and temper. It is wiser to pay a slightly higher price for a cheroot that will smoke, rather than purchase at Rs. 2 per 100 the trash so often sold in Rangoon at the present day. At the same time it is not creditable to local enterprise that our cheroots should have so steadily deteriorated. In a country of smokers, and where tobacco grows easily, it seems incredible we cannot get our wants supplied except by sea. But so it is, and the smokers of Burma cheroots should try and set about encouraging improved production of an article which is in

such good demand, and which would pay people well to produce of good quality, instead of the present miserable specimens which our correspondent sends us.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(*Statesman.*)

We wish it were possible for us to view the Simla exodus in the light in which it is generally denounced by our contemporaries. The view they take of it, as a whole, was correctly summarised, we believe, by one of our local contemporaries recently, in noticing the description given by the *Statesman's* special correspondent at Simla, of the new Viceregal palace there. Our correspondent wrote as follows:—

"Will it occur to those who admire and revel in the splendour and magnificence of this new palace to which Calcutta Government House is but a shed—though it has sufficed to accommodate as great men as are likely again to occupy it—we ask, does it occur to these self-indulgent beings to consider that it is all paid for by poor men who often have to live on a meal a day, and to pinch the taxed salt that should make even that poor meal palatable? Where, I ask, is the conscientiousness that can revel in these things; and what are the Secretary of State, his Council, and Parliament doing that these things are possible? Again, look at the occupations of our able, intellectual, and highly-paid men. They must be of a high order when they can sit and are amused, while they pretend to wind each other up, and comfort themselves into bad imitations of Mrs. Jarley's mechanical waxwork."

Now we have full sympathy with the spirit in which these remarks are conceived, but they seem to us to miss the chief ground of objection to this annual journey to the Hills, and to base the agitation against it on grounds that will never prove sufficient to remedy the evil. The cost of the new palace and its furnishing is said to be Rs. 13,00,000, thirteen lakhs of rupees. That the finances of the country are not in a condition to justify an expenditure of this order is perfectly true, but it is hopeless to imagine that the English people—who are accustomed under Royal institutions to regard an expenditure of this order as trifling—will ever be persuaded to regard it as excessive in India. A multitude of our Peers and Commoners, with a very large number even of our merchants and bankers, think little of expending upon their own country seats sums vastly in excess of £130,000. Such a sum is a really small expenditure for a wealthy peer like Lord Ripon, or for a wealthy commoner, whether a county squire or rich merchant. Amongst wealthy Americans, again, the expenditure of £130,000, say upon a mansion in New York, would certainly be thought moderate and by no means excessive, and this, too, under the simplicity, as it is called, of Republican institutions. What the White House at Washington cost we do not remember, but its expense must have been many times this amount. So far from an outlay of £130,000 upon the Viceregal palace at Simla shocking the English mind, it is more likely to lead to favourable remark on the ground of its moderation. Gunesh Khind, moreover, at Poona, cost, we believe, £185,000, under Sir Bartle Frere's rule twenty years ago. And, remembering that the Viceroy represents the Queen-Empress of India, we are reasonably sure that no movement against the exodus on this ground will ever avail us in the least.

Our contemporaries, we presume, want to win in this matter. They are not riding for a "fall," but with earnest purpose to put an end to what all classes feel to be an abuse. But if we would win, we must attack the evil on other grounds altogether. The palace is to cost India £130,000. The amount is excessive, we allow, but it is not excessive when compared with the cost of such palaces as Gwalior, or to come nearer home, the Maharaja of Dhurbungha's. The outlay becomes nothing when we recall the fact that the mere proximity of Simla to the frontier, and the insane and warlike counsels that are generated in its atmosphere, have cost us forty millions sterling in the last ten years only, in the shape of military aggression upon the territory just beyond it. Lord Lytton's wanton and unprovoked war, cost India according to the official estimates £25,000,000 sterling. That it cost vastly more is certain, and we have now to add thereto, the £15,000,000 sterling spent in the crisis of the fever that was produced by Lord Dufferin's being hurried up to Rawul Pindee three years ago. On the top of that expenditure, we have now £8,500,000 to add for the new frontier railways and their defences. The mere fact of the proximity of Simla to Afghan territory and the Oxus has cost us £50,000,000 sterling in the last ten years. The Government once there, loses all "touch" with the sobriety of the plains. It is there, wrote the late Foreign Secretary to the India Office (Kaye)—"It is there, at Simla, that more political insanity has been hatched during its brief existence, than at any other place in the world." And it is not war only that the atmosphere of the place evokes. The whole tone of society at the place, and the whole outlook of the heads of departments there, become diseased and morbid, and fatal to wise and high-minded rule. The men are there for a holiday,

and if the place could be shut up altogether, or reduced to a mere Hill sanitarium, such as Mussoorie, Naini-Tal, or Darjeeling, it would be an enormous gain to the country. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We approve heartily what our contemporaries say of the wasteful expenditure the exodus entails upon us, but *this* is the smallest of the evils it brings upon us, and it is because our sense of the latter is so great, that we seldom refer to the actual money cost of the abuse, indefensible as the greater part of it is.

PARLIAMENT AND THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

That law and equity are not one and the same thing was clearly shown in the result of Mr. H. S. King's motion on behalf of the Indian Uncovenanted Service. No doubt the Government is legally entitled to stand upon the strict enforcement of the bargain made with a particular body of public servants at the time that the Service was first instituted. It is one of those cases, however, in which "the letter killeth." On moral grounds the claims represented by Mr. King are indisputable. The promise originally made by the Indian Government in 1822 may be fulfilled to the ear, but it has become a mere verbal jugglery. Oddly enough, the furlough question, forcibly mooted by Mr. King, was lost sight of by subsequent speakers, even by Sir Roper Lethbridge, himself a retired member of the Service, and naturally by Sir John Gorst. The furlough grievance is, to a certain extent, a partial one, and applies more closely to Europeans than to Natives, though many of the latter would be glad to have an opportunity of seeing more of their own country, even should it be inconvenient for them to proceed to Europe, and study upon the spot the working of Western ideas, institutions, and social phenomena. Then, and then only, would they suffer from the depreciation of the rupee. Otherwise, living in India in the midst of their families and among their own people, the fall in the value of silver would not affect them injuriously, and in some respects might be even advantageous. Sir John Gorst, therefore, like the cuttle-fish which darkens the water to cover its escape, misled the House of Commons when he asserted that any concession made to pensioners in England must be extended to those residing in India, and that the alteration suggested by Mr. King would add £100,000 per annum at least to the amount already disbursed on retiring pensions. The statement was absurd, because pensioners living in India receive their Rs. 5,000 in tact, and are able to get their money's value for what they expend in this country. We suspect, indeed, that Mr. King understated his case when he insisted that no more than £20,000 a-year would be needed to remedy the injustice now inflicted upon the European portion of the Uncovenanted Service. A sympathetic "Hear, hear!" was heard when he denounced the Council of India as an anachronism, and proposed to obtain the addition he demanded by abolishing that harbour of refuge for individuals who had interest enough to get £1,200 a-year for doing worse than nothing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not have been true to the traditions of his office had he not posed as the champion of taxpayers throughout the British Empire, and as the vigilant custodian of the privy purse. He admitted, as he could not help doing, that the Uncovenanted Civilians reasonably complained of a hardship which they had done nothing to deserve, but he raised the irrelevant argument that if their wrongs were redressed similar pretensions could be put forth from other quarters. That is nothing to the point. Let every question be considered on its own merits, without reference to possible issues which may never present themselves. Mr. Goschen should have been more definite; he should have mentioned the cases of complaint foreshadowed on his mind. Assuming, however, that he is a true prophet, and that other acts of injustice may be brought home to the Government, that can be no valid reason for slighting the sufferings of the hardworked and diligent public servants which have now been laid before Parliament. The Uncovenanted Service was shown by Colonel Hill to include the Civil Engineers sent out from Cooper's Hill; while Sir Roper Lethbridge dwelt upon the valuable and unique labours of the Educational Department to which he once belonged. It was all to no purpose. "What business," exclaimed the virtuous Sir John Gorst, "had a Government which represented the poor people of India to make a present?" Moved by the same impulse of cheap philanthropic economy, the Under-Secretary of State concluded by reminding the House that "they were dealing not with their own money but as trustees of money, contributed by the poor people of India, and, however much they might sympathise with a deserving and estimable class of men, Parliament ought not to cast upon the people of India burdens which they could not justly be called upon to pay." We should like to know how Sir John Gorst reconciles his sudden emotion of pity for the Indian taxpayer

with his approval to the maintenance, at the cost of that poor person, of two such extravagant establishments as the Council of India and the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. We should rejoice still more to hear him denounce the home charges, and foreshadow the introduction of a more economical system.

We do not grudge the pensions of the Covenanted Civilians, because one-half is derived from a fund formed from their own compulsory contributions; nor should we object to their pensions being paid without reference to the depreciation of the rupee, provided the Uncovenanted Civilians were treated in the same way. Mr. Courtney declared that the latter received £400 a-year instead of £500, and that the deficiency was made good by the greater purchasing power of the sovereign, so that they were not really losers. Considering that the rupee is worth less than 1s. 4½d. ordinary arithmeticians would estimate the value of Rs. 5,000 at about £338 a year. We might also ask if Mr. Courtney would think himself recouped for the shrinkage of one-third of his income by the consideration that house-rent and some of the necessities of life are somewhat cheaper than they used to be. Be that as it may, we demur to Sir John Gorst's definition of a Public Service Commission as "a body consisting not only of Covenanted Servants, but of Uncovenanted Servants, independent persons, and Natives, so that it was a thoroughly representative body in whom the Natives of India and the people of this country had every confidence." As regards the Natives of India that statement is decidedly imaginative, while "the people" of England never heard of the Commission, and if they had done so would have been quite incompetent to judge of its composition and character. Sir Roper Lethbridge was much nearer the mark when he affirmed that "great dissatisfaction prevailed at the meagre results which had followed from the inquiries of the last Commission, which was felt to be due to the fact that there was a large preponderance of high officials in the Covenanted Service upon that Commission." Whenever the Government spontaneously appoints a Royal Commission it may be taken for granted that it will be so constituted, and its scope of inquiry so restricted, that the Report will strengthen the hands of that Government, and enable it to carry out the policy it had previously designed. The matter of the Uncovenanted Civil Service should not be allowed to rest where it now stands. The question should be brought forward again and again until Parliament really understands the point at issue, and refuses to be misled by palpable sophistry.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC IN BURMA.

(*Pioneer.*)

Those who denounce the Government for encouraging and developing the drink traffic in India have lately turned their attention to Upper Burma, of course with the good intention of saving the people of that country from being demoralised by alcoholic stimulants. A few questions put in Parliament stirred the Secretary of State to ask the Government of India for their views on the subject; and these, as we have said, have now been sent home. Careful inquiry on the spot has proved beyond a doubt that there is a large trade in spirits and opium in Burma. Those who reached Mandalay with General Prendergast will perhaps remember the baneful effects of shamshu on our troops, and officers who have travelled about the country are well aware that the liquor traffic is a reality. To say, therefore, that the Government of India are creating this traffic is idle in the extreme; they are merely taxing it as it now exists, and this we hold they are bound to do. It is a peculiarity of the Exeter Hall people that they always know, or profess to know, more about these matters than the Government; the only difficulty of the latter is that they have to deal with things as they are, and not as Exeter Hall says that they are. The criticism to which they are subjected must under these circumstances be occasionally very irritating, and such is certainly the case in this matter of excise in Upper Burma. What, for instance, can be more preposterous than the demand of Mr. Bryce and his supporters that our officials should be prepared with full information and a settled excise policy, while they were still engaged in conquering the country? Do they think Upper Burma is no larger than an English county, and that it is easy to walk through and examine as Yorkshire, or Northumberland? Our officers in Burma have had their time fully occupied for the last two years in dealing with dacoity and lawlessness generally; they cannot be expected to produce a cut-and-dried ex-policy for the benefit of Exeter Hall at a week's notice. One thing is certain, prohibition would be quite out of place in Burma, and the Government must therefore frame their regulations in the matter of intoxicating drugs and liquors on lines somewhat similar to those worked upon in India. Such modifications as local circumstances seem to require will, of course, be made, for there is no intention of needlessly harassing John Burma so long as he chooses to pay for such luxuries as opium and alcohol.

BENGAL.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Captain Rawlinson, arrived in Calcutta on July 7 by mail train from Darjeeling.

It is somewhat disheartening to read in the report of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens that the ravages of potato disease in Sikkim and the Khasia hills have been very severe during the year, and have given a shock to the introduction of English seed. No one knows whence the disease derives its origin; but there is no doubt of the fact that English seed is most liable to attack, and the superintendent of the gardens advises that in future imports of seed should be made from Malta, Australia, or elsewhere where the conditions of growth differ less widely from that of the Indian hills. Better a good plum than a bad apricot.

It was proposed by the Finance Committee that the gazetted police officers in Bengal should be re-graded on the principle in force in the North-West Provinces. This proposal involved the reduction of one appointment in the number of District Superintendents borne on the Bengal list, and also the reduction of the average monthly pay of a District Superintendent from Rs. 692 to Rs. 645. The Finance Committee's scheme has been accepted in principle by both the Local Government and the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor having, however, represented that the change, if carried out at once, would cause very great hardship to the senior officers of the Police Department, and produce a feeling of dissatisfaction which would be likely to have a bad effect on the efficiency of the force, the Supreme Government have consented to the postponement of the proposed re-grading of District Superintendents until all the officers who have now served in the police for twenty-five years and upwards shall have reached the third grade on Rs. 700 a month.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON, Accountant-General, Bengal, had his leave cancelled, because Mr. E. Gay, Comptroller-General, shortly takes furlough; besides owing to paucity of men in the department, an Uncovenanted officer would officiate for Mr. Atkinson, which would detract the dignity of the office.

MR. P. NOLAN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, takes two months' leave.

At the Marine Court of Inquiry into the cause of the catastrophe on board the *Clan Macintosh*, the evidence of Dr. Gibbard, surgeon on board, and Mr. Alexander Peller, Professor of Chemistry at the Presidency College, went to prove that the five men died from asphyxia caused by the generation of carbonic acid gas. They stated that if hay, rice or grain were kept in a confined space with a high temperature and the presence of water, gas would generate and kill any persons exposed to it.

MADRAS.

THE Local Government has ruled that the re-election of a Municipal Commissioner of one division, while still holding his seat in another division, which he vacates on the re-election, is valid. The Government solicitor, it is believed, opposed this view.

DR. MILLER has addressed a long letter, which was read to the students of the Christian College on the re-opening of the College department after the summer vacation. Dr. Miller deplores the fact of the rebellion during his absence. He is convinced that it was brought about by the new students with whom he was unacquainted, and whom he is not sorry to lose. He would return to India immediately if his old students expressed their conviction that it is convenient for him to do so.

DR. CURRIE is suing the Bank of Madras for a thousand rupees, being dividends and interest thereon on fourteen shares of the bank, of which he is the possessor. The case was adjourned till the 4th August.

THE College Department of the Christian College was reopened July 12. The fines imposed on the students of the F. A. Class who failed to write and sign the required declaration have been remitted by the Senatus. The fines imposed on the ringleaders have been enforced, and almost all have paid.

THE Madras High Court buildings which are for sale will probably be vacated in July 1891, when it is hoped the new buildings will be completed.

It has been resolved by the Madras Government to reduce the pay of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,200, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 per mensem to Rs. 1,800. It has also been suggested that the term of office shall be limited to seven years, subject to an extension of not more than three years at the recommendation of Government.

DURING the half-year ended June 30th the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank made a net profit of Rs. 88,000, or at the rate of nearly 28 per cent. per annum on the capital.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHISHOLM, 9th Lancers, goes Madras as Military Secretary to Lord Connemara.

THE well-meant proposal of the Government of Madras to create a bench of honorary magistrates in that city has, the *Madras Mail* learns, not been rewarded with marked success. Several good men have been asked if they would take office, but they have declined on the score of being too much occupied by their own affairs. The busy men are often the best men in a community, and the Government would like to enlist men who have a character for energy of character, intelligence, and business habits. "But it's not good enough," has been the response in several places.

It has been finally decided to hold the Madras races under the new Calcutta rules, and not the old, as the new rules cannot in any way affect the Madras prospectus issued before the 30th of June.

THE Government of Madras have permitted Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row, late Dewan of Indore, to retire from the Uncovenanted Service.

At the half-yearly meeting of the District Lodge of Freemasons at Madras, confirmation of Lord Connemara's election as District Grand Master was announced. The installation will take place in October.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT R. G. BROOKE, 7th Hussars, is to be an Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. COLSON, Civil Surgeon, Aden, has been granted twelve months' furlough to Europe.

THE REV. A. BRUDER, S.J., Church of Rome, has been appointed Hon. Chaplain to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WILDEBLOOD has been permitted to resign his commission in the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Corps.

MR. W. J. BAGNELL, C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Belgaum; and Mr. G. Carmichael to a similar post at Rutnagherry.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. H. NEWMAN, M.D., has been appointed Hon. Surgeon of the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT. A. L. PILLEAU, 2nd Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Officiating Squadron Officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MAJOR C. E. PARKER-JERVIS, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, has been provisionally appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Major H. E. P. Thomas, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—River still low in Sind, and preparations for early crops consequently delayed in Shikarpur. Rainfall generally sufficient in Konkan, Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan, but much wanted in Gujarat, Kattywar, and Baroda; also more wanted in parts of Nasik, Ahmednuggar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Sowing early crops progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kattywar, and Baroda, but retarded in parts where rainfall is insufficient. Rice transplantation progressing in Konkan, Surat, Nasik, and Poona. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Kattywar, and Baroda. Locusts have appeared in four talukas of Hyderabad, slightly damaging indigo in one taluka.

"MADRAS," asserts the local *Times*, "has reason to envy Bombay for many of the special blessings which have been conferred on that ever-progressing city, and for few more than the presence of that learned and energetic lover of nature, Mr. H. M. Phipson. To him, Bombay already owes the possession of one of the most interesting, best kept, and best arranged museums, to be seen anywhere out of London; to him it is also indebted for the existence of the local Natural History Society, and we believe also the Anthropological Society. Again, he has, by the conception of forming a Zoological Garden, proved his peculiar fitness for gauging the public spirit of his fellow-townsmen, and finding his way to their purse-strings. In six days no less than Rs. 20,000 have been subscribed towards the scheme, and as our correspondent telegraphs, the name of Lord Reay has been added to the list of life members."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB

It is proposed to hold an Old Cheltonian Dinner at Simla about September the 15th.

THE Dowager Maharani of Dholpur is now pronounced out of danger, and is progressing satisfactorily under Sir John Tyler's treatment.

THE land for the extension of the Rawalpindi Cantonment has been acquired at an expenditure of Rs. 87,000 compensation due on the land and crops.

THE amount sanctioned from the Mooltan Cantonment Fund for repairs to the graves of soldiers who fell at the siege of Mooltan is Rs. 100. Seldom will a hundred rupees have been better spent.

THE following are the candidates at the forthcoming municipal elections at Simla :—Captain E. Barrow, Lieutenant Williams, R.E., Rev. W. Smith, Mr. E. Corstorphane, Mr. J. Craddock, and Mr. J. Chambers.

SUICIDE IN ALLAHABAD.—Mr. Rhys Davids, residing in Elgin-road, committed suicide on the night of the 7th July by shooting himself with a carbine, the bullet shattering his face and skull, and causing instant death. The unfortunate man, who was Head Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Stamps in these Provinces, was in monetary difficulties, and his mind seems to have given way owing to his inability to meet his obligations. He leaves a wife and family wholly unprovided for. Mr. Rhys Davids was, we believe, a relative of the eminent Buddhist scholar of the same name.

CAPTAIN URMSTON.—Writing of Captain Urmston's death in the Agor affair, a correspondent says :—"I do not know him, and he may have been indiscreet during his life, but he could not have better atoned for it than by the way he died. From the account I heard he stood over Battye with his stick, and though asked by Kishenbir when Battye was dead to save himself said, 'No, I stop where I am.' If he did wave his handkerchief and try to bring the enemy to reason it was through a mistaken idea that he could do his party some good."

KASHMIR.—Dr. Surajbal has been appointed Governor of Kashmir, and the selection is considered a good one, as his acquaintance with European methods of despatching business is very thorough. He will have much to do in remedying the evils which took root and grew during his predecessor's term of office. There is no official information regarding the rumoured visit of the Viceroy in October. Cholera, which for two days entirely disappeared, has broken out again.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—An important meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University was to be held on July 23rd. The matters for discussion will be the acceptance and management of the Wakefield memorial scholarship; the abolition of the additional examination in office work, Landi and Sarrafi writing and book-keeping, hitherto prescribed for diplomas for honours in Persian; revised conditions for the management of the Aitchison-Ram Rattan endowment; revision of the constitution of the Syndicate; measures for facilitating the medical studies of ladies desiring to take the M.D. degree in India; transference of the engineering class to the Mayo School of Art; and several less important matters.

THE SIMLA COOLIES.—Simla is said to stand in need of a Porters' Act, such as works well in Darjeeling, and the Legal Member of Council has been consulted on the subject of its introduction. With the supersession of the jampan by the jinrickshaw and the increased competition for his services, the coolie has waxed fat, freely asserting his right to strike work at his own sweet will. The disciplinary influence of a baker's dozen is no longer suffered at Simla, and Municipal law, to take the place of *lex talionis*, there is none. Thus the local authorities seek power to impose a license on all and sundry who apply for hire within parochial limits, the possession of which will be a necessary passport to private employment.

DEATH OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.—A gloom has been cast over Murree by the death, from enteric fever, of Surgeon Herman Thiele, Medical Staff, which occurred on July 7 at Lady Roberts' Hospital. This promising young officer only arrived in India in the spring of 1887; and since then has held the appointment of Staff Surgeon at Peshawar. He contracted his fatal illness on his way back from Thundiana, where he had been on short leave of absence. He was buried with full military honours the next afternoon—the firing party being composed of troops from the Murree Depot, and the band being furnished by the Northumberland Fusiliers from Kuldunnah. The attendance at the funeral was large.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were firm Mysore rose $\frac{1}{2}$, Nundydroog 1-16, and Mysore Reefs 1s. Mysore Shares were last quoted $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, Nundydroog $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, Indian Consolidated 7s. to 8s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. to 13s., ditto fully paid (£1) 17s. to 18s., Ooregum 21s. to 22s., ditto Preference 21s. to 23s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., Indian Glenrock 3s. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is currently reported in military circles that Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., at present commanding the Lower Burma Division, will succeed Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., in the command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The change is likely to take effect in September next.

It has been recently decided that an officer transferred from one station to another in the ordinary course of military duty, who then succeeds, by virtue of his seniority alone, to the command of the station and thus benefits pecuniarily, must pay his own travelling expenses according to the general rule of the service.

MAJOR R. I. WALLER, [Second in Command of Rattray's Sikhs, now on six months' leave in England, is retiring from the service. Deputy Surgeon-General J. Henderson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been allowed to retire from the 1st July on an ordinary pension of £700 per annum and an additional pension of £100.

It has now appeared in print that the reason that Captain H. B. Urmston was unarmed in the affair in which he lost his life was that he was awaiting the assembly of a court-martial. The cause of his being placed under arrest was the writing of an indignant letter to a certain commanding officer, couched in admittedly intemperate terms. As a soldier he had committed an offence against discipline. The cruelly long delay of seventy days under arrest, however, brought on mental depression, which caused the authorities to release him from arrest. Hence his freedom to accompany Major Battye on his fatal march. However great an offence, from a military point of view, may be intemperate language addressed to a superior officer, no one will venture to deny that Captain H. B. Urmston was a gallant soldier and true Christian, in his death as in his life.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, having had under consideration the circumstances connected with recent accidents on rifle ranges, observes that these unfortunate occurrences are, in the majority of cases, clearly attributable to a disregard of the regulations for the conduct of target practice. His Excellency, therefore, desires to impress upon commanding officers the necessity, not only of insisting that all under their command are acquainted with the regulations, but of ascertaining that the chain of responsibility in connection with range duties is fully maintained throughout. Ignorance of published orders cannot be accepted as an excuse for their non-observance, and the Commander-in-Chief will hold commanding officers immediately responsible that the regulations for the conduct of target practice are strictly adhered to in the corps under their command.

COLONEL W. BAX has been appointed an Adjutant-General on the establishment provisionally.

LIEUT.-COL. H. COURT has been permitted to retire.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. HAMILTON, Deputy-Surgeon General J. H. Thornton, and Major-General T. P. Smith have been admitted to Government service pension.

LIEUTENANT A. ROUCH, R.E., has been appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer in the Punjab.

WITHOUT the special order of the Government of India no officer who is in receipt of furlough on leave allowance may take service under any other employer in India; and no officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave, or obtain leave allowance from the Government of India unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. M. MEACHAM, of the 16th (Lucknow) Regiment, whose sudden death was recently announced, was only forty-five years of age. The deceased officer was a well-known athlete, and had the reputation of being one of the most powerful men in the army. A strange fatality seems to be steadily at work against the officers of the 16th, for since its formation not one of them had risen to command it. During the last eight years three Seconds in Command have died.

INSTANCES having occurred during the last troop-season of drafts from India arriving in England without sufficient clothing, the Commander-in-Chief has enjoined in General Orders on all officers concerned the necessity for taking every precaution against men proceeding to England, as invalids or otherwise, leaving the port of embarkation without being in possession of complete kits. Steps are also directed to be taken to prevent soldiers from disposing of any articles of clothing *en route* to the port of embarkation before they have been replaced by the issue of similar articles; and officers in charge of drafts are to be held responsible for the completeness of soldiers' kits, and are required to bring to notice any deficiencies which may occur during the journey to the port of embarkation.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

DESTITUTE WIDOWS AND DAUGHTERS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit us to make known through your columns that it is purposed, as soon as £2,000 shall have been specially contributed, to open a Home in connection with the Royal Military Benevolent Fund.

As is doubtless known to the majority of your readers, this Fund—instituted in 1875—grants annuities, up to £40 each, to distressed ladies, being (exclusively) Widows or Daughters of Officers of the Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines. To show the need that exists for its operations, it may be mentioned that for every two pensions awarded there are between sixty and seventy applicants.

These ladies are all the relatives of officers whose services had been long and meritorious, and in many instances of a highly distinguished nature; they are all in circumstances of great need, and many are absolutely destitute.

This statement may surprise those who share in a very general impression to the effect that every officer's widow is entitled to a Government pension: this opinion is, however, utterly erroneous, as there are several circumstances which preclude any pension being granted even although the deceased officer may have died on service; while in no case (except in extreme youth and under certain conditions) has the daughter any claim whatever upon the Government.

It should be at the same time remembered that an officer's pay is far too small to allow of his making adequate provision either for widow or children.

Owing to these circumstances the applications received by us are pitiable in the extreme, and it has therefore been decided to institute a Branch, to take the form of a Home for such of the applicants as (by reason either of advanced age, friendless condition, or other causes) are even more to be compassionated than others on the list; it is intended to provide these ladies with every necessary requirement, and it is hoped that the Home will be all that the word implies in its truest and best sense.

Contributions either for the Home or for the Fund (kindly specified accordingly) are received by Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Ransom, Bouverie and Co., bankers, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; by Messrs. Cox and Co., army agents, 17, Charing Cross, S.W., and by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Ellis-Williams, 40, Bedford-square, W.C.

Trusting that this appeal may elicit the sympathy and help of your readers,

We are, sir, yours faithfully,
 NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
 C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, General, } Vice Patrons.
 T. SWINNERTON DYER,
 T. MUNRO, } Members of Committee.
 E. L. ELLIS-WILLIAMS, }

ATTACK ON AN ENGLISH OFFICIAL.—The following particulars of a murderous attack on Mr. Sweeting of the Salt Department, Bhakkar district, Dera Ismail Khan, are reported:—"Mr. Sweeting was out in Camp at Kanjan, some twenty-six miles from Bhakkar, on the 19th ult. At about one A.M. on the morning of the 20th, whilst asleep outside the rest-house at Kanjan, he was violently struck on his head over the right temple, but, as it providentially happened, he had his hands over his head protecting his face from the moonbeams, and the force of the blow, which is supposed to have been from a 'lathi,' or heavy stick, was broken. The wounds he received were two on the head within half an inch of the temple, two on the back of his left hand, and one on his right thumb, the nail of which was almost knocked off. On being struck he jumped up, crying out in pain, called to his orderly peon, and fell back again, not having seen anything of his assailant; in fact, he was unaware that an attempt had been made on his life, but supposed he had either been struck by lightning, or that a stone had accidentally hit him, having been thrown by some mischievous persons. There were four persons sleeping some 36 feet distant, they being his orderly peon, riding camel man, and two villagers, one of whom was chaukidar of the rest-house. All but the camel man came to his assistance when they heard him call, and did all they could to help staunch the flow of blood from wounds on the head. Search was also made to see if anyone was lurking about, but without success. The suspicion of the perpetrator of this dastardly deed has fallen upon one of Mr. Sweeting's servant's, who has been with him on and off for nearly six years, and was looked upon, as far as Native servants go, as a faithful and trustworthy man. He has been arrested."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The woes of the agriculturists, cynically set aside, so far as remedial measures are concerned, by the very men who, at general elections, are the most profuse of promises to the wretched farm-labourer, are the subject of a well-reasoned paper by Mr. H. R. Farquharson, the Conservative member for Dorset, which occupies, and deservedly occupies, a considerable space in the present issue of the *National*. Mr. Farquharson shows his entire mastery of the matter which he has undertaken to treat; and wisely reminds us of the losses to the Conservative Party in the elections of 1885, which were directly traceable to the fact that the starving farm-labourer clutched, with the energy of despair, at the phantom of "cheap bread" held out to him by the (so-called) Free-traders. Forgetful of the fact that bread cannot really be cheapened to him by a policy which, while making it nominally cheap, deprives him of the means of purchasing it, the peasant was easily deceived by promises which cost their utterers nothing, but which were destined to bring in a magnificent harvest at the county polling-booths. Mr. Farquharson rightly points out that the present Government cannot, at the risk of political ruin, court a second defeat by allowing "agricultural depression to proceed unchecked." At the same time he is not unmindful (p. 771) of the tremendous opposition which any proposal to "extend State aid to agriculture, and artificially raise the price of agricultural products in order to save the farm-labourers from extinction," would inevitably encounter. The paper well merits a more careful perusal than that which too often, falls to the lot of an article inevitably dealing with "facts and figures."

Scarcely less lamentation is heard about the diminution of our trade from want of "technical education" than about the depression of agriculture from want of reasonable Protection. The latter complaint is well founded; but Sir J. Crichton Browne's article on "Handcraft" (p. 837) seems in a great measure to dispose of the former. The writer points out that our workmen can well hold their own, and that we have, in part, to thank the wide diffusion of machinery made by ourselves for the active rivalry of foreign manufacturers.

It is impossible to take up any Review without finding in it some article relating to Irish matters; but it is not a daily occurrence to peruse one so sensible as Mr. St. Loe Strachey's Paper on the Irish Viceroyalty. That Viceroyalty is, so long as it be maintained, a tacit recognition of the existence of a (purely fictitious) separate nationality; and we thoroughly agree in opinion with the writer that its abolition is most desirable. Nor should it escape notice that the Separatists, however they may abuse "Dublin Castle," have invariably voted against the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy, notwithstanding the fact that the second reading of a Bill abolishing it was carried in the Commons in 1850 by a majority of 225. Well was it remarked by no less acute an observer than Archbishop Whately, "No friend of the Union . . . can wish to retain this office. The abolition of this phantom of independence is the first step towards the consolidation of the two countries."

Whatever Professor Goldwin Smith writes deserves attention; and he has, in an article which few but himself could have penned, justified the non-acceptance, by the British Government, of the "Invitation to Celebrate the French Revolution" of 1789 by a masterly comparison of the state of France at the latter end of the eighteenth century with that actually existing among us at the present time. That the scum of humanity should rise to the top in a French revolution *va sans dire*; nor can any truer reason be assigned for the indiscriminate murders than that given by a Frenchman, "We were a pack of cowards" (p. 786), each afraid (as is bound to be the case in a nation so corrupt as is the French) to trust one another. A subject, less alien to the French convulsion than it may at first sight appear to be, is treated by Mr. H. G. Keene in his paper on "The Disorder of the Age," in which the writer vigorously assails the contented, or rather otiose, pessimism, and moral lassitude, of our modern schools of thought. Can it be that some tremendous crash is needed to bring us, also, back to that true insight into "things as they are" which underlies all healthy thought and all healthy action?

All classical scholars, and many to whom Homer is but a name, will read with great pleasure Mr. Bent's most interesting parallel between the life of the Greeks as depicted in the most truly human of uninspired poems, and that of their degenerate successors of the present day. Customs are all but unchanged; saints have, as in Spain, supplanted the ancient deities in name only.

Pity that the very remarkable "Stuart Papers," now given to the world by Mr. F. R. V. Radcliffe, have not sooner seen

* "The National Review." August, 1888. London. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

the light. They would, so far as they go, have been most useful to historiographers. Still more is it to be regretted that the larger portion of an invaluable collection, preserved intact until 1849, should then have been committed to the flames, because "they could now do no good to the family."

With many of the Rev. John Hudson's criticisms on "Church Hymns" it is impossible not to agree, but he has left unnoticed an anti-climax in a well-known hymn, which has always struck us as supreme in its bathos. The Saviour is, rightly enough, assured that "the whole realm of Nature" would be "an offering far too small" to indicate a sinner's sense of His redeeming love, but it is not obscurely hinted that an infinitesimal portion of that "realm," "my life, my soul, my all," is very well fitted to take its place. "The part greater than the whole" with a vengeance!

ORIENT AND OCCIDENT.*

A journey from Lahore to Liverpool, *via* the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Japan, and thence across the American Continent to New York, may well be supposed to serve the author with many a chance of agreeable chit-chat; and it is no undue compliment to General Reveley Mitford to assert that he has made the most of his opportunities. The volume teems with interesting accounts of the various places visited, the information being sufficiently minute to answer the purposes of a general reader, wearisome details being left for those who desire to write a work of historical research and archæological learning. What is told, too, is accurate, so far as we are able to form an opinion, a criticism to which, however, one exception must be made—to wit, Husan and Husain were grandsons, not sons, of the Prophet, as asserted at page 11 of the text, their father having been Ali the "Lion of God" of Sarasenic fame.

From amongst the endless variety of facts and fictions which are collected together in this volume it would be easy to make quotations without ceasing; the difficulty is the *embarrass des richesses*, and we can only pretend to glance at a few somewhat notable matters. Every nation has its own peculiar characteristics. In China "every man, woman, and child carries a fan, from the tottering grandsire or hobbling, ghoul-like grandam to the grotesque, toddling infant; from the Emperor in his gorgeous palace to the beggar in the gutter, every class and every age uses the fan." In Japan women are bedaubed and made beautiful for ever in the public highway; and further, when they take unto themselves a husband they blacken their teeth; and Americans use a spittoon to an extent that is incredibly sickening. Fancy, as we ourselves saw the other day, a Bishop driving in his carriage, and expectorating as he rattled along the crowded streets of our most fashionable quarters! Chinamen—ay, and women too—will sell their very clothes off their backs to enable them to indulge in their characteristic love of gambling. Japanese are celebrated for the excellence of their jugglery, while our American cousins are noted for the peculiarity of their drinks and the arrogance of their language. You must partake of a "resurrection nip" or a "Presidential straight swizzle," a "doctor," or a "dream of eternal happiness reviver," so that you may realise the "greatness of our country." Such is the style of Yankee Doodle in his own land.

Lovers of scenery will find in General Mitford's account of his travels, no lack of novelty, and assuredly no absence of grandeur. Alike in Japan, as in California and America, Nature seems to have revelled in the most gorgeous, the wildest, and the most picturesque of garbs. Trees are huge, precipices are dazzling in height, mountains are colossal, waterfalls are bewildering; and the wanderer returns to the home of his birth with mind enlarged, and insular prejudices removed by the sight of the glories and wonders of Creation. Is it forbidden to envy one's neighbour's experiences? If not we should be tempted to select our warrior-author, for he has visited many lands and witnessed not a few glorious scenes, and the results are portrayed with clearness, and described with vigour.

TURKEY.†

Everyone is familiar with the "sick man" of Eastern politics, but it is only a comparative few who could give particulars as to the history of Turkey. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has, therefore, done good service in stepping into the breach, and affording the public a most admirable epitome of the annals of the Ottoman Empire; and it may be said with truth that of the valuable series of volumes comprised under the head of the "Story of the Nations," not one has as yet surpassed this very concise and clever summary of many hundreds of years of greatness and power.

The vitality of the sick man is proverbial. He has been ailing for upwards of three centuries; at times death was im-

minent, and dissolution scarcely avoidable. But still the pulse is beating; still Turkey lives to the discomfiture of the Colossus of the North, who seeks to grasp her possessions and sit on the throne of power in the proudest situation in the habitable globe. Whence comes this extraordinary recuperative faculty? The question is not easy to answer. In the early stages of the Ottoman dominion the cause is clear and unmistakable. Their organisation was incomparable; their administration of justice, if severe, yet pure and rapid. Rulers were sagacious and progressive in their views; and, lastly, the people were brave as lions, fearless as the classical heroes of antiquity. Such a combination of advantages, it may well be supposed, served to place the world at the feet of a race who knew how to conquer, and were alive to their duties when the sword was placed in the scabbard and the scales of justice took the place of the scimitar. But what is to be said in regard to the Turkish history of the last two centuries? Why is the death-knell of the Ottoman Empire always shaking and never sounding? Why is the dominion doomed and still continuing? Why are the vultures congregated, and yet the carcase is still a living being? We confess that we are powerless to answer the question, and we have not succeeded in tracing in the work under review the cause of these marvels of the political world. One fact, and one alone, seems to furnish a fairly reasonable solution of the problem. Turkey fills a rôle in the comity of nations which could not be discharged by any of her numerous rivals. Who could hold Constantinople with the assent of Europe at large? Ay! who, indeed? Till this point is satisfactorily settled Turkey may, perchance, continue to live a precarious and haply prolonged existence. Sick, she is not dead; decaying, she is not effete. And who can foresee the part she is yet destined to play in the unknown future?

THE STOCKBROKERS HANDBOOK.

Mr. Kennedy's valuable little manual, "The Stockbroker's Handbook"—one of the well-known "Wilson Series"—is chiefly designed for the use of brokers and their clerks; but their clients may pick up not a few hints which are likely to prove serviceable in these days of limited companies, and, shall it be said, more limited incomes.

Miss Chreiman, whose admirable lecture on "The Physical Culture of Women" has recently made a considerable stir in the learned world, has, we are glad to observe, published her essay in the form of a pamphlet, issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. Mothers of families, and, indeed, all persons concerned in the education of girls, would do well to ponder on the hints given in this little brochure, which is as cheap (1s.) as it is valuable.

The *Art Journal* for August contains, as usual, a charming *pièce de résistance* in the shape of an etching of Stirling Castle, by J. MacWhirter; but this by no means exhausts the interest of the number, which contains a variety of other illustrations—all good, and some of more than average excellence. We would single out "With the Camera from Lechdale to Oxford" as justifying this criticism.

The *Century Magazine* for August is noteworthy, not only as containing a further contribution to the most excellent series of articles on the Cathedrals of England, but as affording an insight into the remarkable and little known Abbey of La Trappe, in Kentucky, founded in 1804 on the principles inculcated by the French austere, De Rance, more than 250 years ago.

Mr. Bowles has published a pamphlet designed to show that the Declaration of Paris, which during war protects merchandise carried in foreign bottoms, is a source of danger to England, crippling her power, interfering with her rights, and depriving her of the advantages which should naturally fall to her lot as Queen of the Seas. Cordially agreeing with these assumptions, we gladly call attention to a thoughtful essay on a subject pregnant with the deepest importance to Great Britain as the foremost naval nation in the world.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Military Memoirs," by J. A. O'Shea (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Decisive Battles of India," by Col. G. P. Malleson, C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Greville Memoirs," Vol. VIII. (Longmans and Co.).

THE PESHAWUR COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"If Colonel Waterfield takes leave this summer, as last spring he certainly intended to do, the arrangement is that Colonel Ommanney will take his place at Peshawur. It is not, however, by any means certain now, in view of recent events on the Agor border, that Colonel Waterfield will take leave."

* "Orient and Occident." By Major-General R. C. W. Reveley Mitford. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Turkey," by Stanley Lane-Poole. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

* "The Stockbroker's Handbook." By E. E. Kennedy. (Effingham Wilson and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1888.

THE STATE OF BURMA.

The news received from India this week, both by telegrams and overland mails, goes to show that matters are still in a very critical condition in Burma, Lower Burma appearing in the disorderly reports as well as the Upper Province, from which both telegrams and letters tell of continued dacoity and acts of violence. Notwithstanding the number of Upper Burmans we have executed in order to preserve the peace and give rest of mind and body to those who desire to be loyal to British rule, tranquillity to the country is apparently as far off as ever. Dacoity continues to flourish in spite of all efforts to put it down. We made from the first a mistake in thinking that this would be an easy task, forgetful of the fact that dacoity was generally considered to be no disgrace, but rather as a meritorious method of exercising high-spirited young men in village warfare. Dacoity was as natural to the average Upper Burman as faction fighting in the olden days to an ordinary Irishman. We were sanguine, however, of improving the Burman raider and cultivating him in the arts of peace. We have, however, hitherto failed, and it is not pleasant to learn that when the last mail left Rangoon dacoity was as rife as ever, and that there is no sign that we have yet reached the beginning of the end in crushing it out.

The local Press states some of the difficulties which we have put in our own way. One is stated to have been Sir Charles Crosthwaite's sweeping order for a general disarmament of the population. It is pointed out that although there was always the double danger that every weapon left in the hand of a Burman villager might be used either for the purposes of dacoity by the possessor of it himself, or by his yielding it up to the first dacoit that demanded it from him, yet at the same time in districts where our police and military organisation were manifestly insufficient it was a grave error to deprive the villagers of their only means of defending their lives and property. But this is not all. It is asserted that this disarmament has made no appreciable diminution in the number of weapons awaiting for dacoity purposes, for weapons of all kinds are coming in across the frontiers, especially from Siam.

A greater difficulty, however, has been in the inefficient

organisation of the Upper Burma Police force itself. In the military part of the force the men are said to be an *omnium gatherum* of all races and characters, under too many bad Native officers and too few good English ones. The civil police are, we are told, in even a more unsatisfactory condition—not being looked after at all. An Indian contemporary, which calls serious attention to this state of things, summarises the situation thus:—

From what we have written it must be abundantly clear to everyone that drastic reform is called for in our methods of administering Upper Burma. It is not too much to say that, unless a firm hand be promptly applied towards remedying the existing state of matters, Burma will become a serious drag on India. The gravity of the outlook may be understood from the recent outbreaks, not merely in old centres of disturbance, but in quite new ground, in Arrakan and in Tavoy (on the coast, and the two extremes, west and east of Burma), in the Chin country, and in the Pagyi district. In consequence of these disorders, military expeditions have been sent, merely to return, for nothing can be done in such a country by military during the rains. In a country like Burma it seems an absolute necessity to secure the co-operation of the orderly classes, and to have a well organised Native police, composed of Burmans, Karens, Shans, &c. as an auxiliary to the Indian military police. But to give this Native police anything like a fair chance, they should surely be clothed, armed, and officered like other similar bodies of men. It is palpably absurd to expect Burman police in twenties armed with old flints (if armed at all), and not officered and not in defensible positions, to stand and fight, when we find it necessary to put Punjabees or Goorkhas into strongly defensible positions, and in bodies of not less than forty. Moreover, it is a manifest impossibility to do anything with Burman or Karen or Shan police unless they have a sufficiency of the right sort of European officers. Yet another flaw in the present arrangements is that, owing largely to the defects in the working of the police, civil officers are overworked, and are constantly breaking down. The frequent changes of district officers does an infinite amount of harm, and everything should be done to avoid this. No unimportant factor, too, in pacifying the country will be the opening up of communications, thereby developing trade, giving the people work in tracts where there is scarcity, and inducing immigration, so much wanted in many districts. But the grave facts we have placed before our readers will show that a radical change in our methods of police administration will be absolutely necessary before any really permanent results can be effected.

This is a grave enough state of affairs, and it will be seen that the *Rangoon* correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram which we publish to-day, makes similar complaints.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 7.)

- Cox, Mr. S., assistant examiner of accounts, 1st grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the examiner of accounts, N.W. Railway.
- POTTER, Mr. C. D., surveyor, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.
- SMITH, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent, Class VI., 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from June 8.
- STRACHEY, Mr. A., reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces, has been granted leave of absence for four months.
- BANERJI, Mr. D., barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces, during the absence of Mr. A. Strachey.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India:—

CRETIN, Surgeon E., M.B.

WALSH, Surgeon J. H. T.

ADIE, Surgeon J. R., M.B.

ALCOCK—The services of Surgeon A. W. Alcock, M.B., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

HAMILTON—The services of Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

FERRIER—The services of the Rev. A. Ferrier, chaplain of the Church of Scotland, attached to the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, for employment as officiating chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad.

FORD, Rev. G. A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 9th ult. Mr. Ford's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MILITARY.

CAROLL, Surgeon E. R. W. C., Indian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, to be medical officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Surgeon-Major W. F. Murray, M.B., who vacates that appointment.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

MACNABB, Lieut. D. J. C., Highland L.I., assistant commissioner, Burma, March 9, 1886.

BEVILLE, Lieut. C. H., Worcester Regiment, officiating wing officer, 18th Bengal Infantry, Dec. 1, 1886.

FRASER, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain F., Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, from May 26.

HALLETT, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. H., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, July 4.

OSBORN—The name of Colonel W. Osborn, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Colonel W. H. G. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on May 13.

CLEBURNE, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted special leave for two years, from June 16.

FURLONGS.

BIRCH, Surgeon-Major E. A., surgeon-superintendent, Presidency General Hospital (m.c.), for one year.

PHILLIPS, Colonel A. N., Infantry, cantonment magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough in and out of India (m.c.), for two years, from April 25, 1887.

ROGERS, Lieut. G. E., King's Own Scottish Borderers, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.).

VESSEY, Lieut. H. C., Lincolnshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m.c.) for six months; pension service, 3rd year, commenced Nov. 25, 1887.

MARSHALL, Major G. F. L., R.E., is appointed superintending engineer and secretary in the P.W. Department to the combined administrations of Rajpootana and Central India.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, June 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CHALMERS, Major E. W., 2nd in command, sub pro tem., 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd in command, vice Hay, deceased, dated Feb. 9.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, vice Pirie, appointed to the 18th Bengal Lancers.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, 18th Bengal Lancers, vice Nixon, seconded for appointment as garrison instructor, dated April 15.

PIRIE, Lieut. C. P. W., squadron officer and adjutant 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., from date of joining 18th Bengal Lancers, vice Eardley-Wilmot.

SWANSTON, Lieut. C. O., supernumerary on the establishment, Corps or Guides, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, from date of joining, 18th Bengal Lancers, vice Barnes, appointed to 6th Bengal Cavalry.

BROCKMAN, Lieut. P. W. D., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Bengal L.I., dated June 12.

WIDDICOMBE, Lieut. G. T., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 10.

PALIN, Lieut. P. C., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 14th Sikhs, dated June 15.

KINGSTON, Lieut. F. A., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 10.

RICKETTS, Lieut. H. C., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 28th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated June 9.

THOROLD, Surgeon W. G., 31st Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major A. McM. Paterson, granted leave out of India.

KENNION, Second Lieutenant R. L., King's Own Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 4th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated June 9.

FURLONGS.

LARPERT—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major Sir G. A. de H., Bart., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, is extended to Nov. 1.

SCOTT—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain E. R. Scott, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is extended to Oct. 28.

SHEPHERD, Major C. H., 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, leave to England for three months, on urgent private affairs.

(July 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. L., officiating squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating wing officer 23rd Pioneers.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Reid, appointed adjutant, Perak Sikhs, dated April 1.

BIRCH, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Fort William to Umballa, for general duty.

BELEY, Captain C. H. H., D.S.O., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, is appointed to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, vice Michell, vacated, dated June 1.

MICHELL, Captain St. J. F., 1st Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Oudh division, from June 1.

WATSON, Major R. K., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 11.)

PLACE, Mr. G. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F. Stevens.

KNYNETT, Colonel W. L. N., deputy inspector-general of police, is appointed to act as inspector-general of police during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. C. Veasey.

WARD, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to Sasseram in Shahabad.

COWIE, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Palamow in Lohardugga.

STEWART, Mr. W., officiating superintendent of police, Jessore, is transferred to Bhaugulpore.

DYSON, Mr. C. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Jessore.

LIVINGSTONE, Mr. W. B., officiating principal, Rajshahye College, will continue to act in that appointment, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. C. W. R. Tepper.

CROMBIE—The services of Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, civil surgeon of Dacca, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

FURLONGS.

ADEN, Mr. D. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Puri, is allowed leave for three months.

STEVENS, Mr. J. F., district and sessions judge, Gya, is allowed leave for three months.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., inspector-general of police, is allowed furlough for one year, from the 17th inst.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Julpigori, is allowed leave for three months.

TEPPER, Mr. C. W. R., principal, Rajshahye College, is allowed furlough on medical certificate, for one year.

PRICE, Surgeon-Major G., principal assistant to the opium agent, Behar, is allowed leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 5.)

BISHOP, Mr. J. M. M., assistant district superintendent of police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of that district during the absence of Mr. H. W. Jackson.

FURLONGS.

ARMSTRONG, Rev. W. F., chaplain of Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

GEE, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Simla district.

JACKSON, Mr. H. W., district superintendent of police, Delhi, has obtained three months' privilege leave.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 7.)

WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., officiating joint magistrate, is transferred from Muzaffarnagar to Saharanpur.

FREYER—The services of Surgeon-Major P. J. Freyer, M.D., civil surgeon of Moradabad, are temporarily placed at the disposal of H.H. the Nawab of Rampur.

HAMER, Lieut. C. F., Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for two years.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, June 30.)

JOHANNES, Mr. T., myook, is transferred from Mingin to the charge of the Kume township, Kyaukse district, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. A. E. Rawlings, vice Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, assistant commissioner, relieved.

FACIEU, Mr. E. de, extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sagu to the charge of the Magwe sub-division, Minbu district, vice Mr. R. Wall.

WALL, Mr. C., myook, is transferred from Magwe to Sagu, Minbu district, vice Mr. E. de Facieu.

VILLA, Mr. J. E. G., registrar of the court of the recorder of Rangoon and official assignee, is granted three months' privilege leave.

LAW, Mr. W. O., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as official assignee during the absence of Mr. Villa.

PRESTON, Mr. C., is appointed to act as registrar during the absence of Mr. Villa, in addition to his own duties.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 10.)

HUDLESTON, Mr. R. H., Police Department, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for one year and 26 days.

SIMPSON, Mr. S. D., assistant superintendent of police, 3rd grade, North Arcot District, and acting deputy commissioner of police, Madras City, to be, sub pro tem. deputy of police, Madras City, vice Lieut.-Colonel D. Heming, appointed sub pro tem. to special duty with the Government of Madras.

MULLALY, Mr. F. S., assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool District, and acting assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot district, to be assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot District, vice Mr. S. D. Simpson, appointed sub pro tem. deputy commissioner of police, Madras City.

HOSKINS, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., superintendent of police, Godavari district, to be superintendent of police, Nellore district.

SULLIVAN, Mr. W. J. A., superintendent of police, Nellore district, to be superintendent of police, Godavari district.

MILITARY.

The Medical Fund Annuities, July, 1888, are granted as follows :—

HENDERSON, Retired Deputy Surgeon-General J., M.D., large annuity, from July 1.

KELLY, Retired Brigade-Surgeon W. P., M.B., large annuity, from July 1.

BUSTEED, Retired Brigade-Surgeon W. J., M.D., large annuity, from July 1, made up of his own small annuity and that liberated by Brigade-Surgeon W. P. Kelly, M.B.

FRANKLYN, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Jan. 9.

SIBTHORPE, Brig.-Surgeon C., Indian Medical Service, surgeon-general, Hospital, and professor of surgery, Medical College, Madras (p.a.), has leave for one year and 152 days.

MALET—The leave for four months on private affairs granted to Capt. J. W. Malet, Northumberland Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., commanding H.S. Force, has, under the orders of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, been commuted into six months' leave on medical certificate.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel G. A., is promoted to be colonel, dated July 16.

HATEMAD, Major F. L., is promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, dated July 10.

PARROTT, Captain B. A. E., is promoted to be major, dated July 8.

PRYCE, Captain D. D., is promoted to be major, dated July 8.

OxLEY, Lieut.-Colonel C., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from July 24, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £500 per annum.

BROOKE—The services of Lieut. R. G. Brooke, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 6.)

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

CLUBLEY, Colonel J. K., Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Infantry, to the officiating command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the absence, on leave, of Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., dated June 1.

FURLONGS.

SMITH, Lieut. J. H., wing officer and quartermaster 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, in extension of the leave granted him, on medical certificate.

McEvoy, Surgeon W. G., from April 24 to date of retirement from the service, on medical certificate.

THE *North-West Provinces Gazette* of the 7th July acknowledges a donation of Rs. 8,000 from Raja Ram Sing of Rampura, Jalaun district, towards the construction of a school at Orai.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 12.)

GILBERT—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. Gilbert, J.P., to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, vice Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., deceased.

MILITARY.

COLSON, Surg.-Major E., civil surgeon, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs.

BROOKE, Lieutenant R. G., 7th Hussars, to be an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H.E. the Governor.

The following provisional appointment is made, from July 5 :— PARKER-JERVIS, Major C. E., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Major H. E. P. Thomas, whose tenure of the appointment expired on the 4th inst.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, July 13.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BAYNES, Lieutenant C. E., R.A., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 1st Bombay Lancers, on probation, dated July 6.

PILLEAU, Captain A. L., officiating squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be squadron officer.

POLLARD, Lieutenant J. H., officiating squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

GRIFFITH, Surgeon T. H., 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. C. Kiernander.

WALLER, Lieut. F. C. L., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated July 4.

BELL, Captain A. W. C., wing officer 28th Pioneers, to be wing commanders 26th Bombay Infantry, vice Major J. R. Watson, transferred to general duty.

WATSON, Major J. R., 26th Bombay Infantry, is placed on general duty, Malegaum.

WAPSHARE, Captain A., S.C., wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry for duty as wing officer.

FURLONGS.

PEASE, Lieut. H. R., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

WILSON, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Durham Light Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate.

ALLAN, Brigade-Surgeon A., for six months, on private affairs.

BRIDGES, Surgeon-Major W. P., for four months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. J. Meade, S.C.; Major T. Gracey, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. W. S. Hawks, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. F. S. Alban, S.C.; Surg.-Major E. Colson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. C. Elliot, Surg. J. Crofts (Cov.), P. W. Lenchau,

H. W. Smith.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. F. Stevens, S.C., two months; Colonel T. Lance, S.C., 175 days; Surg.-Major J. Reid, ninety-one days; Capt. T. D. Welchman, S.C., six months; Lieut. W. C. Knight, S.C., ninety-two days; Major C. E. Gubbins, S.C., four months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., six months; Major T. M. Jenkins, S.C., three months; Colonel C. McInroy, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major W. C. Kiernander, till Dec. 15.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. J. Scobie, three months' extraordinary leave; R. D. Speeding (Cov.), one day's furlough, and return; C. Thomson, four months; G. L. Smith (Cov.), twelve months; W. R. J. Brereton, four days' furlough, and return; A. Hicks, eighteen months' extraordinary leave; C. M. Seagrims, six months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—H. H. O'Connell, one month's furlough.

Bombay Estab.—W. F. Sinclair (Cov.), four months' s.c.; G. Druitt (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.; C. M. McIver, four months' furlough; G. F. M. Grant (Cov.), one month's furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. N. Webb, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Quin, Inf.; Capt. W. J. B. Bird, S.C.; Capt. W. Pitt, R.E.; Lieut. H. Bower, S.C.; Lieut. M. L. Shipley, S.C.; Surg.-Major J. Young, M.B.; Major A. W. Jamieson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Hunter, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Smith (Cov.), T. A. Robertson (Cov.), W. H. Wright, R. Knyvett, R. H. Macleod (Cov.), W. Maude (Cov.), F. F. Collingwood.

Bombay Estab.—E. H. Aitken, J. Kingsmill, H. E. Haddon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—July 28, at The Stroud, Haslemere, Surrey, the wife of Captain George L. Atkinson, Royal Navy, of a son.
BUSHE—July 28, at Leelands, Walmer, Kent, the wife of Captain Charles Percy Bushe, R.N., of a daughter.
DARBY—July 27, at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, the wife of Captain Darby, R.A., A.D.C., of a son.
FRANCIS—Aug. 2, at The Priory, Bodmin, the wife of Captain Wolstan Francis, D.C.L. Infantry, of a son.
JOHNSTONE—Aug. 4, at 1, New Quay, Clonmel, the wife of F. B. Johnstone, Lieut. Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
KING—July 19, at Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. Cooper, King, of a son.
KING—July 27, at 12, Cromwellhouses, Nightingale-road, Southsea, the wife of E. J. King, of Calcutta, of a daughter.
THOMAS—July 29, at 16, St. Peter's-street, Winchester, the wife of Surgeon G. Harley Thomas, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.
WARREN—July 27, at the Vicarage, Soham, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Phillip D. Warren, Ceylon Survey Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN-BREMER—July 30, at Holy Trinity Church, Tulse-hill, James Beaumont Buchanan, A.M.I.C.E., M.R.A.S., of Hyderabad, Deccan, to Emilie Florence, daughter of J. Frederick Bremer, of Tulse hill and Mark-lace.
FRENCH-COLLINS—Aug. 2, at Christ Church, Ware, by the Rev. Percy H. Collins, Rector of High Halden, and brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. Oates, vicar of the parish, John Wyman French, of Amwell Ware, to Caroline Susanna, daughter of the late Edward Collins, Esq., of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry.
HALL-JONES—Aug. 1, at St. Michael's Church, Handsworth, J. Cecil Percy Hall, fifth son of the late Major-General Hall, Bengal Army, to Alice May, third daughter of Alfred Jones, Handsworth.
HUGHES-LIGHTFOOT—Aug. 2, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Captain A. L. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of A. W. Hughes, Esq., Retired Bombay U.C.S., to Frances Amy, daughter of the late W. M. Lightfoot, Esq., of Edgbaston.
KAYS-COLVIN—Aug. 1, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. Bishop Tufnell, Canon of Chichester, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Moore, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington, and the Rev. Simon Fraser, uncle of the bride, Horace Francis Kays, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, son of the late Martin J. Kays, Indian Army, of 66, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, to Emily, youngest daughter of Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces, India.
SIMPSON-SAUNDERS—July 24, at the parish church, Whitby, the Rev. Edward James Douglas Simpson, M.A., Vicar of Carlton Miniott, and of Sand Hutton, only son of the late Colonel Edward James Simpson, H.E.I.C.S., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Charles Saunders, Esq., of Airy Hill, Whitby, Yorkshire.
TURNBULL-MARTIN—July 26, at Hove parish church, Brighton, Rivers Montagu, son of George Dundas Turnbull, late Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel, eldest daughter of Simon Nicholson Simon, also late Bengal Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Sir J. Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S.

DEATHS.

BRIND—Aug. 3, after a short illness, General Sir James Brind, R.A., G.C.B., aged 80.
CAMERON—July 27, at Dunain House, Inverness, very suddenly, Arthur Wellington Cameron, late Colonel 92nd Gordon Highlanders, youngest son of the Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., K.C.H., Rifle Brigade, of Inverailort.
DAVIDSON—July 8, at Horsham, Guy Philip Osborne, the infant son of A. Davidson, Executive Engineer, Nasik, and Constance, his wife.
LITTLE—Aug. 3, at Upton House, Tetbury, Elizabeth, the wife of General Sir Archibald Little, K.C.B., aged 64.
SINCLAIR—Aug. 3, at 1, Shakespeare-terrace, Old Trafford, Manchester, the wife of James Sinclair, Esq., of Bearwell, Ceylon.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BRETHERTON—June 29, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieut. G. H. Bretherton, B.S.C., of a daughter.
HALL—July 12, at Colaba Point, Bombay, the wife of C. J. Hall, H.M.'s Mint, of a daughter.

HOLLINGBERRY—July 8, at Aligarh, the wife of A. Hollingbery, Superintendent, N.I. Salt Revenue, of a son.

IMPEY—July 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. H. L. Impey, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARDALL—July 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of Lieut. C. E. Mardall, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.

MONTPENNY—July 3, at Kurseong, the wife of E. St. L. G. Monypenny, Manager, Adulpore Tea Company, Limited, of a daughter.

MULLALLY—July 10, at Madras, the wife of Mr. F. S. Mullally, Madras Police, of a daughter.

RUNDLE—July 6, at Dharmasala, the wife of G. A. Rundle, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

STANFORD—July 27, at Madras, the wife of H. B. Stanford, R.A., of a son. (By telegram.)

TINDALL—July 27, at Karachi, the wife of Captain W. A. Tindall, of H.M.S. Indian Telegraph ship *Patrick Stuart*, of a daughter.

TONNOCHY—June 23, at Upper Burma, the wife of Captain V. C. Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR-LOGAN—July 5, at Trichinopoly, Walter Charles Hunter Blair, Royal Horse Artillery, son of Sir Edward Hunter Blair, Baronet, of Blairquhan, Ayrshire, to Ethel Mary, only daughter of David Logan, Esq., Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway.

HOSKYNs-GORDON—July 26, by special license, at Forrest Creek, Ceylon, Arthur Phelps Hoskyns, younger son of H. W. Hoskyns, Esq., North Perrott Manor, Somerset, to Charlotte Lydia, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel G. Huntly Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps.

NUGENT-HENSLOWE—July 9, at Naini Tal, J. Nugent, B.C.S., to Florence Mary, daughter of F. B. Henslowe, Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

DEATHS.

DELIMA—July 9, at Kurrachee, Mrs. DeLima, the wife of Senior Apothecary D. S. DeLima.

DOIG—July 14, at Malegaon, of cholera, Colonel A. J. Doig, 25th Bombay Infantry, and Cantonment Magistrate, Malegaon.

HENDERSON—June 28, at Upper Burma, Lieut. J. I. Henderson, Adjutant, 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, aged 26.

MEACHAM—July 2, at Agra, Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Meacham, 2nd in command, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment.

RABAN—June 25, at Noakhali, C. Raban, District Superintendent of Police, aged 39.

SPENCER—July 7, at Mogul Serai, C. T. Spencer, M.I.C.E., Assistant-Engineer, East Indian Railway, aged 32.

THEILE—July 7, at Murree, Surgeon H. Theile, M.B., Medical Staff, aged 30.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1888.	Q'town.				
Euphrates	5 Sept.	7 Sept.	16 Sept.	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	4 Oct.
Crocodile...	19 Sept.	—	28 Sept.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	16 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	26 Sept.	28 Sept.	7 Oct.	11 Oct.	13 Oct.	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	10 Oct.	—	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
						1889.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
	1889.	Q'town.				
Serapis* ...	2 Jan.	4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
Euphrates	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmt'l.
	1888.				
Euphrates	14 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
	1889.				
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
	1889.				
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis†	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade
 † The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 27.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the First Lord of the Treasury, in view of the injurious nature of the charges and allegations that had appeared in the Indian Press both against Government and against private individuals and officials of repute in the matter of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company's affairs, whether he would undertake that the discussion on the report should not take place before the evidence taken before the Select Committee had been printed and circulated; and whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take that discussion in the present portion of the Session or in the autumn Session?

Mr. W. H. SMITH: The Select Committee referred to was moved for by one of the hon. members for Northampton, and I have not seen, nor am I aware that the Committee have yet presented, their report. Till the report is before the Government I am unable to say whether it will be necessary to afford an opportunity for its discussion, and I cannot, therefore, give any pledge on the subject—(hear, hear).

JULY 30.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES (INDIAN ARMY).

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India under what retiring rules, citing the number and dates of warrants, orders, or despatches now in force, officers of the Indian Army got retiring allowances; were officers residing in India excluded from the benefit of existing retiring rules; whether the despatch of the Secretary of State (No. 407, of December 8, 1881), which related explicitly by the words of the despatch to "retiring allowances," superseded all those existing retiring rules for officers of the Indian Army, and came into force in July, 1882; whether, and if so on what grounds, the retiring rules laid down in the above-mentioned despatch were limited by the practice of the Indian Government, by an alleged order or "principle," which was in force in 1854, and was applicable to a state of circumstances which did not now exist; whether the despatch of the Secretary of State (No. 407, of December 8, 1881), in Clause 15, stated that every officer of thirty-eight years' service would be entitled to "retiring allowances" of £1,124 17s. 6d. per annum; and whether the Secretary of State would continue to sanction the payment of such allowances to officers resident in India in a reduced currency, while paying officers residing out of India the full amount of such allowance in sterling?

Sir J. GORST: (1) The rates of pensions of officers of the Indian Army are contained in Royal Warrant January 16, 1861; Secretary of State's despatches, No. 159, August 8, 1866; No. 252, August 4, 1881; No. 404, December 8, 1881. (2) No. (3) It came into force on July 1, 1881, and did not supersede existing rules. (4) The Secretary of State does not admit that these rules are limited by the practice of the Government of India. (5) The "colonel's allowance" is not, in the view of the Secretary of State, a retiring allowance. (6) The Secretary of State is not prepared to make any alteration in the rules regarding the rates of colonels' allowances.

AUGUST 3.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JOHNSTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the decision of the Viceroy of India on the Public Service Commissioners' report had been received at the India Office; whether he would state to the House the purport of that decision; and whether any conclusion had been come to as regarded the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and, if so, when any change was likely to come into operation?

Sir J. GORST: No decision has yet been come to by the Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commissioners. Apart from the report, there is no intention of altering the limit of age for candidates.

PIRACY OF BRITISH TRADE MARKS.

Mr. VINCENT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if the attention of the Governor-General in Council had been directed to the extensive frauds committed on British industry by the piracy of the names, labels, and trade marks of British manufacturers well known in the East upon cutlery and other goods imported into India from foreign countries; and what steps had been taken to extend to India the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, and how soon they were likely to come into operation.

Sir J. GORST: The attention of the Government of India

as been several times called to this subject. With reference to the action taken in India, I have nothing to add to the answer given by me on June 7th, except that a despatch in the sense then promised was sent to India on June 28th.

GROG SHOPS IN INDIA.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been directed to the correspondence recently published between the Deputy Commissioner for Darjeeling and the general manager of one of the largest local tea companies, in which great pressure was put upon the latter to open grog shops on his estates with a view "to the protection of the revenue and the enforcement of the law;" whether a very large number of the managers of tea gardens in the Darjeeling district had signed a document protesting against the Government Excise system; and whether the Secretary of State would take any steps to put a stop to the establishment of those grog shops in the public and private bazaars of India.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has no official information on this subject, but he will inquire from the Government of India what action the local Government is taking in the matter.

THE CANTONMENT ACTS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what reply had been received from the Government of India to the despatch of the Secretary of State dated the 17th of May; whether he would lay upon the table of the House the despatch in which the Secretary of State communicated to the Government of India the resolution of the House of the 5th of June last; what was the date of that despatch; and whether any steps had been taken to apprise the Government of India of the erroneous method in which Dr. Barclay and others had taken the averages in connection with the Lock Hospital reports.

Sir J. GORST: (1) None has yet been received. (2) Yes; if the hon. member will move for it. (3) June 14. (4) I regret to say that, through an oversight, this has not yet been formally done; but the Secretary of State will direct it to be done forthwith.

Mr. J. STUART said that on the Indian Budget he would call attention to the delays in the communications between the India Office and the Government of India on the subject.

AUGUST 4.

THE HYDERABAD-DECCAN COMMITTEE REPORT.

Sir H. JAMES: I have to ask permission to make a short statement relating to a matter of public interest, and to the rules of this House. In several newspapers this morning, and especially in the *Times* newspaper, there appears a statement of the contents of the report of the Committee on the Hyderabad-Deccan Mining Company. That report has not been laid upon the table of the House, but still the paragraphs to which I have referred state with some detail what the contents of that report are. As far as I can judge, the writer who communicated the contents of these paragraphs to the newspapers, who is said to be a person connected with a Press Agency, must have obtained a copy—probably the original draft copy of the report—at a stage and time when that report had not approached completion, and indeed had scarcely been considered, and when it was merely a draft report. While I cannot, for a moment, say what that report is or may be likely to be, it is, I think, my duty to say that the statements as to the contents of that report are not only insufficient, but are misleading, fallacious, and in many respects entirely erroneous. I do not think that at this stage I ought to suggest any course that should be taken to meet the evil that is so frequently displayed, as I have not yet had an opportunity of consulting with my colleagues; but I am sure they will share with me the great regret that I feel that such a course should have been taken in regard to the report to which I am referring—(hear, hear). I wish to say as distinctly and as emphatically as I can that the statements connected with the company are false and erroneous, because it happens that the duties of the Committee were to inquire into the affairs of a company, the shares of which have been largely dealt with—speculatively dealt with—and I believe are still being largely dealt with on the Stock Exchange; and it appears to me that if the report remains uncontradicted the result will be—it may be the intentional result—that the credulous and the unwary will suffer, and that those who do not possess those qualities will benefit—(hear, hear).

Mr. T. HEALY asked whether the Government would avail themselves of the Newspaper Law of Libel Bill which was coming down from the Lords to insert provisions that would put a stop to such practices—(hear, hear).

Sir G. CAMPBELL took the earliest opportunity of asking whether in regard to the Official Secrets Bill, the Government would take into consideration the question of dealing not only

with those who stole public information, but with the receivers of that stolen information—(hear, hear).

Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN asked whether offences of this sort were not constantly being committed by *The Times* newspaper, and whether it was not the habit of that journal to get information of this kind which was the result of thefts and forgeries—(hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. JACKSON: It is not possible for me to give a direct answer to the question of the hon. member for Longford, but I at once take the opportunity of saying that these occurrences have been of late so frequent that it will be the bounden duty of the Government to consider what measures should be adopted to put a stop to them—(hear, hear).

AUGUST 6.

TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

Mr. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the treatment of coolies described in a despatch issued at Calcutta on the 5th of May, 1888, from the Secretary of the Indian Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, wherein it was stated that "since the passing of the new Emigration Act in 1882 the mortality in the tea gardens has largely and steadily increased. The death-rate, which followed a downward course from 1878 to 1881, began to rise in 1882, when it was 37·8 per 1,000. In 1883 there was a further rise to 41·3, and in 1884 it rose to 43·2. In 1884 the death-rate among children in tea gardens had risen from 39·7 to 44 per 1,000. While the death-rate increased the birth-rate gradually fell; in 1882 it was 39·7 per 1,000; in 1883 it was 34·3; and in 1884 it further decreased to 32·7 per 1,000; and whether any steps were being taken by the Government of India to see that effect was given to the assurance made in 1883 by Mr. Elliot, then Chief Commissioner of Assam, "that no exertions will be wanting on the part of the civil and medical staff of the Assam Commission to wipe out the blot on the administration of which this terrible mortality is the cause."

Sir J. FERGUSSON, in the absence of Sir J. GORST, said: The memorial of the Indian Association referred to has not been received at the India Office. In November, 1886, the Secretary of State requested the Government of India to watch narrowly the working of the Emigration Act of 1882. In 1886 the rate of mortality sank to 36·8 per 1,000, and in 1886, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, it was only 39·8. The Secretary of State is confident that the Government of India will take due notice of the representations made by the Indian Association, and will not hesitate to enforce, wherever necessary, the adoption of such measures as will lead to the greater health of the labourers in the Assam tea gardens.

H. E. LORD DUFFERIN AND THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTE
—We are very glad to congratulate the promoters of the Poona Native Institute on the rare honour of a medal from the Governor-General of India. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has thought it right to send a silver medal to the Institution before his departure as a mark of appreciation of the good work going on in the city in an unostentatious manner. It is known to the Poona world that this very Institution has already secured the august patronage and goodwill of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and now his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has been pleased to forward to the managing Board of the Institution a silver medal to be awarded to the student of that school who gets the highest number of marks at the ensuing Matriculation Examination. The medal has been manufactured by a firm in Regent-street London.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE famous and long-drawn-out Rukhmabai case has come to a final close before the Court of Appeal. The defendant lady has agreed to pay Rs. 2,000 towards plaintiff's costs, and the latter undertakes to make no attempt to execute the decree of the lower court against her, ordering restitution (or, rather, in this case, institution) of conjugal rights. The matter thus ends with the main question at issue still in doubt, whether a Hindoo lady can be compelled to cohabit with a husband whom she has married in infancy and without responsible consent on her part. Dadajee so far has the law with him; he has its decisions on his side, but as he admits Rukhmabai has no affection for him, he does not press for the penalty of imprisonment against her. That public opinion would have tolerated Rukhmabai's being sent to gaol is impossible. Such a step would, almost for certain, have caused an agitation in and beyond India, which would have resulted in prompt legislation, and cut away the ground from under the feet of the Conservative Hindoos who have backed up the plaintiff all through the proceedings. Thus the settlement of the case is a compromise pure and simple. The law is with Dadajee; a moral victory rests with Rukhmabai.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 28, Charters Towers (s), Bombay; August 4, Amphitrite (s), Bombay; 5, Ganges (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—July 27, City of Dublin (s); 30, Shannon (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—July 28, City of Agra (s), Clyde; August 4, Manora (s), London.
MADRAS.—August 4, Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 28, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; 29, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Verona*, from London, August 8; from Marseilles, August 16.
For Colombo: Mr. M. J. Stevenson.
For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Mr. A. Shewan.
For Gibraltar: Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. G. Newton, Mr. J. S. Lewis, Mr. Campion, Mr. A. and Mrs. Barrend.
For Port Said: Miss Jennings.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, August 10 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, August 20.

For Bombay: Surgeon McKee, Mr. D. Smith. *From Brindisi*: Capt. Haggard, Col. Clements, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Miss Ashpitel, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Gates, Mr. A. F. Paterson.
For Malta: Mr. Warrie, Gen. Wilkie, Mr. C. Turner, Lieut. Haggard, Mr. Haggard and child, Major Barrow, Colonel A. G. Wauchope, Mr. and Mrs. Kilner, Mr. Finch, Major Dickson, Lieut. Vesey, Mr. W. Murphy.
For Brisbane: Miss Marion Richmond.
For Colombo: *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. Fischer.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Ward, Mr. P. J. Downs, Mr. W. Thomas, Mrs. Hermann and infant, Mr. J. P. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Greenburg, Mr. J. C. Spears.
For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son.
For Colombo: Mr. Robeson.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, August 23; from Marseilles, August 30.
For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Captain Warner, Mr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Doran.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, August 23 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 3.

For Bombay: Lieut. H. C. Vesey, Mr. J. S. Gardiner. *From Brindisi*: Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. H. C. Veasey, Mr. J. H. Garston, Mr. A. Rea, Mr. W. S. Attenborough, Mr. M. G. Goldie, Dr. Burgess, Mr. Macgildowny, Mr. F. Harrison.
For Colombo: Mr. Smail, Mr. W. B. Scott, Mr. Stevenson.
For Malta: Capt. Osman, Capt. Crookshank, Capt. Spencer.
For Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. J. Hook.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffrey, Mr. J. C. Walker, Major Egerton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Bamber, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Clay. *From Brindisi*: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay, Major A. G. Begbie, R.E., Mr. Trethewy, Mr. Leusk, Dr. Downie, Mr. Shields, Mr. Macfarland, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Davidson, Mr. A. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Carthy, Col. and Mrs. Guthrie.
For Ismailia: Mr. Birdwood.
For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Glenor.
For Malta: Lieut. J. H. Johnstone.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Sept. 6; from Marseilles, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Mr. E. Norris, R.A., Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, Dr. McLaughlin.
For Port Said: Mrs. Bowie, Miss Newton.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 17.

For Brisbane: Mr. Hocklay.
For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. D. McLarer. *From Brindisi*: Col. B. E. Gowan, Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Guiterel, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb, Mr. R. W. Campion, Dr. Benson, Rev. T. D. Gray, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. F. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr. Nethersole, Col. Maitland. *From Venice*: Rev. G. M. Rae.
For Gibraltar: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Mrs. Newdigate and children, Mrs. Allan.
For Malta: Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child, Colonel and Mrs. Pasley.

For Port Said ; *From Brindisi* : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson.
For Colombo : Mr. F. Carver, Miss Wallis.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 18 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay : Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingley and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Mrs. Marier, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Toozo, Mr. D. G. and Mrs. Cameron, Major W. Hill. *From Brindisi* : Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surgeon-General Roe, Mr. E. Joun, Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Consell.

For Gibraltar : Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth, Sir N. Pringle.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13 ; from Naples, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta : Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children, Mr. F. F. Collingwood. *From Naples* : Mr. H. Bull.

For Madras : Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mr. Aubertin, Mrs. Armstrong, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. Maitland and child, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. Piggott.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20 ; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay : Miss Smith. *From Marseilles* : Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

For Aden : Major Sealy.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (*for Australia direct*) ; from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay : Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford. *From Brindisi* : Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mrs. Todd, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown, Maj. H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Telford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price.

For Colombo : Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta : Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bridport, Miss Thomson.

For Gibraltar : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland, Dr. Walsh.

For Alexandria : Mr. Shakoor and two children, Sulieman Bey, Miss Whately.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27 ; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras : Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearce, Mr. J. Cavendish.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponts, Mr. Sparenbourg.

For Colombo : Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child.

S.s. *Khediye*, from London, Sept. 27 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay : Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mrs. W. K. Porter, Colonel W. E. Chambers, Captain S. King, Mrs. Corse Scott, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spedding. *From Brindisi* : Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Masey, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe.

For Gibraltar : Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Miss Francia.

For Malta : Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare.

S.s. *Paramatta* from London (*for Australia direct*), Oct. 4 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta : Mrs. Baron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Cockburn.

For Gibraltar : Miss Warren, Mrs. C. Wynne, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hoystead and child.

For Brisbane : Mr. A. D. Ramsay. *From Brindisi* : Mr. W. Heath.

For Calcutta : *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 11 ; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay : Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears. *From Marseilles* : Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Col. Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J.

P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. and Mrs. Walker. *From Naples* : Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Larpent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbet. *From Port Said* : Dr. Rustomjee, Nazir Bey.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11 ; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta : Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Beer and three children, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Mr. T. Robertson. *From Naples* : Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon. *From Naples* : Mr. H. F. Wilkinson.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers. *From Brindisi* : Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Mr. Thomson, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Ajohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Lord and Lady Scott Montagu, Miss Scott Montagu, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton.

For Port Said : Lady Vaux and child.

For Malta : General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (*for Australia direct*) ; from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Miss Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child.

For Colombo : Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, three Misses Templer.

For Brisbane : Mr. and Mrs. Belcher.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Walsh, Miss W. Baker.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20 ; from Marseilles, Oct. 26 ; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay : Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mr. and Miss Griffiths, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Miss Ward, Miss A. Ward, Mrs. Galloway. *From Marseilles* : Mr. and Mrs. Philips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Princeps, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen. *From Naples* : Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. R. Giles, Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apar, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer.

For Ismailia : *From Naples* : Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman.

For Port Said : *From Marseilles* : Mr. Carstairs.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay : Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McColl, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Mr. A. Henson, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarborough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Ameer Ali, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Oct. 25 ; from Naples, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. J. C. R. Carnac, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. Lowrie, Rev. S. Peath, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. and Mrs. King and two infants, Mrs. R. B. McCabe, Mrs. Worsley, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Allen. *From Naples* : Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Miss Craik.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London (*for Australia direct*), Nov. 1 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 12.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Baring and two children.

For Brisbane : Mr. and Mrs. McDiarmid and infant, Miss Cox.

For Malta : Sir James Gordon.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 10.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards and family.

For Colombo : Mr. G. V. Lambe, Mr. Robert Skelton.

For Madras : Captain McMahon, Mr. George Whitton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail August 10.

For Bombay : Surgeon-Major R. E. King, Mrs. King and infant, Mr. D. Macfadyen, Mr. J. Fenton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail August 24.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod and infant, Mr. E. V. Duppen, Mr. A. L. Alexander, Mr. J. T. Morris.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley and daughter, Mrs. Lawless, Mr. W. G. Mayston.
For Malta: Miss L. E. Samount.
For Colombo: Mr. Herbert F. Tomalin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Malden and infant, Mr. A. Murray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta: Miss Adams.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Mrs. Smith, three Misses Smith, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Graham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie, Mr. Thos. S. Dennis, Miss Dennis.
For Colombo: Miss Caroline R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mr. Greig and two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Taylor, two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Eden Hall*, to sail August 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Booth.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail August 8.

For Karachi: Captain Hilton.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi: Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mrs. S. N. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Col. Williams, Mrs. J. Y. Shakespere, Mrs. James.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Sir Chas. W. and Lady Dilke, Lady Gough, two Misses Gough and Governess, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Captain H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. A. Udry, Dr. Denzil Ibbetson, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Mrs. James.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills, infant and nurse, Mrs. Wade, two children and governess, Rev. J. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes and nurse.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail August 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Cooper, Mr. W. McClumpha, Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. C. Tritton, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpuagel, Major and Mrs. A. B. Stopford.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. G. Worcester, July 15.

From London: Lieut. Sugden, Mr. Pilot, Mr. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. Higby and two children, Miss Gooden, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, five Misses Watson, Master Watson, Mr. Clegg, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Omerod, Mr. and Mrs. Robbie, Mr. Rickie.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. J. Archer, Captain Beley, Mr. Laurie, Major and Mrs. Wyllie, Major Williams, Mr. Hurry, Lieut. Bruce, Mr. Duffies, Mr. J. Clarke, Major W. Harrington, Mr. Damphy, Mr. Andrews, Brigadier-General Knowles, Major Clowes, Mr. Faulding, Major Fitzherbert, Dr. Davar, Surgeon-Major Duke, Mr. A. Ronald, Mr. E. F. Self, Mr. F. G. Self, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. Jamshedjee, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. E. Colvin.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

From Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, July 17.

For London: Mrs. Ashdown and infant, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. R. B. Dietz, Mr. C. Muller, Mr. W. Westland, Mr. C. Edgell, Mr. J. Baines.

For Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Spencer, Mr. H. M. Parish, Mr. H. Lee, Colonel and Mrs. Barron, Lieut. W. Jones, Major Radford, Mr. H. Rigg, Mr. John Short, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Anley, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. E. A. Neville, Major E. J. Fell, Mr. W. Kaye, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. R. Bushman, Dr. Allen, Mr. H. Paget, Mr. R. Pile, Mr. F. Kanny, Major Watson, Mr. W. Sweet.

For Marseilles: Lieut. Stanton, Mr. Bond, Captain Georges, Mr. J. C. Veasey, Mr. and Mrs. Highway, Dr. C. Mallins, Mr. and Mrs. Desmaures.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Brindisi, July 27.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, two Mrs. Villas, two Messrs. Chalke, Mr. Price, Mr. Keys, Mr. Clayne, Mr. Claque, Mr. Villon, Mr. Tulford, Mr. Medley, Mr. Williams, Mr. Le Page, Mr. Way, Captain Johnston, Colonel Maitland, Colonel Jackson, Mr. F. G. Stevens, Colonel Sartorius, Mr. Mulock, Mr. G. Manson, Rev. H. C. Moore, Ali Hon. Amir, Mr. H. Savage, Mr. J. Grose, Dr. H. Lauder, Mr. K. Ismail, Mr. J. D. Noble, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mrs. Grose and child, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. S. Ade, Surg.-Major Yeld, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Ali Kant, Mr. Alcott, Captain and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. G. E. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. P. Wagstaff, Mr. Ingram, Colonel Harvey, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Jones, Major Gracey, Mr. Holmwood, Lieut. E. M. Childers. For London: Mr. Dunlop Hill, Mr. Brewster, three Misses FitzGerald, Mr. Bey, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. McKenzie, Dr. Whitcomb, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Monckton, Mr. Shedlock, Colonel and Mrs. Stevenson and child, Mr. A. Grant, Dr. Eaton, Surg.-Major Paterson, Mr. T. T. Robyus, Dr. and Miss Birch, Mr. J. F. Wilson, Mr. Hervey, Rev. J. Little and infant, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. Binks, Mr. Francken, Captain Stewart, Mr. J. Wallace, Colonel Studdy, Mrs. Vinall, Mr. Conwell, Mr. Young, Mr. Brown, Mr. Laing, Mr. Downe.
From Aden: For London: Mr. Maddon, Rev. Mr. Copland.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Mudie, from London, August 2.

For Bombay: Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Mr. J. R. Hockly, Mr. and Mrs. McMillar and family, Mrs. Baker and two children, Capt. J. Malet, Mr. C. H. Allen, Mr. G. Mercer, Mr. G. Bennison. From Brindisi: Mr. A. J. Homajee, Mr. B. Gray, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. J. A. Ezechiel.

For Malta: Mr. T. Smith, Lieut. A. Z. Ennis, Mr. R. A. Jordan, Mr. J. A. Britton, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Gillespie, Surg.-Major McQuaid, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Whitechurch, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. McGowan, Lieut. Austen, Mr. Vincent, Lieut. Southey.

For Gibraltar: Brig.-Surg. Warren, Lieut. R. T. Mount, Mr. Corsie, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Drake-Smith, Mr. Digby, Mr. Evans, Miss Becher, Major Dury, Mr. T. Collins, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Millar, Dr. Hogg, Mr. J. King, Mr. Watts, Surg. Cottell, Mr. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Hallen, Mr. Hadin.

For Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

For Kurrachee: Mr. Petter, Mrs. Bryson and three children, Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Ward, Mr. Henderson, Mr. D'Arcy, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Cookson, Mr. Laski, Mr. J. R. M. Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. Sim, Mr. Cowbridge, Mr. Newman, Mr. J. W. Scott.

For Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Covington, Mr. and Miss Covington.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. Briscoe, from London, August 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Dr. Clarkson, Mr. A. Champion, Mr. Ashman, Mr. R. Cowans, Mr. Bateman, Mrs. Bateman, three Misses Bateman, Mr. J. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. Broom.

For Colombo: From *Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Hood.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, July 24.

For London: Mr. E. Dobbs, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Oxley, Colonel Heavyside, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. B. P. Savile, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. W. J. Greer.

For Brindisi: Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jordan, Hon. S. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Mr. J. Hutchison, Mr. A. C. Duff, Mr. J. Keddie, Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Surg. Hayman, Mr. Wace, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. R. P. Russell, Mr. Jewan Sing, Colonel C. T. Lane, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Cowie, Captain A. G. N. Terman, Lieut. J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. F. Bremner, Mr. A. R. Macdonald.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 31.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Mr. J. L. Kipling, C.I.E.

For Marseilles: Surgeon-Major W. P. Bridges.

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford, Col. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Colonel H. M. Stanley Clark, Mr. O. D. Clarke, Mr. T. Hooper, Mr. Williams, Col. D. G. Pilcher.

For London: Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. M. Moses, Mr. H. L. Holland.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Aug. 14.

For Marseilles: Miss A. M. Hume, Captain Griffiths.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. LeMesurier.

"RIFLEMAN" writes, alluding to the Gurkha Native officer who behaved so splendidly in the Agror affair:—After the Indian Mutiny some of the regiments that had most distinguished themselves were asked to choose from amongst their members the one they thought most deserving of the "Victoria Cross." A story is told (which I believe to be true) that one of the regiments unanimously voted for a *bhisti* who belonged to it, and the "V.C." was accordingly given to him. Whatever gallantry the *bhisti* may have performed, it is scarcely probable that the brave Subadar who recently distinguished himself in the affair near Oghi is less deserving of the coveted reward of "valour" than the *bhisti* who received the "V.C." after the Mutiny. What, then, could be a more suitable reward for Subadar Kishunbir Nagarkoti than to bestow on him the "Victoria Cross?" It can scarcely be imagined that anyone would grudge him or the "gallant 5th Gurkhas" the honour of being the only possessors in the Indian Army of the "Victoria Cross."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	104	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	98	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.	85 7/8
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.	98 3/4
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.	82 1/2
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	—	—	—
Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12 1/2	17 1/2 pr.ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Applo ...	2,230	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press ...	200	16	100
Co., Limited ...	1,880	50	570
Colaba ...	all	12	100
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,000	150	1,190
East India ...	8,500	150	1,400
Fort ...	all	80	500
French ...	500	25	400
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	450	45	360
Khangam ...	125	7 1/2	95
Mercantile ...	400	55	410
Mofussil Co. ...	all	40	210
Munim M. ...	500	60	625
New Berar ...	125	10	75
New Indian ...	400	30	295
Prince of Wales ...	500	75	555
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	25	500
Sassoon ...	1,000	120	1,190
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	75	460
Sind ...	500	45	550
Volkart ...	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17 1/2 pr.ct.	670
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18 1/2	107
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	30	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	100	20	880
Bombay United ...	500	35	1,020
Central India ...	1,000	20	610
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	—
D. Spinning ...	1,000	75	1,050
Dhruv Mills ...	all	25	800
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	635
Farjee Petit ...	400	20	200
Golan Baba ...	1,000	—	165
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	40	830
Hindustan ...	500	60	770
Hingunhat Mill ...	1,000	80	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	500	20	580
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	70	1,360
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	25	690
James Greaves ...	500	40	—
Jaffer Ali ...	1,000	30	1,150
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	30	670
Khandesh ...	1,000	20	755
Khatwa Mackunjee ...	100	5	145
Leopold ...	1,000	160	2,375
Madras United ...	1,000	—	525
Malakumbe ...	all	—	1,280
Manockjee Petit ...	250	9	160
Managor ...	1,000	50	1,570
Morarji Goculdass ...	100	—	60
Nalgam ...	1,000	40	410
National ...	1,000	20	770
New Great Eastern ...	625	15	560
Oriental ...	400	—	—
Parrell ...	—	6 1/2	100
People of India ...	500	30	80
Prince of Wales ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sassoon ...	1,000	60	1,260
Sholapora Mills ...	1,000	50	630
Soonderdas ...	500	20	200
Southern India ...	250	—	285
Southern Maharashtra ...	1,000	35	460
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	50	720
Western India ...	—	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock ... 218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	50
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	26
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-6	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	93
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,900
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	9 1/2

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Laning and Shipping ...	500	155
Kemp & Co. ...	175	378
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	120
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,230
Thacker and Co. ...	all	200

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12 1/2	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 13.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	7 to	—
4	Promissory Notes ...	101	4 to	101	5
4 1/2	of 1870 (1885) ...	105	0 to	105	4
4 1/2	of 1878-79 (1893) (New Loan) ...	105	5 to	105	4
4 1/2	of 1879 (Coupon) ...	99	8 to	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106	4 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	105	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	105	8 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106	0 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	106	4 to	—
4 1/2 of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	940 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12 1/2	135 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100
Chiprora Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200
Gourapore ...	100
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beorboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	90
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Saeppore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Torai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Acruittopore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehling (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Doon ...	100
Dessau and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhuntri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	16 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	50 to
Indian Torai ...	500	475 to 495
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	65 to
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	18 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	98 to
Kurseong and Torai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	64 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£2 1/2	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	65 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Do. contributory ...	90	21 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
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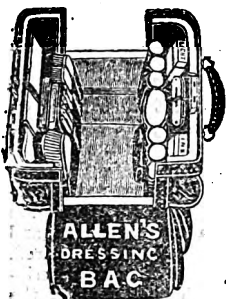
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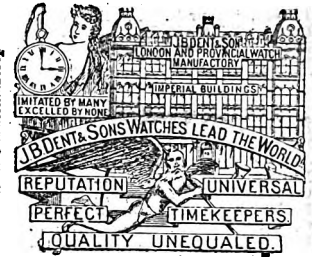
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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LONDON, AUGUST 13, 1888.

[PRICE 6D.

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ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

117, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 3rd August, 1888, the following Debentures of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited), redeemable at £102 10s., were Drawn, in the presence of a Public Notary. The Bonds numbered as follows were payable on the 7th August:—

26	99	121	140	181	186	234	275	307	312
320	346	368	378	423	442	454	472	483	497
503	526	560	576	580					

Those numbered as follows are payable on the 1st September:—

17	32	84	89	40	40	51	54	64	71
72	73	94	105	119	123	129	131	151	153
162	194	198	199	202	206	207	211	215	223
225	238	240	244	249	251	252	256	258	264
268	277	278	281	286	293	294	309	316	318
319	327	329	337	338	348	361	365	367	384
387	388	390	391	394	397	400	402	418	424
428	430	433	440	448	449	461	463	465	476
477	489	492	500	509	517	522	538	540	545
546	548	549	553	556	559	569	573	532	593

By Order,

H. LAWSON,

Secretary and Assistant Manager.

4th August, 1888.

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At 3, 5, or 7 years' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 to 12 months " 4 " "

" 6, 7, and 8 " 4 " "

" 3, 4, and 5 " 4 " "

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

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Kangra ...	Aug. 11	India ...	Aug. 24
Henzada ...	Sept. 1	Goorkha ...	Sept. 6
*Kistna ...	Sept. 5	Dorunda ...	Sept. 20
Kerbela ...	Oct. 22	Manora ...	Oct. 4

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Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 24th July; from Allahabad to the 22nd July; and from Calcutta and Madras to the 21st July.

PETERHOFF ceased to be the Viceregal residence at Simla July 23, when the Viceregal party moved into the new Lodge. The first public entertainment under the new roof was to take the shape of a dinner-party on the 8th of August, followed by a small dance; what is called the house-warming ball, which had been announced for that date, being deferred to the 22nd, by which time the internal arrangements of the Viceregal residence will have been sufficiently advanced for the more ambitious undertaking.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY was to leave Calcutta on tour in Lower Bengal and the Sonthal Pergunnahs on the 27th July, returning to headquarters on the 12th prox. Between these dates his Honour will visit Midnapore, Bankoorah, Raneegunge, Deoghur, Doomka, and Sooree.

THE HON. MR. CHARLES MASTER, the Senior Member of the Madras Council, was still seriously ill at Ootacamund when the mail left.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner of Upper Burma, arrived at Minbu on the 12th July, and proceeded on his tour on the 14th, arriving at Pokoko the same day.

GREAT sensation has been caused in the Bombay Presidency by the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Commissioner of the Central Division, on charges of receiving bribes.

MR. CRAWFORD attempted to abscond from Bombay in disguise, but was arrested by the police.

HE was subsequently taken back to Poona, from which place he had fled to Bombay, and liberated on bail for Rs. 70,000.

SEVERAL Native officials have been also suspended, and between sixty and seventy persons are said to be implicated.

THE Shinwaris in the Jellalabad District have put to death a large number of influential men of that quarter, who were sent to them on business by the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief.

REINFORCEMENTS are being sent by the Ameer to the district. There are between 7,000 and 8,000 troops there.

IT is probable that an expedition will be sent to the Black Mountains in the autumn.

THE force will number about 10,000.

No less than eighteen Indian Railways will be represented at the Conference which is to assemble at Simla on the 3rd of September next. The sittings will last from this date till the 27th of that month.

THE date of the opening of the annual Exhibition of the Western India Fine Arts Society has been finally fixed for the 18th of September. The Patron of the Society is Lord Reay, and the Vice-Patron H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

THERE is to be a gathering of "Old Cheltonians" at Poona in the first week in September. Captain L. L. Steale has arranged for cricket and polo matches, and there will, of course, be a school dinner on September 4th.

A SCHEME is on foot for raising a memorial to Sir Herbert Macpherson, the late Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

THE Births, Deaths, and Marriage Registration Act of 1886 come into operation from the 1st of October.

THE average membership of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association during the past year was 12,119, as against 11,495 during the previous year.

IT is understood that thirty-six gentlemen, including representatives from all classes of the community, will be appointed honorary magistrates in Madras.

PRIVATE PEPPER, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, committed suicide at Mhow by shooting himself.

THE Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, vacant by the resignation of Sir Raymond West, has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

MR. BADEN-POWELL, Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, will shortly be placed upon his Excellency the Governor-General's Council in connection with the Forest Bill, on which he has been for some time engaged.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"There has been a considerable outcry on the Madras side about the impending removal of Sir Harry Prendergast from the Chief Commissionership of Mysore. A Native gentleman expresses the local discontent in the following remarks:—"I see," he writes to us, "that Sir Oliver St. John is to come here as Resident in October. Without entering into the question of either his or the present Resident's merits, I would wish to point out the great hardships these constant changes entail on Mysore. No sooner do we get to know and trust a British Resident than he is moved away. I know the sentiments of many of my fellow-countrymen, and can confidently say that Sir H. Prendergast is a man we can trust. He is popular with everyone who has had anything to do with him, except evil-doers, from his Highness to the lowest ryot. At first there was a great outcry against appointing one who had no judicial nor revenue experience, but he has now mostly conquered the difficulties of the situation, and as regards his judicial capacity even the lawyers have confidence in him. His removal will certainly be a calamity." Now the above gives a rational view of the position, and makes a reasonable complaint about a state of things which, however inevitable, is to be regretted."

THE Amir Abdur Rahman is determined to consolidate his power in the country east of Jellalabad. A regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry are reported to have passed Gundamak, *en route* to the Shinwari country, where the tribesmen are still in open rebellion. The troops in the Jellalabad district must now number 7,000 or 8,000 men.

A REPORT has reached Peshawur city, and is widely circulated there, that the Shinwaris of the Jellalabad district have put to death a large number of influential men of that quarter who were sent to them on some public matter by Gholam Haidar Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief. The smallest number of those killed is at present limited to sixty and rises gradually to nearly 200, as it pleases people to add to or diminish from the original number.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of cavalry rates of pay to the British mounted infantry employed in Burma, but are unable to extend the concession to Native mounted infantry.

THE subscriptions to the proposed Bombay "Zoo" now amounts to Rs. 41,900.

THE Government of India is encouraging the Bengal Presidency Rifle Meeting by allowing the railway expenses of regimental teams and competitors to and from the Central Rifle Meeting at Mirat.

NOTES.

WE have commented elsewhere upon the debate on Sir J. Gorst's Financial Statement, as it took place in the House of Commons on Thursday night. In the Press on the following day there was as little to be satisfied with as in the oratorical displays of the night previous. The English Press seems to have only two ways of looking at India—either everything there is going to the bad under British administration, or everything there is perfect, and cannot be improved upon. The agitators take the pessimist view—officialism takes the roseate, and their printed organs represent their sentiments accordingly.

THE halfpenny evening papers are not generally the best-informed on Indian, or, indeed, on most questions, but the *Echo* on Friday last took that unfortunate country under its protection. "Look," it says, "at the picture presented in the House last night at the close of the Session, when a languid assembly of tired gentlemen, after an hour's perfunctory debate, passed 'the customary resolution,' and then say how much the Native of India has to expect from Parliament." The *Echo* would have a thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the administration of India, "notwithstanding all Sir John Gorst may say." And to what ends, it may be asked, would the *Echo* have such inquiry directed? It would have an investigation made "into the necessity of continuing the disastrous Salt-tax," and as to the best method of providing "a safeguard of the liberties of the Hindoo population." Such is knowledge!

THE appointment of Sir A. Alison as Military Member of the Secretary of State's Council in lieu of General Foster, whose ten years' tenure of office has expired, ought to give satisfaction even to the discontents amongst the Indian armies. General Alison knows those armies well, and has always been in sympathy and touch with them. General Foster left India in 1846, and, with the exception of having taken part in the Mutiny campaign, has had no further military experience in India.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta is evidently of opinion that the Maharaja of Benares is an oracle of wisdom, for he has thought the following rhodomontade from that ancient nobleman are of sufficient importance to be wired to London. The Maharaja is denouncing the National Congress, and he does so thus:—"The blister has burst, and the more you scratch it now the worse it will be. The Government, anyhow, will not suffer. The Government will be the gainer in every way. Whether the melon falls on the knife or the knife on the melon the melon must suffer."

BUT this is not all. His Highness warms up, under some outside inspiration, possibly:—"In conclusion, I ask you to bear in mind one thing most clearly. It is far from my intention to insult in any way any oilman, or carpenter, or *kavar*, or *mochi*; but I have endeavoured simply to prove that democracy, or representative Government, does not suit India, and that elections will not do for the Council. Oh! Almighty God! I pray give some wisdom to our Hindoo and Mahomedan brethren that they may close up this Congress business, and not prolong the quarrel, which can have but one inevitable and disastrous end."

IT is well that the law in India is showing itself to be no respecter of persons. Holkar's brother has been tried and convicted of cruelty to a wife aged twelve. She jumped out of a high window to escape his brutal treatment, and was then taken under police protection. The accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and also to a fine.

POOR Waghorn, who was allowed to die in the shadow of official neglect, and for whose family an appeal had to be made to public charity, has had at length the cold honour done to him of a statue erected to him at his birthplace,

Chatham. This statue, which is of bronze, has been provided by private subscriptions, and is erected on rising ground near the railway station a short distance from the house in which he was born. On the base of the statue is the inscription, "Thomas Frederick Waghorn, Lieutenant R.N., Pioneer and Founder of the Overland Route. Born at Chatham, 1800; died Jan. 7, 1850." The statue was unveiled on Friday morning last by Lord Northbrook in a brief speech to a number of spectators, in which his lordship touched upon some of the episodes in the career of a man whose name has almost been forgotten by the present generation.

A SUNDAY contemporary is responsible for the following:—Sir Somers Vine is a lucky man. The Kensington Shows made him, and when they came to an end the Imperial Institute gave him a comfortable billet. But notwithstanding princely pressure of an unprecedented kind, the financial outlook for the Institute is anything but promising, and now it is said that Sir Somers is to start on a tour round the Colonies to beat up subscriptions. Speaking, as he will, in the name of the Prince of Wales, he may scrape together a few thousands; but, be that as it may, there is one man who will have a pleasant time of it—Sir Somers Vine, to wit.

WE give a digest to-day of the Report of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the Hyderabad (Deccan) scandal. Different men will have different opinions as to how far the Commission has fulfilled public expectation. It has certainly been very careful in abstaining from naming any official for blame. Its verdict would seem to be "Not guilty, but don't do it again." We wonder if the members were unanimous in the signing of the report? Truth may come to the aid of public curiosity some day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

Two largely-attended meetings of Mahomedans have been held at Bombay to decide the question whether men of their faith should attend the next so-called National Congress. His Highness Aga Akbar Shah presided at the first meeting, and the following resolutions were passed:—

"First, that it is not desirable, either from an educational point of view, or looking to the unsettled condition of Europe and Asia, even from a political point of view, that the Mahomedan community should join the Indian National Congress in trying, however unconsciously, to force the hands of the British Government in India by any organised demonstration, however seemingly pacific in character.

"Secondly, that in the opinion of this meeting, which is representative of all sections of the Mahomedan community, it is not desirable to join the Congress, and that whoever attends the meeting of the Congress at Allahabad, in the next cold weather, will be considered as self-elected."

There were two dissentients only from the above resolutions. Similar resolutions were carried by large majorities at the second meeting.

An Indian Patriotic Association has been formed by the Hindoos and Mahomedans of the North-West to endeavour to counteract the mischievous consequences of the Bengalee Congress agitation. In the course of a letter setting forth the objects of the association, Sir Syed Ahmed writes as follows:—

"The National Congress which the Bengalees and some others have made has been thoroughly discussed throughout India. In Bengal, Behar, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, influential and distinguished Mahomedans and large general meetings have expressed extreme antagonism to the movement, and stated a conviction that the Congress and its objects and methods, by which hatred and hostility to the Government are stirred up in the ignorant masses, are in the highest degree dangerous for the Government, for the country, and for the preservation of peace. Influential and distinguished Hindoo gentlemen of these provinces have expressed agreement with the Mahomedans. The Talukdars, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, have united in refusing to join the movement and in stating oppo-

sition to its objects. His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, Maharajah of the most sacred city of the Hindoos, has in a large meeting, attended by all the most respectable Hindoo gentlemen of that town, expressed thoroughgoing and uncompromising hostility to the Congress. There have recently been two large meetings of Mahomedans in Bombay. In one his Highness Aga Akbar Shah was president; the other was held at the house of Mahomed Ali Ragay. Both meetings passed resolutions condemning the Congress and declining to join it.

"Besides, there are reasons of a general nature. The most thoughtful and influential Mahomedans have stated their belief that the proposals of the Congress would be extremely prejudicial to the interests of Mahomedans, not only in their present condition, but also in the future, however much their education might have advanced; and that these proposals would seriously endanger the preservation of order. If the measures of the Congress be carried into effect, the disturbance of the peace will be so great that it is impossible to prophesy its extent. It will be no wonder if such events occur as the imagination cannot picture. In India all the people are well aware of the opposition now being raised by Hindoos and Mahomedans to the Congress; but the supporters of the Congress are trying by wrong means to create a false impression in England that the whole of the people of India, Hindoos and Mahomedans, are in its favour. Hence it is necessary for us to inform the people of England that the Mahomedans and many influential and powerful Hindoos, are opposed to it.

"It is therefore desirable that an association be formed of those Hindoos and Mahomedans who are opposed to the Congress."

SIKKIM AND THE TIBETANS.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

The Tibetans, emboldened by the purely defensive attitude maintained by the British troops behind entrenched and fortified positions, are rapidly massing troops and pushing forward their preparations for an early attack. It is stated that 11,000 Tibetans are now encamped behind the Jalapla Pass and 1,500 between the frontier and Lhasa. Two hundred Khamtya soldiers have arrived at Phari under the leadership of two "chidungs" or holy lamas. They have erected a fortified wall at the foot of the Natula Pass, on the Sikkim side, and have occupied the pass with a strong outpost, stationed at Yakla.

The latest telegraphic despatch from Gnatong states that information has been received that a representative of the Chinese Ampa, or Legate, has visited the Tibetan outposts in Sikkim, and has started on his return journey. The present Ampa is said to be of higher rank than any previously sent from China. The former Ampa was recalled in consequence of his omission to report the true character of the dispute between the Indian Government and Tibet.

It is rumoured that the Tibetans are intriguing with our protected Himalayan States, and that they profess to be prepared for twelve years of war.

The First Goorkhas have started from Pathankote, and are expected to arrive in Gnatong about the 23rd inst. A battery from Darjeeling will arrive to-morrow.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 11.

The official bulletin last issued on the condition of Upper Burma is somewhat favourable. Several petty affairs between the police and dacoits are reported. In Mandalay town eight dacoits, who had assailed a house in the outskirts, were attacked by the police, one of them being killed and three captured. The heavy rains make military operations in many parts of Upper Burma impossible for the present. The weather also lessens the activity of the dacoits, and the mounted infantry have been re-called to headquarters in several districts. The district north of Thayetmyo, along the old frontier line, is reported to be in a disturbed condition, and a strong band of dacoits is in the Arracan hills, to the west of this district. Several expeditions have been sent against these outlaws, but they have escaped owing to the difficult nature of the country.

Disturbances are reported from Tavoy, where the inhabitants are resisting payment of the punitive police-tax, which is being forcibly levied by armed police. The *Rangoon Times* reports that the military police, with fixed bayonets, have visited several houses in Tavoy to compel payment of the tax, but have so far collected very little. Great discontent prevails among the people of Tenasserim. The action of the Local Government in levying a punitive tax on Tavoy is very generally condemned. To restore order in this province it is absolutely necessary that some change should be made in the officials in charge of it. The present state of things has been allowed to continue too

long. The public interests should now prevail over personal considerations.

The Ruby Mines district proves to be very unhealthy. Out of 120 military policemen stationed there fifty were recently in hospital.

Mr. Philip Nolan, General Secretary of the Government of Bengal, arrived here to-day, on a special mission to arrange for an extensive scheme of migration to Burma from certain districts in Bengal adjoining Assam. The sparse population of Burma has been greatly thinned by the long-continued disturbances. The loss of life during the past three years has been very large, and a large number of prisoners have been transported to India. The Government of Burma have vast tracts of land available for new settlers, and a great many of the military police have expressed their willingness to settle in Burma if grants of land are made them. The policy of the local Government, under successive Chief Commissioners, in reference to public lands has been very obstructive. Great difficulties are experienced by persons who wish to take land for cultivation.

The unsatisfactory condition of the police, and the inefficiency of many of their officers still attract attention. Tsagain has been throughout the recent troubles the most disturbed district in Upper Burma. It has been the scene of repeated outrages of the gravest character. The present state of affairs in Tsagain is mainly due to the inefficiency of the police administration. Tsagain specially required to be controlled by a police superintendent who was thoroughly acquainted with the people. Yet the district has been for the past year left in charge of an officer who neither speaks nor understands Burmese.

The survey for the Moo Valley line of railway will be commenced at once. Mogoung is less than 200 miles distant from the nearest railway station in India. Direct railway communication between India and Burma cannot long be delayed.

AUG. 12.

A band of dacoits has attacked Yenanyoung, on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy and the centre of the earth-oil district. They attempted to burn the town, but were sharply repulsed by the military police. This is the fourth time Yenanyoung has been attacked. The three previous attacks were partially successful, and portions of the town were burnt.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

PARTISAN JOURNALISM AND THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

(*Englishman.*)

According to a telegram from Bombay, the leading journal in that city has been commenting significantly on the conduct of the two papers which have made themselves conspicuous in connection with the Deccan Mining Inquiry. We have no desire to discuss the matter at the present stage; we do not forget the rule by which matters that are *sub judice* are for the time withdrawn from public discussion. It is characteristic of the furious and prejudiced crusade upon which the erring journals have embarked that they have utterly disregarded one of the first rules of respectable journalism. From the moment when it was known that there was to be an inquiry the violent special pleading, instead of being held in abeyance, was redoubled, and on the strength of biased and wholly unreliable telegraphic reports the most sweeping condemnation was passed upon men who bear honourable names and who hold high office under Government. The whole proceedings are so outrageous that it is little wonder if the journals in question have fallen under the suspicion of being blind to the merits of the case. Without commenting upon the case itself, we are justified in saying that the vicious and persistent attacks upon Abdul Huq are typical of the spirit of the whole discussion, and that the impeachment of high and honoured names are merely incidents, in what we call the great Huq hunt. The *Bombay Gazette* seems to imagine that, in speaking thus of the case, we are showing a tendency to condone a "discreditable fraud," but our contemporary displays a strange inability to appreciate the perfectly obvious course which we have adhered to throughout. It is not a fraud that we seek to condone, but a discreditable attempt to prejudice the issue of the inquiry and to blacken the fame of men who have hitherto borne themselves in high positions with spotless integrity that we unhesitatingly condemn.

Having thus explained our position in regard to this painful subject, we here reproduce a telegram summarising an article which appears in the *Bombay Gazette* in which that position is grievously misrepresented. Let it be clearly understood that, unlike our impetuous contemporaries, we have hitherto taken no side, and that we maintain that to discuss the case at the present stage is to be guilty of something vastly more serious than a breach of journalistic etiquette. Here, then, is

the telegram:—"The *Bombay Gazette* says that the *Englishman*, with strange unconsciousness of the existence of anything that is serious or particularly discreditable in the Deccan Mines fraud, gives the recent inquiry the title of the 'Great Huq Hunt,' and coolly speaks of such criticism as has been passed upon the affair in India as an attempt to make sensational capital out of it. If the whole affair is a Huq Hunt, and nothing else, we should like to know what particular pleasure the Home Government have got out of it, and whether it was in order to make sensational capital out of it that they consented to the Parliamentary inquiry. In sheltering itself behind the special pleading of the *Bullionist*, the *Englishman* takes cover behind a ruinously transparent screen. No one in this country, so far as we know, was shocked at finding that there was one solitary financial paper in London prepared over this business to argue that black was white. If there is anything shocking in connection with that incident, it is the readiness of an influential journal to treat such advocacy as the *Bullionist's* as serious financial criticism. We are bound to say that we cannot quite understand the process by which our contemporary has arrived at its airy conclusions on this subject. Nothing short of ignorance of the evidence laid before the Committee and of the comments passed upon it here would lead an intelligent observer of events to see in the affair nothing beyond the flinging of mud in one direction and a singing of praises in the other." We publish this message fully so that the *Gazette* may have no cause to complain that its views are ignored or are only represented by an unsatisfactory gloss. To what we have already said, we can only add that, far from treating this affair in a light and airy manner, we regard it as one of vital importance, fraught with the most serious consequences to many of those concerned, not excluding our two contemporaries, who have rashly pronounced judgment while the Committee of Inquiry is still considering the evidence.

THE TAVOY SCANDALS.

(*Rangoon Times*.)

British Administration in the East, which we have always considered so much superior to anything Eastern, seems to have sunk lamentably in Tavoy. The recent rising there is said to have arisen from impatience of heavy taxation, from our having corrupt and ignorant police and inefficient Deputy Commissioners. The Commissioner seems to have considered the time propitious for fining the inhabitants of Tavoy Rs. 17,000, and the officials are said to have collected this sum in some cases by summarily seizing the personal property of the inhabitants, and levying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 100 per house. There are legal ways and means of levying a punitive tax, but we have no hesitation in condemning the recent methods adopted at Tavoy as highly illegal, and calculated to provoke the people into rebellion and disloyalty. Twomey, the Deputy Commissioner, is said to sympathise with the people in their opposition to the Commissioner's illegal order, but to have expressed himself as unable to set it aside. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will cause full inquiry to be made into recent official doings in Tavoy. If they are as bad as have been reported to us, instead of being subjected to fresh police taxation the people of Tavoy would seem to have a legitimate grievance in the fact that the taxes which have hitherto been paid have been so misapplied as not to afford them the ordinary protection to which, as British subjects, they were fully entitled.

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

(*Englishman*.)

Four Europeans who had been out after tigers in the Maimensing district were returning at the close of a very long day, and had almost reached the factory where they were to dine and pass the night, where the captain ordered a halt. The "line" at once pulled up, and he said: "I hate seeing loaded guns taken into a house (it was the old muzzle-loading days), more especially where there are children. I propose that we fire ours off." "All right," said another, "but we haven't had a shot all day, what do you say to a 'pool'?" "There is nothing to fire at," observed a third. "There's that ghurrah," said the Captain, pointing to an earthen vessel which some rayats, who were working at a little distance, had as usual brought their day's supply of drinking water in. "Very good," said the fourth, "but, what with bad light, and the distance, it's by no means an easy shot. I propose we each put a chick on."

"How shall we decide as to the order for firing?" said one. "Oh," replied the Captain, generously, "commence at your end of the line."

I have observed that the mark was by no means an easy one to hit, for the distance was well-nigh a hundred yards, the guns smoothbores, and the light that deceptive kind which one gets just between daylight and dark. But, on the other hand, the hunters were exceptionally good men, all excellent shots, either

of whom could hit a running deer from the back of an elephant twice out of three times.

"Fire away," said the Captain. No. 1 graved the right side of the vessel, and it was thought must have hit it. No. 2 went just over it. No. 3 went a little to the left. "Thank you, gentlemen," said the Captain. "I'll trouble you for these twelve rupees." He raised his gun as he spoke, and the next moment the jar was covered with earth, the bullet had cut the ground beneath it. Presently the vessel was seen to wriggle, and then to kick, while a feeble cry proclaimed it to be a baby. Consternation was depicted on every face. The elephants bitoed; the sahibs jumped down and rushed to the spot, the parents running from the opposite direction. The little mite hadn't been touched, and was carried off by the father and mother with great rejoicing. They also took the "pool" along with them, and right glad the sahibs were, under the circumstances, to part with it.

BENGAL.

SIR STEWART BAYLEY was to leave Calcutta on the 27th. July, on tour, not returning till the 12th of August.

THE expedition to the Chittagong Hills is now fully determined upon. A small force will be despatched, probably early in December.

OF the 189 civilians employed in Lower Bengal, twenty-eight were absent on furlough on the 17th of July, and three other furloughs were granted lately, which leaves six available. Two of the officers now absent will return before the end of July. Nine furloughs will probably be available before the 1st of October.

DURING the absence, on deputation, of Colonel W. L. N. Knyvett, Mr. Giles, of Maimansing, will act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

It is officially notified that Babu Durgagati Banerji will act as Superintendent of Excise Revenue and Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta.

THE proceeds of four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 2,49,92,825, or Rs. 8,94,825 better than the estimate. The whole gain has been made by Bombay, the Bengal returns being still Rs. 1,89,125 less than the estimate.

MAKUN LALL ADDY, his brother, Cour Mohun Addy, and their mother, Kooosum Coomaree Dossee, who were charged before the Presidency Magistrate with torturing Hem Coomaree Dossee, a child, the wife of the first accused, by branding her with a hot iron, have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE Calcutta Municipal Bill has not yet received the Viceroy's assent. It is a formidable code, containing some 500 sections, which will have to be carefully examined in almost every Department of the Government of India before being ripe for that final touch. The objection taken by some of the Native Associations to the want of authority to alter the boundaries of Calcutta is pronounced by the law advisers of the Crown to have nothing in it.

THE total expenditure on jails in Bengal during the past year has been reduced from Rs. 10,93,361 to Rs. 9,68,033, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the annual cost of keeping each prisoner has advanced from Rs. 73-13-6 in 1886, and from Rs. 58-10-3 as it was in 1886, to Rs. 79-0-4 last year. The total jail population on the 31st December fell to 13,210 which is said to be the lowest figure on record, and in a great measure the result of remissions granted on Jubilee day. The daily average population of all classes of prisoners decreased from 14,805'90 in 1886 to 12,250'36 in 1887. There was a lower death-rate, 33'1 per mille, against 37'2 in 1886, and an average of 50'2 since 1863.

MADRAS.

LORD CONNEMARA was to pay a visit to the gold-fields at Kolar on August 1st.

THE HON. MR. STEWART R. TURNBULL, of Messrs. Wilson and Co., Madras, has resigned his seat in the Madras Legislative Council, previous to leaving Madras for Europe for six months. He was appointed to the Council in February, 1887. He has also resigned the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. D. Rasbotham, Vice-Chairman since January, 1887, has been elected to succeed him in that office.

THE students of the Madras Christian College (College Department) have abandoned the intention of writing to the Rev. Dr. Miller in Scotland, in reply to the three letters he has addressed to them on the subject of the late disturbances at the College. They are well advised, for in this case "the least said the soonest mended."

THE Government of the Maharajah of Travancore has offered to the South India Railway Company to guarantee 4 per cent. interest on the cost of the proposed line of railway within Travancore, or from Quilon to the British frontier, provided

the Company will undertake to construct the whole of the line from Quilon to Tinnevely.

MR. RASBOTHAM, of Messrs. Binny and Company, has been elected to succeed Mr. Turnbull as chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

THE appointment of Lord Connemara as Grand Master of Freemasons in the Madras Presidency has been confirmed by the Prince of Wales. The installation ceremony, it is believed, will take place in November. It is said that the Duke of Connaught and other distinguished Masons will be present.

THE Secretary of State has, it is stated, declined to sanction the proposed reorganisation of the Revenue establishments of the Madras Presidency for the present, on the ground that the state of the finances is not in a condition to permit of the introduction of a measure of the kind, which would involve, according to the scheme now drawn up, an annual additional charge of Rs. 4,14,772.

BOMBAY.

A PAINFUL case has afflicted Bombay and Poona. Mr. Crawford, C.S., Commissioner of the Central Division, was on Monday, July 16, suspended on charges of corruption. He fled in disguise to Bombay on Tuesday morning, leaving behind a letter to his brother stating that his body would be found in the river under Holkar's Bridge. The river was dragged, but Mr. Crawford arrived in Bombay, and was there arrested by the police. He was taken back to Poona the same day. Sixteen persons, subordinates and others, have been also suspended, and some arrests have been made.

THE first intention of Government was to appoint a commission to deal with the charges preferred against the suspended Commissioner. That course is prescribed under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides that when a judge or public servant is accused of any offence "no court shall take cognisance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal." It is further provided in the same section that such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which the prosecution of such judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held." A Commission will only have power to inquire and to report to Government, as was done in the Cambay case. It is directed in Section 21 of Act 37 of 1850, that "after the close of the inquiry the Commissioners shall forthwith report to Government their proceedings under the Commission, and shall send with the record thereof their opinion on each of the articles of charge separately, with such observations as they think fit on the whole case." Section 22 of the same Act gives to the Government the power to "finally pass such orders thereon as appear just, and consistent with its powers in such cases." The issue of a warrant under the 161st Section of the Penal Code, the arrest of the accused, and his liberation on heavy bail, decided the matter in another sense.

THE Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bombay, which has been vacant since Sir Raymond West resigned it shortly after his nomination to a seat on the Governor's Council, has been conferred by Government on the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution.

THE well known Dr. Maneckjee Kharshedjee died at Surat on Tuesday night, July 17.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. F. OGILVIE has been permitted to retire from the service.

BURMA.

A RANGOON correspondent asks "what the Burmese police were doing to let a gang of 400 dacoits roam about the country" and tear up the railway line near Prome; and, really, as the question seems difficult to answer, it ought to be put. The entire country is patrolled by police ostentatiously suspicious of all persons and on the look-out for the smallest bands of marauders; and it is, therefore, hard to explain how an army of no less than 400 dacoits were pursuing their avocation unmolested in the midst of the police line of patrol and along the railway. Considering that within the last six years ten lakhs of rupees have been spent in excess on the police, the above result is certainly disappointing. But it would seem that the working of the Burmese police is generally unsatisfactory, their remissness in vigilance being equalled only, if people say true, by their avarice for forbidden gains. It is said that they extort money largely, and harass the recalcitrant. The Burma papers are much discontented at this state of things, and believe that the police could not be worse. In this state of public opinion inquiry and reform are absolutely necessary. The comparatively private and personal malpractice of unlawful extortions might be overlooked where there are counterbalancing merits in a creditable performance of work. Where this is wanting the police become an unmixed

evil, especially in a country which has enough to do to grapple with external difficulties, and most needs efficient servants to assist it.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ON the 4th July the station-master at Nowshera was shot while sleeping outside on the railway platform. He now lies in a precarious condition. Pathans are suspected of having committed the crime.

A NARROW escape of a serious railway accident lately occurred on the North-Western Railway. A covered waggon and an inspection carriage were blown by the wind from the Khushab Railway Station-yard on the line, and came into collision with a passenger train between the Khushab and Dhak North-West Railway Stations. No fatal results occurred. The inspection carriage and the engines of the passenger train were considerably damaged, however.

A SAD accident occurred at Agra on July 20. Mr. Fred C. Ellis, a gentleman connected with the Press, was out shooting with some friends, when one of them, who was out in an opposite direction, fired, and the ball accidentally hit Mr. Ellis, entering the thigh just below the hip. Mr. Ellis displayed great fortitude in having walked nearly a mile after meeting with the accident, but now he is in a precarious state. He has a large circle of friends, with whom, being of a kind, lively disposition, he is deservedly popular, and great anxiety is being felt for him.

SURGEON HERMAN THIELE, Medical Staff, died of enteric fever on 7th July, at Lady Roberts's Hospital, Murree. This promising young officer only arrived in India in the spring of 1887, and since then has held the appointment of Staff Surgeon of Peshawur. He contracted his fatal illness on his way back from Thundiani, where he had been on short leave of absence.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR JAMES BRIND.—We record with regret the death of General Sir James Brind on the 3rd inst., after a short illness. General Brind entered the Royal (Bengal) Artillery in 1827, and was consequently sixty-one years in the service. Throughout this long period he evinced an earnestness of purpose, a devotion to duty, and a regard for the interests of all who served under him that gained for him the warm and undeviating respect of the army. Conspicuously at the memorable siege of Delhi in 1857, where he commanded for a great part of the time the besieging batteries, he animated all under him by a noble example and an almost reckless exposure of himself to danger. It was indeed said of "Brind of the Batteries" that he never slept. "We talk of Victoria Crosses," wrote a distinguished officer to one of the historians of the Indian Mutiny, "but Brind is a man who should be covered with them from head to foot." "On all occasions," wrote another of the foremost of our Delhi heroes, "the exertions of this noble officer were indefatigable. He was always to be found where his presence was most required; and the example he set to his officers and men was beyond all praise. A finer soldier I never met." It can easily be imagined that under a leader of this character men worked prodigies of valour, unshaken and undismayed by the trials and hardships of a protracted siege. In the earlier part of his career Sir James Brind was employed under Sir Sydney Cotton against the tribes on the North-West Frontier; and he took a leading part, after the siege of Delhi, in the active operations which took place in Oude and Rohilkund, and in the pursuit of the noted Feroze Shah towards Central India. Here his services again gained for him repeated mentions in despatches and the thanks of Government. The late General served for some years after this as Inspector-General of Artillery in India, and commanded a division of the Army in Bengal from 1873 to 1878, when he retired from active military life. He was created a K.C.B. in 1869 and a G.C.B. in 1884. He leaves a widow and several children, some of whom, by a former marriage, are in the army.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM WILTSHIRE LYNCH, C.B., who was only appointed to the command of a Division of the Bengal Army in March, died suddenly of cholera, at Allahabad, on Friday last. General Lynch had a most distinguished record, including some of the severest actions connected with the Indian Mutiny. After taking part in the Persian Campaign with the Scind Horse, he joined Havelock's force on its first taking the field in India, and was present in every battle fought by that column. At Cawnpore he had a horse shot under him, and was several times in imminent peril. Appointed to the command of a troop of Volunteer Cavalry after the recapture of Cawnpore, he subsequently served as second in command of those auxiliary troops with the Oude Field Force, and was present with it in all its actions and skirmishes until the final relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. Having been severely

wounded he was honourably mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Governor-General in Council, received the medal with clasps and grant of a year's service for Lucknow. During the epidemic of yellow fever in Bermuda in 1864 he was in command of his battalion, and was mentioned in Horse Guards General Orders for conspicuous and praiseworthy conduct. He was for some time in command of the West Surrey Regimental District at Guildford, and afterwards held an appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot, which he only vacated five months ago on appointment to a divisional command in Bengal.

COLONEL NEVILLE HILL SHUTE, who died on Wednesday at Clayfield, near Southampton, was one of the few officers recently surviving who took part in the Persian Campaign of 1857. During the following year he served with his regiment, the old 64th, in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and played a prominent part in suppressing the Mutiny. With Havelock's column he was present in the actions of Futteh-pore Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Onao, the two affairs at Buseerut Gunge, and all the conflicts that were crowned by the first relief of Lucknow. He was engaged in three sorties, two of which he commanded, and for these services he was specially thanked by the Governor-General in Council. He took part in the defence of Cawnpore and the defeat of the Gwalior mutineers. In the actions that followed, from Kala Nuddee to the capture of Bareilly and the final victory at Mahomdir, he was equally conspicuous for gallantry and skill. These qualities were scantily recognised by the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and a year's service for Lucknow. Colonel Shute retired from the Service just twenty-five years ago, and died at the age of sixty-nine, so that all his brilliant services were performed during a period of less than a quarter of a century, and he abandoned a military career at a time when his experience might have been most valuable to the country.

HON. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS SMITH, late 37th Regiment, who died on the 2nd inst., at Forest Hill, S.E., in his seventy-ninth year, entered the Army as Ensign in 1847, received his Lieutenant's commission three years after. He served with the 97th Regiment at the siege of Sebastopol from November 20th, 1854, receiving for his services a medal with clasp and the Turkish medal. He also took part in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal Army, being present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which he received a medal with clasp. The late officer was made Paymaster in 1854, and was placed upon half-pay in 1866.

CLERKS IN THE INDIAN SECRETARIATS.

The following new rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices have been issued :—

The Secretariat clerical service shall for the future be separated into an upper and a lower division—the former comprising all appointments the pay (or, in the case of appointments carrying progressive pay, the minimum pay) of which is Rs. 200 and upwards; the latter, all appointments (other than those of copyists, to whom these rules do not apply) the pay of which is below that sum. No clerk will be entitled to promotion from the lower to the upper division as a matter of course or otherwise than in accordance with these rules.

The head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection in the case of appointments of registrars of offices, superintendents of branches, head assistants, personal assistants, or appointments involving the control or supervision over divisions of an office. The mode of recruiting one-half of the remaining appointments in the upper and two-thirds of all the appointments in the lower division shall be by open competition. The rest of the appointments in the upper and lower divisions may be filled in accordance with Rules 12 and 13.

An examination of candidates for the Secretariat clerical service will be held at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore, and at such other places as may hereafter be appointed, in January of each year. The examination at Allahabad will be confined to persons domiciled in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India, and that at Lahore to persons domiciled in the Punjab and Biluchistan. The arrangements for the examinations will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid Examiners, and act in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Before the examination commences a distinguishing number will be given by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to each candidate with which he will mark each of his papers of answers.

The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for each division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 31st October. This number will be determined in communication with the heads of the officers concerned, with the heads of number of vacan-

cies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year, plus a margin of 10 per cent for casualties. One-half the number of vacancies offered will be reserved for candidates in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of duly qualified candidates to fill these appointments appear from those territories.

Every candidate, whether selected by examination or nominated, who receives an appointment, will be on probation for twelve months; and if at any time during that period, or at its close, his work is not considered satisfactory by the head of the office in which he is employed, he will receive his discharge, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation on that account. This rule will not apply to clerks selected for the upper division who were previously permanent clerks in the lower division of the office in question, nor to clerks selected from Government offices: but such clerks may, if found unfit for the higher grade, be relegated to their former appointments, or, so far as may be, to appointments of corresponding emoluments. To provide for such cases, arrangements should be made by which promotions in the place of the transferred clerk should be sub. pro tem. until the latter have passed their period of probation.

The above rules will apply to the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, except the Foreign Department and the Department of Finance and Commerce whenever the latter fills vacancies by recruitment of officers already holding clerical appointments in any of the account offices subordinate to it. When the Department of Finance and Commerce does not recruit in this manner the rules will apply. They will also apply to the offices of:—

- The Sanitary Commissioners with the Government of India.
- The Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
- The Director-General of the Post-Office of India.
- The Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
- The Inspector-General of Forests.
- The Director-General of Telegraphs.
- The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
- The Consulting Engineers for Railways.
- The Surveyor-General of India.
- The Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
- The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
- The Accountant-General, Military Department.
- Military Account Offices in the Bengal Presidency.
- The Commissary General-in-Chief.
- The Commissary-Generals of Circles.
- The Director-General of Ordnance in India.
- The Inspector-General of Ordnance.
- The Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces.

The office establishments of the several arsenals, depots, and factories in Bengal, and to such other Imperial or Provincial offices as may hereafter be notified as having adopted them.

Copies of these rules may be obtained on application at the office of the Home Department, Calcutta.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) INQUIRY.

The printed report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the formation and promotion of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company (Limited), the circumstances under which the concession was obtained from the Government of Hyderabad, and the subsequent operations on the London Stock Exchange, by persons interested in the company, was issued on Wednesday. It was elicited by the Committee that about the time of the first statutory meeting of the company on November 26, 1886, Mr. R. Stanton Evans began to sell shares for Mr. W. C. Watson, one of the concessionaires, on terms arranged, and from that time transactions on the Stock Exchange were frequent. "Of the 85,000 shares issued as fully paid, about 55,000 were sold to the public. There are now about 700 shareholders. The prices of the shares ranged during the period between September, 1886, and April, 1888, from 13½ to 5½. Mr. Watson, by dealing with his fourth of the 85,000 shares, and by transactions in buying and selling shares in the market, had at the time when he gave his evidence realised £209,300, out of which he had paid in brokerage and commissions, £20,829, and he still retained 5,559 shares. Mr. Watson had also given away many shares." No application for a settlement or quotation was made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, and no prospectus of the company was issued. The method adopted by the sellers was apparently not to place before the public specific information, but to "stimulate interest by affording hints and glimpses of the magnitude of the enterprise." A printed memorandum regarding the company contained a description of the scheme very favourably coloured. "It will be observed, by reference to this memorandum," says the report, "that no statement is made in it which would convey to the public that the 85,000 shares had been passed to

the concessionnaires under the circumstances mentioned above. The memorandum was headed 'Capital £1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £10 each, 85,000 being fully paid, and 15,000 on which £5 per share is paid.' The company have been carrying on mining operations in the Singareni coal-fields to the extent of raising about 150 tons a week. They have also been prospecting for diamonds and for gold. Five diamonds have been found in some refuse. No gold has been produced." The Committee express no opinion as to the prospects of the enterprise. Reference is made to the purchase in June, 1887, on the Stock Exchange for the Nizam's Government of 8,750 fully paid, and 3,750 shares £5 paid. This purchase was rescinded after the Committee commenced its sittings. Abdul Huq was commissioned to purchase 10,000 shares at or under £12 per share, and he carried out the transaction in concert with Mr. Watson. "What was done, in fact, was that Abdul Huq received the price and handed over to the Nizam so many of the shares which had fallen to himself in the distribution of the shares of the concessionnaires." Abdul Huq, in consideration of this transfer received £131,250 of moneys belonging to the Government of Hyderabad. In July, 1887, Lord Lawrence became a director of the company. He did so in consequence of a request made to him by the directors to represent the Nizam. There can be no doubt, the Committee say, that Lord Lawrence in all his dealings and connections with the company acted in perfect good faith.

The report goes on to say:—

"The history of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company shows that the concession has in fact proved highly lucrative to the concessionnaires. They have appropriated to themselves and dealt with £850,000 of the capital of the company; but the question remains how the 85,000 shares out of the total of 100,000 shares have passed into the hands of the concessionnaires."

"It has to be admitted that concessionnaires who hand over a concession to a company are entitled to benefit to a greater or less extent by the transaction. In this case Mr. Watson urges that the concessionnaires were entitled to obtain from the Nizam's Government a large profit, and contends that the concession in its terms admitted of the 85,000 shares being appropriated by the concessionnaires as such profit."

"The previous history of the railway scheme is referred to in support of this view. It was suggested by Mr. Watson that in the matter of the railway he had done the Nizam's State service, for which he had not been adequately remunerated, but after considering the services performed by the concessionnaires in promoting the railway company, and the amount received by them for such services, your Committee consider that no such deficiency in remuneration existed as to entitle the concessionnaires to obtain the mining concession."

"The Committee desire to abstain from expressing any opinion on the legal rights or liabilities of the Nizam, the concessionnaires, the Company, or individual shareholders. But your Committee are of opinion that the concessionnaires have used the concession for the purpose of realising great gains not intended to be conferred on them, and that this has been done to the injury of the State from which they obtained the concession with the assistance of their partner, Abdul Huq."

"It appears to your Committee that throughout the transactions which occurred before the granting of the concession no one, excepting Abdul Huq and the concessionnaires, ever contemplated that the concessionnaires should be entitled to appropriate the £850,000 of capital, or any part of it, to themselves. A first issue of 15,000 shares was contemplated, leaving the remainder of the capital to be issued from time to time, as the development of the gold and diamond fields might require. No one acting in the interests of the Nizam seems to have addressed himself to the question how much the concessionnaires should receive. Mr. Cordery's statement was, "that if it had been pointed out to the Government of India that the wording of the contract was such as to admit of such a transaction taking place, they would probably have pointed out to the Nizam's Government, and have suggested that the Nizam's legal advisers, who were responsible for drafting the contract, should look to that point."

"The fact that the concessionnaires were placed in a position to claim to appropriate to themselves £850,000 of the capital of the Company was the indirect effect of a set of provisions which were carefully considered with another object."

"In support of the course which has been taken the concessionnaires rely on a clause in the concession which has throughout the negotiations stood in precisely the same terms, except as hereinafter mentioned, as when the concession was signed. It was originally settled by Messrs. White, Borrett and Co., under the advice of eminent counsel. Under the original suggestion the first issue of capital was to amount to £500,000; such amount was afterwards altered to £150,000. This change was discussed with reference only to the amount which would be required for the immediate operators of the Company, and without any reference to the effect the change would have on the remuneration of the con-

cessionnaires. But the concession at no time contained any direct provision as to what was or was not to be done with the balance of unissued capital. Thus, £150,000 only being necessary for application to the coal-field, and the rest of the capital not being immediately required, unfortunately no express provisions appear to have been inserted in the concession as safeguards to protect the other £850,000 of the capital from being immediately dealt with."

"The concession having been framed under the above circumstances, the Directors of the Company entered into the agreement under which the £850,000 of capital was transferred to the concessionnaires. The responsibility for this transfer rests with the directors, but it is established that no investigations were made as to the value of the property so transferred, and it was contended on behalf of the Company, and alleged by Mr. Batten, the Chairman of the Company, that it was not the duty of anyone to inquire whether the consideration given by the concessionnaires to the Company was or was not of a value equal to the sum received by them. It may be doubtful what was the value of the rights under the concession transferred to the Company, but whatever that value may be no steps were taken to ascertain it."

"It appears to your Committee that the transfer of the 85,000 shares to the concessionnaires under the circumstances mentioned above has affected, and will affect, injuriously the interests of the State of Hyderabad. If 85,000 shares still remained unpaid, capital could, from time to time, be obtained by further issues of shares beyond "the first issue" of 15,000. Such capital so obtained would, in the main, be expended within the State of Hyderabad, which would necessarily be benefited by such expenditure. But the money which the Nizam and the Government of Hyderabad seem to have regarded as destined to develop the Deccan has passed into the possession of the concessionnaires and their associates. The whole of the shares having been issued, the means of obtaining capital beyond the £1,000,000, the now capital of the Company, can only be regarded as of a speculative character, dependent upon the estimation in which the enterprise may hereafter be regarded by the public, from whom the future means of working the gold and diamond fields will have to be sought."

The Report concludes as follows:—

"The circumstances under which the mining concession was obtained show that serious risks to the interests of Native States attend the direct access of London speculators to Native Ministers. In the present case, the initial arrangements were made between Abdul Huq and the concessionnaires; and it was after a settled draft had been prepared under his instruction that particulars were considered by British officials. When the matter came before the Resident, the Government of India, and the Secretary for India, no one of them was aware of the circumstances relating to Abdul Huq which called for a peculiar vigilance; and, apart from this, it is clear that the terms of the concession were subjected to less complete review than they would have gone through had they not been already agreed upon by the accredited negotiator of the Nizam. This result is to be regretted; and it is apparent that if more effective and direct British assistance and advice had been given to the Government of Hyderabad the events that have occurred could not have taken place."

"It appears to your Committee that so long as the Government of India interferes with the proceedings of a Native State in business matters, such as granting an important concession, great care should be taken fully to fulfil the responsibility thus assumed; and that there will be considerable difficulty in discharging such duty by the Indian Government if the communications between the Government of the Native State and speculators be allowed to be of a direct character."

THE question of the grant of language leave to officers to study elsewhere than in Presidency towns having been under consideration, it has been ruled that in future officers may be granted leave for the purpose of studying the Native language to any station at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief or of Madras and Bombay, the grant of the leave being in all other respects subject to existing rules and regulations. In all cases of officers serving with local regiments the discretion will be vested in the authorities by whom the leave is ordinarily granted.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were steady. Ooregum improved 1s. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3¾, Nundydroog 1½ to 1 9-16, Indian Consolidated 7s. to 8s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. to 13s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., Ooregum 23s. to 24s., ditto Preference 23s. to 24s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 12s. to 13s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 1-16 to 1 3-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 8.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state why the Bombay Government had refused to sanction the payment of the money voted by the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to be paid to Messrs. Dewey and Bedford, both Eurasians, viz., Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively, as compensation for expenses incurred in defending accusations brought by the Railway Frauds Commission in 1877 and 1878, in which both were honourably acquitted and reinstated in their situations?

Sir J. GORST: I am informed that the reason why the Government of Bombay ten years ago withheld its sanction to the payments in question from funds under the control of the State was the conduct of Messrs. Dewey and Bedford in failing to repress malpractices of which they ought to have been cognizant, and the other circumstances of the case fully justified their prosecution in India by the agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Mr. LABOUCHERE asked whether, in view of the Queen's proclamation on assuming the direct government of India in 1858, assuring all her subjects equal rights of employment for all offices they were fitted to fill, the distinction now existing in the Great India Peninsula Railway between Eurasian and European would be continued, the distinction being that there were two classes of employés, Eurasian and European guards, who did identically the same work, but who were classed, both as regards pay and privileges, on entirely different footings.

Sir J. GORST: The question seems to be economical rather than political, the object of the railway company being to obtain the services of the different classes of officers they require at the cheapest rate. But I understand the subject is receiving the attention of the board of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

THE REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMMITTEE.

Mr. ISAACSON asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he would make an application to the proprietor of the *Times* newspaper for the name of the person or persons who communicated to that paper the contents of the report of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Committee before the said report had been officially placed upon the table, in order that the Government might deal with the offenders.

Mr. JACKSON: The paragraph in question appeared in other papers as well as the *Times*, and seems to have emanated from the Press Association. I do not think that it would be for the public interest that the steps which are being taken in the matter should be published.

AUGUST 9.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

Dr. TANNER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the course of special instruction and ultimate examination which was proposed "to be given better and at less expense" in India would be afforded in each or in a selected Presidency; what existing hospital or hospitals in India would be selected; what would be the estimated cost of providing such selected teaching centre or centres with a teaching staff, teaching plant, hygienic laboratory, and museum, &c., such as had been supplied at Netley; whether at present India paid only her share of the cost of the Army Medical School, according to the number of men under tuition, the War Office being charged with the remainder; whether the advice of Sir Joseph Fayrer, physician to the Council of India, had been asked on the proposed change; whether future entrance examinations for the service in question would be conducted by the same staff and in the same place as heretofore; whether the intended hypothetical economy would entail an immediate and continued increase of expenditure, and whether any corresponding advantage would be attained; and whether such expenditure was proposed to be imposed on the already overburdened taxpayers of India.

Sir J. GORST: The questions (except four and five) relate to matters upon which, as I informed the House on July 26, no decision has yet been arrived at.

CANTONMENT REGULATIONS (INDIA).

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any further information to communicate to the House with respect to the action of the India Office, or of the Government of India in consequence of the resolution of this House of the 5th of June last; and whether he could inform the House if the cantonment regulations as to prostitution were still in force or not in the various military stations in India.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has no further information to communicate to the House with reference to the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act and amendment of the Cantonment Acts. The Secretary of State has given such executive directions to the Government of India as will prevent the revival of the regimental system, which has already been wholly abolished; and the cantonment regulations hitherto in force are to be so revised as to put a stop to the objectionable incidents in their administration.

INLAND EMIGRATION ACT (INDIA).

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the following among other provisions existed in the Inland Emigration Act, 1882:—That persons, male and female, of sixteen years of age were held by this Act to be competent to make a contract practically selling their liberty for a period of five years; that after a coolie had been registered he had no liberty to change his mind, but was liable to imprisonment if he refused to proceed to or remain in the tea garden, to which he could be brought back on arrest without warrant; that the coolie in many instances might be transferred from one tea garden to another without his consent; that in case of illness, if his absence from work was longer than thirty days, the time he was absent beyond the thirty days was added to the term of his contract; that a system of fines and imprisonment for absence from work, which might much exceed the amount of his wages, was imposed under the Act; whether the Government of India contemplated the amendment of any of these provisions; and whether he was aware that as a fact the provisions of the Act for the protection of the coolie, whereby he ought to be individually examined as to his willingness to make the contract before registration, and other protective provisions were often neglected.

Sir J. GORST: The epitome which the hon. member has made of sections 11, 121, 142, 150, 162, 170, and 171 of the Act is not in all respects accurate. The Secretary of State is not aware of any Bill amending the Act being at present before the Legislative Council of India. The Secretary of State is not aware of the provisions of the Act for the protection of the coolie being often neglected.

COOLIES IN ASSAM.

Mr. J. STUART asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the India Office had been drawn to a memorial addressed to the Government of India, dated Calcutta, April 12, 1888, from the secretary to the Indian Association of Calcutta, requesting the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Inland Emigration Act of 1882 and the unrepealed Act 13 of 1859, and giving grounds, based on the actual treatment of the coolies in the tea gardens of Assam, for the appointment of that Commission; whether the India Office had received a copy of this memorial; and what practical steps were contemplated for granting the prayer of the memorial and for putting an end to the abuses indicated.

Sir J. GORST: If the hon. member will refer to an answer given by me on the 6th inst. to the hon. member for Flintshire he will find that it replies to this question.

COLONEL MARSHALL OF HYDERABAD.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to an article in the *St. James's Gazette* of July 16th last, entitled "Another Hyderabad Scandal," which gave a quotation from *Stubbs' List* of June 30th, showing that in the bankruptcy of H. Wathen and Son, wholesale tea dealers, of Fenchurch-street, E.C., Colonel Marshall, Hyderabad, India, was put down as an unsecured creditor for £5,250 in the schedule of the separate estate of William Hulbert Wathen; whether Colonel Marshall was private secretary and confidential adviser to the Nizam, and William Hulbert Wathen was Colonel Marshall's brother-in-law; whether, when the Hyderabad Prime Minister was in this country representing the Nizam at the Jubilee ceremonies, Colonel Marshall became for the time being virtually Minister of Hyderabad, and in that capacity took upon himself the responsibility of appointing Mr. Wathen Agent of the Hyderabad State; whether with the appointment a new procedure was instituted, Mr. Wathen being supplied with funds in advance, £6,000 were thereupon remitted to Mr. Wathen from the public and private funds of the Nizam, of which amount Mr. Wathen only expended £750, dealing with the whole £6,000 as an unsecured loan to himself personally, for the balance of which—namely £5,250, as above shown—Colonel Marshall was now ranked on his separate estate as a creditor; whether the unsecured debts of the firm were put down at £26,121 and of the separate estate of Mr. Wathen at £6,250, while the net assets of the firm were quoted at £3,177 and of the separate estate as £512 only; whether the above allegations and facts were known to the India Office or to the Government of India when it was arranged that Colonel Marshall should accompany or precede the Hyderabad Minister

on his visit to Simla to meet Lord Dufferin about the 19th of last month; and what steps would be taken by Her Majesty's Government or the Government of India in dealing with Colonel Marshall.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has no means of knowing whether the statements in the *St. James's Gazette* are correct. The matter is one which it is the function of the Viceroy to deal with in the first instance.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR asked whether he was to understand that when such a charge was made against an officer in the position of Colonel Marshall the Secretary of State did not consider it his duty to call attention to it?

Sir J. GORST said that the Secretary of State was not in the habit of calling the attention of the Viceroy to paragraphs in the newspapers. ("Oh, oh.")

Mr. KELLY asked whether the Government were not sending Colonel Marshall back to Hyderabad?

Sir J. GORST said that question was a matter which was entirely within the functions of the Viceroy, and a matter with which the Secretary of State had in the first instance no right to interfere.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR asked was he, then, to understand that when a serious charge was made against a public official the fact was not considered by the Secretary of State a sufficient reason for ordering an inquiry or suggesting an inquiry to the Viceroy?

Sir J. GORST said he did not think the hon. member understood the principle on which India was administered. The person responsible for the administration of India and for the conduct of Indian officials was the Viceroy; it was only the Viceroy who could take such a matter into consideration and pronounce a decision upon it; and it was not in accordance with the practice of the Government of India that the Secretary of State should interfere.

AUGUST 10.

CHARGE OF LETTERS TO INDIA.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON asked the Postmaster-General whether it was in contemplation to reduce the charge on letters to India and the East from 5d. per letter to 2½d., the latter amount being charged from France, Germany, and other Continental countries to English possessions in India, &c.; and whether it was his intention to give English and Indian correspondents the benefit of the £100,000 saved on the Indian mail contract this year.

Mr. RAIKES: I am very glad to see my hon. friend back to his Parliamentary duties, and that he has signalled his re-appearance by giving notice of a fire of questions. In answer to this question I have to say that it is not in contemplation to reduce the postage on letters to India and the East in the manner suggested in the first part of the hon. member's question. The saving referred to in the second part of the question is not a profit, but merely a reduction in the amount of a heavy loss. I may refer the hon. member to the reply which I gave on the 14th of February last to a similar question asked by the hon. member for Oldham.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

Mr. KELLY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statements made with reference to Mr. Furnivall on page ix. of the report from the Select Committee on East India (Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company), to the effect that Mr. Furnivall, who was recently in the employ of the Government of India, but had now retired on a pension, received from Mr. W. C. Watson 500 shares in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company "for nothing;" that he sold those shares at £11 each, and therefore realised £5,500 for them; whether Mr. Furnivall would be required to refund such sum of £5,500 to the shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company; and whether, in the event of his refusing to refund such moneys, the Indian Government would take steps to secure the amount being repaid to those shareholders out of the pension payable to Mr. Furnivall.

Sir J. FERGUSON (for Sir J. Gorst) said: The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the statements respecting Mr. Furnivall in the report of the Select Committee on the Hyderabad Mining Company. As, however, Mr. Furnivall had retired from the service of the Government of India before the transactions in question took place, it is not within the competence of the Secretary of State to take any action in the matter.

Mr. KELLY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statements made with reference to Mr. Hughes on page ix. of the report from the Select Committee on East India (Hyderabad Deccan) Mining Company, to the effect that Mr. Hughes, a Government official in India, one of the superintendents of the Survey, was nevertheless allowed by that Government to be employed and paid by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company to ascertain the value of the concession obtained from the Nizam, that he received from Mr. W. C. Watson, the promoter and director of the company, shares to the value of £3,200,

only paying £1,000 for them, and that that transaction amounted, according to the statement of Mr. Watson, to a gift by him to Mr. Hughes, who, in return, was to "work and throw his whole energies into it"; and whether Mr. Hughes would be required to refund that sum of £2,200 to the shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company.

Sir J. FERGUSON (for Sir J. Gorst) said: The Secretary of State has noticed the statement, to which the attention of the Government of India will at once be called. Mr. Hughes's services were lent to the Deccan Company, they arranging for his remuneration. During his employment under the company no salary was paid him from the Indian Treasury.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

Mr. SUMMERS asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statements in the Native Press of India, which were borne out by the reports of the Chief Commissioner and Sanitary Commissioner of Assam, that the abuses to which the coolies were subjected in many instances amounted to conditions of slavery, and were certainly such as to demand immediate attention.

Sir J. FERGUSON (for Sir J. Gorst) said: The Secretary of State has noticed statements of the kind referred to, but he cannot admit their accuracy. As stated to the House on Aug. 6, the Secretary of State requested the Government of India in November, 1886, to watch narrowly the working of the Emigration Act of 1882. He does not consider it necessary to issue further instructions to the Government of India, as he is satisfied that the Government of India is alive to the importance of the subject, and has now under consideration the memorial of the Indian Association.

THE first feeling at the outcome of [the Rukhmibai case is one of sincere gratification, observes the *Pioneer*. No one can help rejoicing that the lady who has displayed so much courage and intelligence is at last relieved of the odious importunity to which she has so long been subjected. The relief is cheap at Rs. 2,000, and the only pity, so far as concerns this aspect of the case, is that the measure of Mr. Dadajee Bhikajee was not taken sooner, in which event Rukhmibai might have been saved much vexation and annoyance. On the other hand, looked at apart from the persons implicated and with reference only to the legal and moral principles involved, the upshot of the case can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory or final. So far as we can make out from our telegram, the Chief Court has affirmed the ruling of the Lower Court, but has suffered the parties concerned to make a mutual agreement whereby that ruling will be partially circumvented. Rukhmibai is still declared to be the wife of Dadajee according to Hindoo law; but, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money, Dadajee agrees to forego for ever all rights and claims belonging to him as husband. From the point of view of Western thought, this is not going far enough; from the Hindoo standpoint, it is going too far. We have introduced the penalty common in English law for breach of promise of marriage, but there has been no breach of promise; or if there has, there has been breach of more than that there has been rupture of actual union. In the eyes of the old school of Hindoos Rukhmibai will now be looked upon with just the same abhorrence as if she had paid no 2,000 rupees. Under Hindoo law she could not have been coerced into living with Dadajee, so that all English law has done is to get her mulcted in a sum of money and save her from actual prosecution by the man who may still call himself her husband, without shielding her in any way from the wide consequences of caste ordinance. At the same time the fact of Rukhmibai having got rid of her engagements to Dadajee under the sanction of the English Court will probably rouse quite as much resentment among the Hindoo standfasts as if an Act had been passed at once declaring all such marriages null and void. Obviously matters cannot rest here.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Ever since the days of the American War, when the Berari *kunbi* put silver tires on his cart wheels, the thriving town of Amraoti has been hard up for water. It was dry work in the little Cottonopolis every hot weather. Finally, after twelve years of incubation a scheme for water-supply was perfected and brought to the very witching point, at which the water was to begin to run. A big reservoir was made at Wadali, and all was ready. The water *did* begin to run. Owing, however, to want of communication between the Meteorological Office and the Department of Public Works, an extra supply was turned on into the new reservoir. About nine inches of rain fell on the neighbouring hills, and it ran into the tank. Then it all ran out again. But unluckily it scorned the proper channels which had been made *pro hac vice* by the Department of Public Works, and ran out through the bank at each side. This is very annoying to the good people of Amraoti; and what they now want is an engineer who can build wet-weather water works.

WANT of space obliges us to hold over our usual "Notice of Books" until next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1888.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

THERE is no occasion on which history repeats itself so consistently as that of the annual Indian Budget Debate. It has been the same old story for years—this year being no exception to the rule—of the Indian financial Statement being presented to Parliament at the fag-end of a Session to a beggarly account of empty benches. Honourable members, who, as a body, care little or naught for India at any time, were not likely to be much interested about anything concerning it this year, after the weary wranglings which they have had to listen to on the Irish question, and with the prospect of an autumn Session before them. And, perhaps, after all, the honourable members are not so unwise in their generation in leaving the subject of India alone. Their common-sense tells them that it is better not to meddle with matters which they do not understand; and they, perhaps, not unreasonably hold that as there is a Secretary of State assisted by a number of experienced Councillors appointed to look after India, that is a duty which may safely be left to them to fulfil. How it is fulfilled is a matter with which few honourable members care to trouble themselves. Mr. Bradlaugh on Thursday evening, filled with much zeal and little knowledge, endeavoured to do some mischief with the very best intentions. Having got hold of that well-ridden hobby, the "grievances" of the Natives of India, he moved for an Inquiry into our system of administration in India, and asked for a larger employment of Natives in Government service, and for their representation in the Legislative Council. Mr. Bradlaugh evidently looks upon India as a "nation" united, but discontented under British rule, and only asking for an extension of those liberal institutions which are the boasted possession of Englishmen. Mr. J. M. Maclean, who paid India the doubtful compliment of having found a true friend in Mr. Bradlaugh, very easily blew away the froth of all that gentleman's arguments, pointing out that since the Crown took over the Government of India it had been more or less under the daily control of Parliament; and that, as to representative institutions, the people of India had never possessed them. In opposing

the proposed Inquiry also, Sir Richard Temple, while recognising the abilities of the Natives of India, insisted upon the necessity of retaining Europeans in the higher positions where energy, firmness, and loyalty were required. Sir Roper Lethbridge, however, thought that the present was an exceptionally favourable opportunity for an inquiry into Indian administration, both in England and in India. This, he said, was demanded in the interests of the Natives, of the officials, and of the people of England. And then Sir Roper wandered away, until called back to the point by the Chairman, to complain of the treatment which Sir Lepel Griffin had sustained at the hands of the Indian Government in not being allowed to prosecute some of his detractors in the Native Press for libel. Then Sir W. Plowden enlarged upon the capability of the Natives of India as administrators; and in view of effecting economies, he moved an amendment, urging that the recommendations of the Commission on the Indian Army—a Commission held nearly ten years ago—be carried out. Sir Roper Lethbridge characterised that Commission and the later Public Service Commission as "shams," and and so the ball of talk went merrily rolling. It was all little better than "excellent fooling" away of time. The chief object of the discussion—the question of the state of India as to her present finances and future prospects regarding income and expenditure was overlaid with a volume of talk, and Sir John Gorst's "statement" was accepted. He himself allowed that but little dependence could be placed upon the accuracy of the figures it contained, but he looked hopefully to the future. It was "deficit" now, as indeed it has been for years past, but "the charges, which have caused the deficit, and have been charged against revenue, are not ordinary charges, but are quite abnormal, and will not, we hope, recur in future years."

And in this hope the few honourable members who remained to listen to the "Statement" joined by voting that everything was "all right."

Could farce go further?



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 14.)

DELAESSOE—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., cantonment magistrate, Nusseerabad, to be a justice of the peace within and for the district of Ajmere-Merwara.

MURZBAN, Mr. M. M. C., assistant traffic superintendent, in Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the N.W. Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, from June 7.

MONTEATH—Surgeon-Major J. J., M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ELLIOTT—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Elliott, officiating meteorological reporter to the Government of India, to be a trustee of the Indian Museum.

MILITARY.

BAX, Colonel W. J., General List, Infantry, officiating assistant adjut

tant-general, to be an assistant adjutant-general on the establishment provisionally, vice Colonel H. M. Evans, who has vacated the appointment.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

HOWELL, Lieutenant A. A., Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, from June 4, 1887.

BURTON, Lieutenant R. G., 1st West India Regiment, officiating wing officer 25th Bengal Infantry, from July 9, 1887.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

TAYLOR, Lieutenant N. C., West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, from Dec. 8, 1886.

ERSKINE, Lieutenant C. E. H., Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer 36th Bengal Infantry, from Dec. 16, 1886.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MANSEL, Captain C. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from July 8.

BINGHAM, Captain C. T., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from July 8.

SAGE, Captain and Brevet-Major C. A. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from July 8.

BURGESS, Captain F. F. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from July 9.

JAMIESON, Captain C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from July 9.

DEMPSTER, Captain C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from July 10.

BRUCE, Captain and Brevet-Major E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major.

COURT, Lieut.-Colonel Major H., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PARKINS—In G.G.O. admitting Major-General Aeneas Perkins, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to a good service pension, for "in room of Colonel H. H. Lyster, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance" read "in room of Major-General Sir C. M. Macgregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, deceased."

FURLONGS.

PEACOCKE, Captain and Brevet-Major W., R.E., executive engineer 3rd grade, supernumerary, Military Works Department, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year, from March 8.

MORAE, Major A. S., Bengal S.C., 22nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, twenty-second year, commenced Jan. 11.

O'BRYEN, Captain J. L., Bengal S.C., 31st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, fifteenth year, commenced Feb. 28.

CARNEY, Lieut. P. M., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Jan. 30.

O'FARRELL, Lieut. H. P. C., Bengal S.C., 7th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for 121 days; pension service, sixth year, commenced Jan. 27.

QUILTER, Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough in India (m.c.), for 180 days.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, July 6.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MASON, Captain A. H., R.E., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Captain Dun, on furlough, from May 1.

HEAVISIDE, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., R.L. (Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which the may be entitled, from July 17.

PARKER, Lieut. J. L., No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to be subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice G. E. Bryant, promoted, dated June 21.

TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. F. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, is transferred in the same capacity, 3rd Sikh Infantry, vice Shaw, appointed officiating cantonment magistrate, Benares.

WHYTE, Lieut. J. F., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Reid, seconded for appointment as adjutant Perak Sikhs.

BELEY, Captain C. H. H., D.S.O., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, appointed to officiate as assistant quartermaster-general from June 1, vice Captain St. J. F. Michell, vacated.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 18.)

BIRCH, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Howrah, is transferred to Mymensingh.

FLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Howrah.

LEGER, Mr. H. B. St., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Purneah.

MURRAY, Surgeon-Major W. F., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Chittagong.

RICHARDS, Dr. V., civil medical officer, Kushtea and Goalundo, is appointed to be health officer of the Port of Calcutta, vice Dr. S. S. Lynch, retired.

FURLONGS.

FINUCANE, Mr. M., director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is allowed special leave for five months, in commutation of the privilege leave granted.

TWEEDIE, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eight months, from the 14th prox.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Shahabad, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Tweedie.

GOODRICK, Mr. G. M., deputy collector of Calcutta, and superintendent of Excise Revenue, is allowed furlough for six months.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Khulna, is allowed furlough for three months, from Aug. 2.

TAYLER, Mr. W. V. G., magistrate and collector, Bankura, is allowed leave for three months.

GROUSE, Mr. E. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, Bankura, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. V. G. Tayler.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 12.)

LETHBRIDGE, Rev. W. M., chaplain of Rawalpindi, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, from Aug. 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 14.)

TYLER, S'r J. W., M.D., Knight, C.I.E., superintendent, Central Prison, Agra, on return from deputation duty, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of prisons, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel H. M. Stanley-Clarke.

MORAN, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., is appointed to officiate as superintendent, Central Prison, Agra.

GILL, Mr. J. E., C.S., on return from leave, on medical certificate, is appointed to be joint magistrate, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Hardoi district as assistant commissioner.

ENRIQUEZ, Captain A. D., 16th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate, Agra.

VAID, Surgeon C. C., officiating civil surgeon of Jhansi, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Bulandshahr, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon G. M. Nixon.

HOPE, Mr. C. W. W., officiating joint magistrate, Benares, is appointed to be superintendent, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

SMYTHIES, Mr. A., deputy conservator of forests, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the charge of the Dehra Dhun division.

WHEELER, Mr. P. C., joint magistrate, Meerut, is transferred in the same capacity to Benares.

FURLONGS.

HOBART-HAMPDEN, Mr. A. G., officiating deputy conservator of forests in charge of Dehra Dhun and Saharanpur Divisions, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 17.

NIXON, Surgeon G. M., civil surgeon, Bulandshahr, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, from July 17.

PONNETT, Mr. H. B., officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, and deputy superintendent, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 31.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 14.)

HANKIN, Mr. A. C., district superintendent of police, is attached to the office of inspector-general of police as personal assistant to the inspector-general.

FURLONGS.

BEASLEY—Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year is granted to Rev. E. M. Beasley, chaplain of Saugor, from the 30th June.

DUFF—Special leave for six months is granted to Mr. A. C. Duff, C.S., officiating commissioner of Excise.

MORRIS—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. A. H. Morris, district superintendent of police, Betul, from the 4th August next.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 7.)

MACNABB—The Chief Commissioner appoints Lieut. D. J. C. Macnabb, assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Sagaing district.

MISTRAL, Surgeon K. N., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Meiktila district and its police, vice Surgeon R. J. Geddes, relieved.

FOX, Mr. H. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is transferred from the Ruby Mines division to the office of the superintending engineer, 3rd Circle, for employment as his personal assistant.

THE news of the death of Babu Jaykissen Mukerji, of Uttarpara, has been received with deep regret not only throughout Bengal, but in remote parts of India. He was a man of strong character and enlightened views, and might well be regarded as a model zemindar.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT***(Fort St. George Gazette, July 17.)*

RIDELL, Brigade-Surgeon G. D., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to be principal medical officer, Upper Burma, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, from the date of expiration of Deputy Surgeon-General Farrell's privilege leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia from June 1—

McINTYRE, Lieut. H. D., Staff Corps, wing officer 8th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one hundred and eighty-two days; pension service, 8th year, commenced Nov. 17, 1887.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

MILNE, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary A., P. W. Department (m.c.), for one year.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.*(Bombay Government Gazette, July 19.)*

NEWMHAM-SMITH, Captain E. D., is appointed to be cantonment magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, vice Colonel Bolton, resigned.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Department in addition to those made in Government notification dated May 19, from the date of retirement of Mr. Barrett:—

GREATHEAD, Mr. C., to be deputy conservator of forests, third grade.

MURRAY, Mr. H., to be deputy conservator of forests, fourth grade.

ANDREWS, Mr. H. E., to be assistant conservator of forests, first grade.

MOORE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., to officiate as commissioner, Central Division.

TREVOR—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S., to officiate as commissioner of customs, salt, opium, and abkari, and reporter-general of external commerce.

FURLONGS.

HORNIDGE, Mr. S., assistant conservator of forests, first grade, is allowed furlough for six months, from Sept. 1.

OSBORN, Major W., R.E., executive engineer, first grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MILITARY.

BAYNES, Lieut. C. E., R.A., is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 6.

WALLER, Lieut. F. C. L., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from July 4.

WELLINGS, Surgeon-Major B. W., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command from July 8, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

JACOB, Colonel H. B., Staff Corps, inspector of schools, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, is allowed furlough in and out of India, on private affairs, from date of departure to Jan. 24, 1890.

BOLTON—The services of Colonel J. S. D. Bolton are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, July 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SAULEZ, 2nd Lieut. E. T., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated July 13.

MOORE, Surgeon R. R. H., Medical Staff, on general duty, Bombay District, is appointed to the medical charge, station hospital, Purandhur, vice Surgeon-Major W. P. Bridges, proceeding on leave.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depôts, and will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

DOLPHIN, Captain E., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment.

WALLINGTON, Captain C. D., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

CUBE, Captain H. C., 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment.

BROOKE, Captain C. J. H., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

NEWALL, Lieut. J. N., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

BRACE, Lieut. H. E. J., R.A. (No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade London Division), for six months, on medical certificate.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

STRACHAY, Mr. A., reporter, High Court, Allahabad, has been granted leave to Nov. 30.

ELLIOT, Mr. F., survey commissioner, Baroda, has been granted special leave for six months.

KING, Mr. L., assistant to the governor-general's agent, Central India, has been granted furlough for one year and six months.

NEWMAROH, Lieut. L., has been appointed assistant to the Governor-General's agent, Central India.

SIMPSON, Captain A., Indian Marine, officiates as assistant port officer, Madras.

CARPENTER, Commander A., R.N., has been granted ninety days' leave.

PLATTS, Captain W., Indian Marine, has been transferred to the Retired List.

RELE, Mr. B., Indian Marine, has been granted furlough for one year.

JOHNS, Mr. E., officiates as examiner of accounts, Burma State Railways.

CROMBIE, Surgeon-Major A., is appointed surgeon-superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

HAIG, Lieut. J., has been admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps.

COLME, Lieut. C., has been admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps.

HOSKINS, Lieut.-Colonel W., has been promoted to colonel in the Army.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel H., has been promoted to colonel in the Bengal Army.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James, has been promoted to colonel in the Bengal Army.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major H. P. Yeld, Col. J. P. Steel, R.E.; Surg.-Major B. Gupta, Surg.-Major E. A. Birch, Capt. J. M. A. Retallic, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Brigade-Surg. C. Sibthorpe.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Dallas, R.E.; Lieut. A. L. Tisdale, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. J. Meade, Major T. Gracey, J. Cleburne, W. Johnston, Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E.; A. F. Ludlam.

Madras Estab.—H. D. Baddeley, C. M. Smith, C. N. Travers.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major G. C. Hall, ninety-two days; Colonel E. G. Wace, S.C., forty-three days; Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Gowan, S.C., ninety-one days; Lieut.-Colonel A. Landon, Inf., ninety-one days; Capt. F. C. Maisey, S.C., sixty-one days.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. Aitken, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Ram Bhagat, twelve months' extraordinary leave; E. S. Symes (Cov.), one month's furlough; H. Johnson, three months' furlough; J. O. Miller (Cov.), furlough to Dec. 10; W. Blennerhassett (Cov.), furlough to April 1, 1889; A. E. Staley (Cov.), extraordinary leave to Jan. 25, 1889.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major J. Maitland, three months' s.c.; Mrs E. L. S. Pogson, four months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. L. C. H. Stainforth, S.C.; Colonel E. G. Wace, S.C.; Capt. A. R. Martin, S.C.; Lieut. A. V. Hatch, S.C.; Capt. H. R. L. Holmes, S.C.; Lieut. E. B. Burton, S.C.; Lieut. C. B. Templer, S.C.; Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, S.C.; Surg.-Major G. King.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel T. H. B. Young, S.C.; Lieut. R. C. Cockerell, S.C. prob.

Bombay Estab.—Major M. H. G. Goldie, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. Bell, R. Lea, H. Wylly, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Hammd, F. Rawson, A. H. Collins (Cov.), C. M. Jordon, E. M. Showers, J. H. Twigg (Cov.), Capt. E. A. Waller, R.E., W. N. Boulflower.

Bombay Estab.—F. A. Dashwood, C. Macnaghten.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**HOME.****BIRTHS.**

FARREN—Aug. 5, at Bealings House, Great Bealings, Suffolk, the wife of General Farren, C.B., of a son.

GRANT—Aug. 7, at Greeshop House, Forbes, N.B., the wife of G. F. M. Grant, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

HAVELOCK—Aug. 7, at 23, at Charleville-road, West Kensington, the wife of Colonel Havelock, Madras Staff Corps (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SUTHERLAND—GREIG—Aug. 2, at All Saints', Belvedere, Algonon Robert Sutherland, Indian Public Works Department, to Mabel Mary Kitchin, only daughter of H. A. Greig, Esq., The Eaves, Belvedere, Kent.

TORCKLER—ANNS—Aug. 4, at St. John's Church, Clapham-rise, Theodore William White Torckler, of Eastleigh, near Southampton, eldest son of the late Captain W. Y. Torckler, 4th B.N.I., late of Bath, to Louisa Emily, youngest daughter of Thomas William Anns, of Farm-terrace, Clapham, Surrey.

TURNER—COCKBURN—Aug. 4, at St. Mary's, Lewisham, Frank Moreland, youngest son of the late Captain Henry Thomas Turney, to Jennie, only daughter of William Cockburn, Esq., of New-cross, late of Raneegunge, Bengal.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—Aug. 6, at Hayward's-heath, Sussex, Emma, the wife of G. A. Barnett, Agent, Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

BURTON—Aug. 4, at 54, Chepstow-villas, Notting-hill, W., Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knight, late Judge at Cape of Good Hope, at Sydney, Australia, and at Supreme Court, Madras, and President of the Legislative Council, Sydney, Australia.

CAMPBELL—Aug. 4, at Lausanne, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Campbell, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, sixth son of the late John Campbell, of Kilberry and Minard.

CAREY—At Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, Charles Warrel Carey, formerly of the 8th Regiment, 1st Royal Dragoons, 1st King's Dragoons Guards, and late of the 62nd Wiltshire Regiment aged 87.

CASLON—Aug. 3, at St. Kilda, Bournevale-road, Streatham, the residence of his parents, after much suffering, Ernest M. Caslon, the only son of Milton and S. A. Caslon, aged 28.

HOGG—Aug. 5, at Worthing, Anne Geraldine Hogg, the wife of Frederick Metcalfe Hogg, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

LISTON—July 31, at Broughton, Peeblesshire, Henry, second son of Colonel J. Liston, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 20.

WELCHMAN—Aug. 4, in London, Constance Mary Isabel, only daughter of Colonel Welchman, Bengal Cavalry, aged 17.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Aug. 7, at Woodlands, Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of John Alexander, of a son. (By telegram.)

BATLEY—July 11, at Ajmere, the wife of Charles Stuart Batley, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

BORRETT—Aug. 5, at Rakwana, Ceylon, the wife of Alfred C. H. Borrett, of a daughter.

DUBUISSON—July 13, at Chakratta, N.W.P., the wife of Captain K. DuBuisson, 2nd Lincoln Regiment, of a daughter.

DYER—July 15, at Poona, the wife of R. Dyer, Kennerly Island, Bombay Port Trust, of a son.

EDWARDS—July 16, at Arkonam, the wife of Mr. A. A. E. Edwards, Apothecary, M.R.C., of a son.

KING—July 16, at Calcutta, the wife of L. King, of a daughter.

NETHERSOLE—July 12, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. M. Nethersole, C.E., of a son.

SOULLY—Aug. 5, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Scully, of a son. (By telegram.)

SINCLAIR—July 15, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. Sinclair, of a daughter.

STODDART—July 15, at Calcutta, the wife of T. Stoddart, Assistant Harbourmaster, of a daughter.

WALLER—July 12, at Murree, the wife of Captain J. D. Waller, R.A., of a son.

WILSON—July 12, at Amritsar, the wife of Sub-Conductor W. Wilson, Commissariat Department, of a son.

WREDDEN—July 21, the wife of Mr. J. O. Wredden, Accountant P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIRNIE—FERRELL—July 11, at Mussoorie, H. Birnie, of Lucknow, to Edith Maude, daughter of J. B. Ferrell, Esq., of Savage Club.

GEORGE—JEFFRIES—July 17, at Ajmere, Ewen Gordon George, warrant medical officer in charge of Her Majesty's Indian Marine troopship *Tenasserim*, to Ada Frances, daughter of the Rev. E. Jeffries, of Ajmere.

KERNAN—STEVENS—July 4, at Secunderabad, James Kernan, I.M.S., son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, Madras, to Mabel Georgina, eldest daughter of Colonel H. C. Stevens, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.

LUARD—CALDOW—July 17, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Edward Sydney Luard of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, to Ada Florence Caldwell.

DEATHS.

CRAW—July 7, at Mussoorie, W. Craw, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Benares.

DALL—July 18, at Calcutta, the Rev. C. H. A. Dall, Unitarian Missionary in India for thirty-one years.

DYER—July 15, at Poona, after a few hours' illness, Percy, the third son of R. Dyer, Kennerly Island, Bombay Port Trust.

GOMES—July 19, at Jubulpore, Central Provinces, Matilde Christalina, daughter of Mr. Paulo Mariano Gomes, First Class Purveyor Station Hospital, Jubulpore.

McWATTERS—July 11, at "Bellevue," Kassauli, Winifred Frances, infant child of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. McWatters.

NELSON—July 21, at Satara, Mabel, the infant daughter of Lieut. G. H. Nelson, Bombay Commissariat.

PEART—July 10, at Shahjehanpore, S. Peart, District Engineer, of Shahjehanpore, aged 51.

PIERCE—July 11, at Allahabad, T. A. Pierce, Government Telegraph Department, aged 39.

SPARLING—July 12, at Calcutta, Sophia Jane, the wife of E. Sparling, late of the Forest Department, Punjab.

SPENCER—July 10, at Bangalore, Major N. Spencer, Madras Ordnance Retired List, aged 57.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE post of Minhla, in Upper Burma, is transferred from the Upper to the Lower Burma Command.

COLONEL GERARD, C.B., has arrived in Allahabad to take up his appointment on the local Divisional Staff.

CAPTAIN B. E. SPRAGGE, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Upper Burma Force, has returned to Mandalay from short leave in England.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the assimilation of the patterns of good conduct badges and chevrons for the Native army of the Bombay Presidency with those for Bengal troops.

COLONEL GERARD, C.B., is likely to be the District Staff Officer of the Allahabad Division when the redistribution of commands takes place. He may, in fact, be transferred from the Sirhind Division to Allahabad forthwith.

A PATTERN of tongas for ambulance work has been sealed. It is similar to the bullock tonga used in the Central Provinces, but differs internally in having portable seats and back rests, to allow of lying-down accommodation for two, or sitting accommodation for four men. It is also provided with rifle rests.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. J. HAZLETT, I. M. S., has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras. Future appointments of Medical and Fund Examiners, like all other appointments to the Military Accounts Department, will be made by the Viceroy.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of cavalry rates of pay to the British mounted infantry employed in Burma, but are unable to extend the concession to Native mounted infantry. The grant of cavalry rates to the British soldiers is provisional only, up to April 1, 1889.

It has been decided to place the company sergeant-majors of the Bombay Sappers and Miners on the same footing as regards engineer pay as the company sergeant-majors of the H. J. and K skeleton companies of Royal Engineers, and they will be entitled to the "A" rate of engineer pay, viz., two shillings per diem.

THE court-martial which assembled at Dinapore for the trial of Gunner Kelly, charged with the wilful murder of Sergeant-major Burton, of R-3, R.A., did not find it necessary to take any evidence, as the prisoner pleaded guilty. There can be little doubt as to what the sentence will be, considering all the circumstances of the case.

DURING the next six months only three regimental commands in the Native Army will fall vacant in Bengal. Colonel Chapman, 8th B.C., has to go on September 12; and Colonel Kauntze, 17th B.C., vacates on attaining fifty-two years of age on Dec. 19. Colonel Cubitt, V.C., 43rd Gurkhas, completes his seven years of regimental command on Aug. 12. Next year there will be seven vacancies, including those in the Central India Horse and the Hyderabad Contingent.

THE 5th Bengal Cavalry is, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a regiment which the authorities evidently think will stand—or, perhaps, requires—a good deal of work. At the Cavalry Camp at Lawrencepore they were not kept idle; and this year they will march from Mian Mir to Umballa, where they will be joined by the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 1st Bengal Cavalry. From Umballa they will reconnoitre, as if on service in the field, all the way to Delhi; and will then take part in the forthcoming Camp of Exercise. From Delhi they will march to their new quarters at Lucknow. These arrangements will occupy the regiment from the beginning of the cold weather to pretty near the end of it.

THE proposals of the Special Forage Committee for the supply of grass to British cavalry regiments and batteries of artillery in India will be tried as a tentative measure in a British cavalry regiment and battery of Royal Horse Artillery before according general sanction to the adoption of the scheme, which is:—(1) That the grass-cutters of British crops be reduced by two-thirds, and that the Commissariat Department supply the grass required for this portion of each regiment and battery; (2) that for the remaining one-third of the corps transport mules and drivers be substituted for bringing in grass in place of grass-cutters and ponies. The discharge of the grass-cutters and ponies will be carried out gradually, to the extent of one-third of the sanctioned strength of horses, and the reduction of the remainder will be dependent on the preparedness of the Commissariat Department to meet the demands of the corps for fodder.

WE (*Pioneer*) drew attention some days ago to the hardships endured by a detachment of the Queen's Regiment on their journey during the month of June from Mandalay to Umballa, and we are now glad to hear that an official inquiry has been ordered into the whole circumstances of the case. The military authorities in the Allahabad Division at least

are likely to receive praise and not censure for their action in the matter. It appears that the detachment arrived at Allahabad at about half-past ten on the morning of June 13, and, according to the time-bill, they would have started at half-past eleven on the following morning. The heat was terrific, and General Lynch, after consultation with the Deputy Surgeon-General, decided that the men should travel by night. A careful medical examination was made of the whole party, this being considered most necessary, as one death had occurred in the train between Dinapore and Allahabad; and nine men who seemed unfit to travel were ordered to be detained. The journey to Cawnpore was made by the remainder in the greatest comfort. Four second-class carriages were substituted for the third-class in which they had previously been travelling, and sleeping accommodation was thus given for nearly all. Ice was also provided, and the authorities at Cawnpore were warned to make all necessary preparations for the comfort of the detachment on arrival there. These orders were well carried out, and as the railway authorities gave up their waiting-rooms to the men, there was no necessity for a march to the barracks on a June morning. The detachment were again inspected by a medical officer, and as they were all found fit to travel, they were sent on to Umballa. We have given these facts in detail as proving that with a little forethought the whole journey from Calcutta to Umballa might have been rendered far less dangerous to the health of the men than it proved to be. The initial mistake was, of course, in marching the men from Fort William to Howrah station at four o'clock in the afternoon; and the second was in ordering them to travel by day as well as by night. But for the firmness and good sense shown by the military authorities at Allahabad these two blunders might have been followed by consequences even more serious than those we have noticed.

WOUND PENSIONS FOR CIVILIANS.

Section 64 of Chapter XL, Civil Pension Code, has been amended as follows:—

Gratuities and pensions in compensation for wounds received in action, or in the execution of duty otherwise than in action, may in cases in which, under the Army Regulations, India, they would be admissible to officers or men of the regular forces be granted as follows:—

- (a) To officers and men enrolled as volunteers in a force which has a military organisation, who are not entitled under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to gratuities or pensions at higher rates,—the gratuities or pensions which would be admissible if they held the same rank in the regular forces.
- (b) To an officer of the Covenanted Civil Service or other civil officer wounded while serving (in circumstances justifying his presence) with a military force,—the gratuity or pension admissible to an officer or soldier of the regular forces under the Army Regulations, India, according to the following scale, viz:—

(i) In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants:

To an officer of—	The gratuity or pension admissible to—
Less than 5 years' standing,	a Lieutenant.
More than 5 "	... a Captain.
" 12 "	... a Major.
" 18 "	... a Lieutenant-Colonel.
" 23 "	... a Colonel.
" 31 "	... a Major-General.
Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner...	a Lieutenant-General.

(ii) In the case of any other civil officer:

To an officer whose salary is—	The gratuity or pension admissible to—
Rs. 16 a month or upwards	... a Sepoy.
50 "	... a Jemadar.
100 "	... a Subadar.
200 "	... a Lieutenant of less than 3 years' service.
300 "	... a Lieutenant of more than 3 years' service.
500 "	... a Captain.
1,000 "	... a Major.
1,500 "	... a Lieutenant-Colonel.
2,000 "	... a Colonel.
2,500 "	... a Major-General.

- (iii) To a Viceroy of India or Governor of a Presidency—the gratuity or pension admissible under the Army Regulations, India, to a Field-Marshal, General, or Lieutenant-General Commanding-in-Chief.
- (c) To a person who is not in the service of Government, while serving as aforesaid (clause b)—a gratuity or pension according to his station in life as compared with an officer of the regular forces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—August 7, Lockley Hall (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—August 7, Brindisi (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, August 16; from Brindisi, August 27.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Boyes, Miss Madge Mark, Mr. J. F. Braddell, Mr. H. Ellis, Captain Bennett, Mr. J. Darling, Colonel Dale, Mr. John Russell, Mr. T. Large. *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Mrs. Cranley and child, Mr. J. Inman, Mr. E. Baker, Lieut. J. L. Ray, Mr. J. D. West, Captain E. Lewis. *From Port Said*: Sergt. Clarke. For Gibraltar: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Kilner, Mr. Green, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Hodges, Capt. Renny-Tailyour, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering. For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Lieut. A. Pullen. For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Steele.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Ward, Mr. P. J. Downs, Mr. W. Thomas, Mrs. Hermann and infant, Mr. J. P. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Greenburg, Mr. J. C. Spears, Dr. Ireland. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son. For Colombo: Mr. Robeson.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, August 23; from Marseilles, August 30.

For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Captain Warner, Mr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Dpran.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, August 23 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 3.

For Bombay: Lieut. H. C. Vesey, Mr. J. S. Gardiner, Captain Ringwood. *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. C. Veasey, Mr. J. H. Garston, Mr. A. Rea, Mr. W. S. Attenborough, Mr. M. G. Goldie, Dr. Burgess, Mr. Macgildowny, Mr. F. Harrison, Pandit Scilla, Mr. H. J. Mounser. For Colombo: Mr. Smail, Mr. W. B. Scott, Mr. Stevenson. For Malta: Capt. Osman, Capt. Crookshank, Capt. Spencer, Mr. Merry. For Gibraltar: Col. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. J. Hook.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffrey, Mr. J. C. Walker, Major Egerton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Bamber, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Clay. *From Brindisi*: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay, Major A. G. Begbie, R.E., Mr. Trethewey, Mr. Leusk, Dr. Downie, Mr. Shields, Mr. Macfarland, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Davidson, Mr. A. Baruard, Mr. and Mrs. Carthy, Col. and Mrs. Guthrie. For Ismailia: Mr. Birdwood. For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Glenor. For Malta: Lieut. J. H. Johnstone. For Aden: Rev. H. T. Robson. For Karachi: *From Brindisi*: Mr. H. Bell.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Sept. 6; from Marseilles, Sept. 13.

For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Mr. E. Norris, R.A., Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, Dr. McLaughlin. For Port Said: Mrs. Bowie, Miss Newton.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Sept. 17.

For Brisbane: Mr. Hocklay.

For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. D. McLaren. *From Brindisi*: Col. B. E. Gowan, Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Gutterel, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb, Mr. R. W. Campion, Dr. Benson, Rev. T. D. Gray, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. F. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr. Nethersole, Col. Maitland, Mr. Finucane, Colonel F. G. Jackson, Mr. T. C. Medley. *From Venice*: Rev. G. M. Rae.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Mrs. Newdigate and children, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Buchanan. For Malta: Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child, Colonel and Mrs. Pasley.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Carver, Miss Wallis.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingley and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Mrs. Marier, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Tooze, Mr. D. G. and Mrs. Cameron, Major W. Hill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. R. F. Hallums, Miss Hallums, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Routledge. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surgeon General Roe, Mr. E. Joun, Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Consell, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. Ade, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Rev. H. O. Moore.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Fry and two infants. From Brindisi: Mrs. Shakoor and two children, Miss Whateley.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child.

For Gibraltar: Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth, Sir N. Pringle.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13; from Naples, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children, Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Miss Fentiman. From Naples: Mr. H. Bull.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mr. Aubertin, Mrs. Armstrong, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. Maitland and child, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Piggott.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith. From Marseilles: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

For Aden: Major Sealy.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford. From Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mrs. Todd, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown, Maj. H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Telford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. L. and Mrs. Lang.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bridport, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Colthurst.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland, Dr. Walsh.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearse, Mrs. E. L. J. Cavendish. For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. Kemp. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponte, Mr. Sparenbourg.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mrs. W. K. Porter, Colonel W. E. Chambers, Captain S. King, Mrs. Corse Scott, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Mrs. C. G. Miller. From Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Massey, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Miss Francia.

For Malta: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears, Miss Capes, Miss Bentley. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. From Naples: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Larpent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbert, Colonel Verner, Miss Verner. From Port Said: Dr. Rustomjee, Nazir Bey.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (for Australia direct), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. Baron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Cockburn.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Mrs. C. Wynne, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hoystead and child.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Fisher.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Beer and three children,

Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Mr. T. Robertson, Surgeon-Major J. Reid, Rev. A. E. Johnson, Rev. J. A. Cullen. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon. From Naples: Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, Lady St. John.

For Colombo: Mr. W. C. Simmons, Mr. J. Simmons, Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell. From Brindisi: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Lord and Lady Scott Montagu, Miss Scott Montagu, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Colonel H. M. Clarke, Mr. Walker.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. C. Anley.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, three Misses Templer.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Walsh, Miss W. Baker.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Miss Ward, Miss A. Ward, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Extou, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Princeps, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths. From Naples: Surg. Major and Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. R. Giles, Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apear, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman.

For Port Said: From Marseilles: Mr. Carstairs.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell. From Brindisi: Mr. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McColl, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. A. Henson, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarborough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Ameer Ali, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer.

S.s. *Oyde*, from London, Oct. 25; from Naples, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. J. C. R. Carnac, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. Lowrie, Rev. S. Peath, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. and Mrs. King and two infants, Mrs. R. B. McCabe, Mrs. Worsley, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Allen. From Naples: Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Miss Craik, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and three infants.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London (for Australia direct), Nov. 1; from Brindisi, Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Baring and two children.

For Malta: Sir James Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 11.

For Colombo: Mr. Miers.

For Madras: Mr. Ellis, Mr. J. Webster.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. G. Johnson, Mr. G. Polit.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 25.

For Madras: Miss Wells, Major Henry, R.E., and Mrs. Henry.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail from Liverpool Sept. 8.

For Madras: Miss Wannscke, Miss Sievers, Miss Voss, Miss Ruff, Rev. Kreussler, Rev. and Mrs. Wannscke, Rev. and Mrs. Stosch and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. Clair, Mr. Cordery.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, Mrs. Stranach, Mrs. Stearn and child.

For Calcutta: Miss Hargur, Mr. and Mrs. Parry.

Per s.s. *Olan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Madras : Mr. R. G. Macmillan, Mr. D. A. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ramsay and two children.

Per s.s. *Olan Cameron*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 16.

For Bombay : Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Reid.

Per s.s. *Olan Mackenzie*, left Port Said Aug. 3.

From Calcutta : Dr. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. Stewart, junr., Mr. Adamson.

From Madras : Mrs. Wroughton, two Misses Wroughton, Rev. A. Burnet, Mrs. Burnet, child and ayah, Lieut. A. Milne, Masters A. and C. Milne, Mr. B. Keans.

From Colombo : Mr. J. A. Coles, Mr. W. Paxon, Mr. G. S. Jelly.

Per s.s. *Olan Forbes*, left Port Said July 31.

From Bombay : Captain Hay.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail August 24.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod and infant, Mr. E. V. Duppen, Mr. A. L. Alexander, Mr. J. T. Morris.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley and daughter, Mrs. Lawless, Mr. W. G. Mayston.

For Malta : Miss L. E. Samonut.

For Colombo : Mr. Herbert F. Tomalin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Malden and infant, Mr. A. Murray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta : Miss Adams.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta : Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Mrs. Smith, three Misses Smith, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Graham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie, Mr. Thos. S. Dennis, Miss Dennis.

For Colombo : Miss Caroline R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mr. Greig and two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Taylor, two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi : Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mrs. S. H. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Col. Williams, Mrs. J. Y. Shakespere, Mrs. James, Mr. T. P. Pudan, Mrs. James and three children, Miss Neill, Mr. W. Shimwell, Mr. F. C. Waller.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi : Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Sir Chas. W. and Lady Dilke, Lady Gough, two Misses Gough and Governess, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Captain H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. A. Udny, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi : Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills, infant and nurse, Mrs. Wade, two children and governess, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes and nurse, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail August 16.

For Bombay : Colonel Turner, Miss Turner, Lieut. M. Peake.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail August 18.

For Bombay : Mr. Cooper, Mr. W. McClumpha, Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpnagel, Major and Mrs. A. B. Stopford.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. H. R. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O.s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, July 15.

From London : Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Powell, Surgeon Maynard, Mrs. Monk.

From Marseilles : Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Bird, Mr. Tilly, Mr. H. T. Macguire.

From Brindisi : Mr. Maseyk, Dr. Hardwick, Colonel Cooke, Mr. Clegg, Major Cather, Dr. Robinson, Mr. Campbell, Colonel Smith, Mr. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

From Malta : Mr. McGuire.

From Aden : Mr. A. L. Wright.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, at Plymouth, August 6.

From Calcutta : Mrs. H. E. Sanderson, Mr. Pyre, Mrs. H. Collins and infant, Mrs. Kirton, Rev. S. Finch, Colonel D. Robertson, Mr. Buswood, Miss A. Caldwell, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. Toogood, Mrs. Toogood and three children, Dr. Richards, Mr. T. Armstrong, Mr. La Mare.

From Colombo : Mr. S. W. Young.

From Suez : Surgeon Williams.

From Ismailia : Mr. Miller.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. Ashdown, at Brindisi, August 2.

From Bombay : Mr. H. Paget, Mr. Aubey, Mr. R. Pile, Mr. R. Bushey, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Lee, Mr. H. M. Parish, Mr. F. L. Browne, Mr. Short, Colonel Barrow, Major Fell, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Barrow, Surgeon Spencer, Mr. W. Radford, Dr. Allen, Mr. E. H. Walsh, Mr. R. Winter, Mr. J. A. Patten, Mr. Rigg, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Sweet, Capt. Georges. For London : Mr. J. Barnes, Major Watson, Lieut. Dietz, Mrs. Ashdown, Mr. E. H. Edgehill, Mr. Buck, Mr. Muller.

From Aden : Major Lacey.

From Suez : Capt. Harrison.

From Ismailia : For London : Mr. and two Misses Richardson, Mr. Pinching.

From Port Said : Mr. Von Schwen. For London : Mr. and Mrs. Joliffe, Mr. Carn, Lieut. Ogilvy, Captain Page.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. G. Worcester, from Bombay, July 24.

For London : Mr. E. Dobbs, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Oxley, Colonel Heaviside, Mr. R. M. Towers, Mr. B. P. Savile, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. W. J. Greer, Mrs. Oxley, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hammett and child, Mr. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell and child, Mr. A. L. Webb, Major-General Griffiths, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. G. Griffiths, Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hay-Macnaghten and two children, Mr. White King, Lieut. Wynell Mayow, Hon. and Mrs. T. Conlan, Mr. W. Jamieson, Mr. D. Baiu, Mr. F. H. M. Atkins, Dr. Poynder.

For Brindisi : Colonel R. M. Clifford, Mr. Jordan, Hon. S. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull and infant, Mr. A. C. Duff, Mr. J. Keddie, Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Surg. Hayman, Mr. Wace, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. R. P. Russell, Mr. Jewan Sing, Colonel C. T. Lane, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Cowie, Captain A. G. N. Ternan, Lieut. J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. F. Bremner, Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. A. G. H. Hampden, Rev. H. J. Spence Gray, Mr. F. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Capt. Prior, Mr. Oscar Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard, Mr. D. J. Sharp, Mr. Bamandass Bassa, Major J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. R. W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Aston.

P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. de Horne, from London, August 8.

For Colombo : Mr. M. J. Stevenson.

For Bombay : From Marseilles : Mr. A. Shewan.

For Gibraltar : Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. G. Newton, Mr. J. S. Lewis, Mr. Campion, Mr. A. and Mrs. Barrend, Mr. Jameson, Mrs. Pitts, Mr. Dine, Mr. J. King, Mr. Hampson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Couzen.

For Port Said : Miss Jennings, Mr. Hibbert.

For Aden : Mr. Moore.

For Brindisi : Mr. Jones, Mr. Brett.

P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Captain Brady, from London, August 10.

For Bombay : Surgeon McKee, Mr. D. Smith. From Brindisi : Capt. Haggard, Col. Clements, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Miss Ashpitel, Mr. Gates, Mr. A. F. Paterson, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Goodwin, Surgeon Keatley, Surgeon Greig, Mr. Nash, Lieut. Hatch, Major Blanchard, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. J. J. Wood.

For Malta : Mr. Warre, Gen. Wilkie, Mr. C. Turner, Lieut. Haggard, Mrs. Haggard and child, Major Barrow, Colonel A. G. Wauchope, Mr. Finch, Major Dickson, Lieut. Vesey, Mr. W. Murphy, Major Borrow, Mr. Foley, Miss Clarke, Lieut. Southey, Captain Hempill, Captain Rhodes, Captain Kentish.

For Port Said : From Brindisi : Mrs. W. Miller.

Per s.s. *Arracan*, from Rangoon, due at London about Sept. 1.

From Rangoon : Mr. Morgan, Lieut. F. Mellows, Mr. J. P. Henderson, Mr. F. D. Broad.

From Port Said : Mr. James Lee.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, July 31.

For Brindisi : Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Mr. J. L. Kipling, C.I.E., Mr. C. G. Dodgson.

For Marseilles : Surgeon-Major W. P. Bridges, Mr. H. C. Welsh.

For London : Mr. Hamilton.

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7.

For Brindisi : Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford, Col. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Colonel H. M. Stanley Clark, Mr. O. D. Clarke, Mr. T. Hooper, Mr. Williams, Col. D. G. Pilcher, Captain H. M. Jackson, Mr. V. C. Fisher, Mrs. Peile, Mr. G. P. Sanderson.

For London : Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. M. Moses, Mr. H. L. Holland, Mr. C. H. Mackie, Colonel and Mrs. Clerk and two children, Mr. Waller, Mrs. W. R. Williams and child, Mrs. Holmes.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Aug. 14.

For Marseilles : Miss A. M. Hume, Captain Griffiths.

For Brindisi : Mr. T. LeMesurier, Major-General Sir C. Gough.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Sept. 4.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Mackenzie.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	100	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107	to	—
Goa Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	805
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	820
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	180
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,850	50	570
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,900
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,400
French ...	all	80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangra ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	415
Munmar M. ...	all	40	210
New Berar ...	500	60	580
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	75	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	50	555
Sassoon ...	500	55	550
Sind & Fungau Cotton ...	1,000	150	1,190
Sind ...	750	75	480
Volkart ...	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almedabad ...	1,000	20	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr. ct.	670
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	107
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	80	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	890
Central India ...	500	35	1,020
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	640
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	75	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	800
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	640
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	890
Hingunhat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	750
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	580
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,360
James Greaves ...	500	25	630
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,150
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	670
Khatia Mackunjee ...	1,000	20	760
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	160	2,800
Mahatuxmee ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,310
Mazagon ...	250	9	160
Morari Goudie ...	1,000	50	1,615
Nalgam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	770
Oriental ...	625	15	560
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	8½	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,300
Soondardas ...	1,000	50	630
Southern India ...	500	20	200
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	285
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	460
Western India ...	1,000	50	695

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	50
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	106-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	450

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	98
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,950
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karabbee Landing and Shipping ...	500	155
Kemp & Co. ...	175	878
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	150
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,245
Thacker and Co. ...	all	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 20.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	6 to	—
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	101	4 to 101	5	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	105	0 to 105	4	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105	5 to 105	4	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	107	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	4 to	—
6 of 1873 (1898) ...	106	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	0 to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106	12 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	0 to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	940 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	135 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 170 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 108 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,570 to
B. Baragunda Copper (prosec.)	7s. 6d. 15½ to
Do. De-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 7½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100 1,600 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 815 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100 70 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 83 to 84
Burrakur Coal ...	100 177 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 103 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 122 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 100 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 94 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 180 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 48 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 22½ to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 65 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 210 to
Gouropore ...	100 134 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 85 to 86
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 120 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 87 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 130 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 78 to 80
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 236 to
Murree Brewery ...	100 160 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 130 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 102 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 138 to
Ramkhatpore Press ...	100 36 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 54 to
Riverside Press ...	90 77 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 90 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 80 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 113 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Teral (Darjiling) ...	100 30 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 75 to
Accruttipore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to
Assam ...	£20 580 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 125 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 50 to
Do. contributory ...	80 40 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 236 to
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 88 to
Central Cachar ...	200 129 to
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100 87 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 41 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 46 to
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 75 to 74
Dhunairi ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 62 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 47 to 45

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to 72
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	16 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	59 to
Indian Teral ...	500	475 to 485
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	65 to
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	98 to
Kurseong and Teral ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	64 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£7½	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	65 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Do. contributory ...	90	21 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teesdarra (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	20 to

LONDON.—August 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 105
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	104 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	106 to 110
4 Do. 1895-96 ...	115 to 117
4 Do. ...	105 to 107
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	127 to 129
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	167 to 169
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	234 to 241
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1908 ...	—	234 to 241
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	201 to 202
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Guar. 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	164 to 166
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	187 to 189
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	284 to 241
Do. do. B. Ann. 1908 ...	5	24½ to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	180 to 182
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	110 to 112
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	110 to 112
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	109 to 111

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	121	to	123
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	144	to	154
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1887	all	89	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	all	108	to	117
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc.	...	100	106	to	108
Do. Exten. Austr. & China	...	all	124	to	128
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	105	to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1900	all	101	to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do.	1890	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim ^d	...	all	86	to	88

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Acton, Lieut. H. L. B., S.C., M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Adey, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B.
Adey, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B.
Aitken, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Alban, Capt. C. F. S., S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Allen, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '88, B.
Anderson, Maj. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, M.
Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.

Barclay, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '88, B.
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B.
Batemans, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Jan. 13, '88, M.
Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M.
Battye, C. I. A., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '86, B.
Baugh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Baugh, Lieut. M. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '88, Bo.
Bayley, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, Bo.
Beadon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.
Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., S.C., fr. Apr. 27, '88, B.
Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 260 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Apr. 20, '89, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Black, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, Bo.
Black, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blakeney, Lieut. W. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Bolleau, Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Brander, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87, B.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, B.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brenner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Bretton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Broome, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '88, Bo.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., G.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Brown, Capt. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '88, B.
Brown, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brown, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. A. McC., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, B.
Bruce, Capt. G. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Burton, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, M.
Burne, Lieut. K. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Burton, Lieut. H. G., Prob. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, M.

Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Campbell, Col. R. D., S.C., till June 15, '88, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '88, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Carbonaro, Lieut. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.
Carr, Lieut.-Col. F. S., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '87, B.
Carter, Col. C. E. S., Inf., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Carter, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo.
Cathew-Yorston, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Caxhol, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '87, B.
Chatterton, Lt.-Col. F. W., Inf., B.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. O. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 18 mos., fr. June 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C. S., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., till June 14, '88, M.
Clark, Lt.-Col. H. W. R. E., B.
Clarkson, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, Bo.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 23, '86, M.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Clothier, Capt. R. F., S.C., M.
Cole, Lieut. E. H., S.C., B.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., Bo.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 22 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Cook, Bde-Surg. H. M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, Bo.
Cookson, Lieut. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M.
Cox, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '88, M.
Cox, Col. H. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Crawcroft, Lieut. B. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Cumberlege, Lieut.-Col. H. O., Inf., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppige, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Dallas, Lieut. J., R.E., 6 mos., fr. May 13, '88, Bo.
Dane, Surg.-Maj. A. H. C., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, Bo.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.

Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '83, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Dempster, Capt. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 1, '88, B.
Dennys, Lieut. W. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Dittmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, Bo.
Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, Bo.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., B.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Eliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Eyre, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '88, B.

Faithfull, Capt. H. T., S.C., 8 mos., Apr. 19, '83, B.
Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 18 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.

Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 27, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 18 mo., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '87, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fisher, Lieut. J., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 20, '87, B.
Fletcher, Maj. A. F., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '88, M.
Foord, Lt.-Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '87, M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Fortesath, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Fox, Bde-Surg. W. S., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Franklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, F.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gibson, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. O. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B.
Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Gordon, Maj. S. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Gouldsbury, Maj. D. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. W. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Grant, Col. F. W., S.C., B.
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Grantham, Lieut. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, Bo.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16, '87, Bo.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 16 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B.
Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M.
Grover, Capt. M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Hackett, Surg.-Maj. A. C., 6 mos., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Hadoz, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Haines, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Hammond, Col. F. C. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R. M.D., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Houghton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hutton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Col. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Capt. H. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
Hawks, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Hawkins, Capt. E. S., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Hendley, Lieut. C. E., Prob. S.C., fr. Feb. 8, '84, M.
Hennell, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 10, '86, B.
Hill, Col. W., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 2, '87, M.
Hill, Maj. W., S.C., 190 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '88, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B.
Hitchins, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hobbs, Lieut. S. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Hodson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 16 mos., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Holland, Lieut. P., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 29, '88, Bo.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Hooper, Bde-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, R.
Houghton, Lieut. E. R., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '88, Bo.

Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hume, Lieut.-Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '88, Bo.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 290 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Bde-Surg. G. Y., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '88, Bo.
Hunter, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Hunter, Lieut. J. Y., S.C., B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.

Inglis, Col. R. H., Inf., B.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '88.
Jacob, Col. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '88, Bo.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Jameson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Jameson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 28, '87, M.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, Bo.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Jones, Lieut. G. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '88, M.
Keefe, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 22 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. C. O., Bo.
Kelle, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kenny, Capt. E. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, M.
Kerich, Lieut. L. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Kiermader, Surg.-Maj. W. C., till Dec. 15, '88, Bo.

Knight, Lt. W. C. S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., to Aug. 14, '89, B.
Kreyer, Lieut. F. A. C., S.C., B.

Lance, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo.
Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 24, '88.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Leslie, Maj. Str. C. H., B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, M.
Lockhart, Col. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.

Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, Bo.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B.
Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, Bo.

Macleod, Surg. H. W. G., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '88, B.
Macdonald, Surg.-Maj. D. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Macdonough, Col. J., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macdonough, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 11 mos., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.

Macmillan, Lieut.-Col. F. W., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Macmillan, Capt. W. H., S.C., B.
Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Maisey, Capt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 5, '87, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Maltby, Maj. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '88, B.
Mander, Lieut.-Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo.
Marks, Surg. R. J., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Marrett, Lieut. E. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 5, '88, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '88, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. E., M.D., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M.
Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '87, B.
Masters, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Mauduit, Lieut. F. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, M.
Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B.
Mayne, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, B.
McCarthy, Bde-Surg. D. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 19 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.

McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '87, Bo.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs. 3 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McNair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.
Mellies, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '87, Bo.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Mercer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 13, '87, M.
Middleton, Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
Miller, Lieut.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Milne, Surg. A., Bo.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.
Mocatta, Lieut. D. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '88, B.
Montanaro, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., Bo.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, Bo.
Moore, Col. A. T. O. B., V.C., S.C., till July 28, '88, Bo.
Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Morris, Capt. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '87, B.
Morton, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, B.
Mosse, Lieut. W. O. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, Bo.
Mul'ane, Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Murray, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 10, '87, M.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87.

Nepoon, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B.
Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., till Oct. 14, '88, Bo.
Nicholls, C. O., Cov., S.C., 1 yr., fr. M. y. 3, '88, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. O., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Norie, Col. E. M., S.C., M.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. P. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
O'Farrell, Lieut. H. P. C., S.C., B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '88, B.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D. O., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, R.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Palmer, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B.
Pearse, Bde-Surg. R. E., 17 mos., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Pease, Lieut. L. W., Prob. S.C., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 13, '88, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '87, Bo.
Payton, Capt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Phillips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, B.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, M.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. M. r. 9, '88, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '87, M.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., till Jan. 37, '80, B.
Prinsep, Col. A. H., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '88, B.
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.
Pulley, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Maj. E., S.C., M.

Ramsdon, Maj. H. F. S., S.C., 16 mo., fr. June 1, '88, M.
Ransford, Lt.-Col. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, B.
Retailick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., B.
Reeves, Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 20 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.

Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
 Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
 Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr.
 Sept. 24, '87, B.
 Ridgway, Maj. R. K., V.C., S.O., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
 Roberts, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
 Roberts, Lieut. Col. A. S., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
 Roberts, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. H., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
 Robinson, Surg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.
 Roe, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. S. B., 4 mos., fr. June 12, '88, M.
 Rogers, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 22, '88, B.
 Rogers, Col. R. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
 Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '88, M.
 Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
 Rowland, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B.
 Rutledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Samuels, Col. W. L., S.C., 18 mos. 18 dys., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.

Sanders, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
 Sandlands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.
 Sandwith, Capt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, Bo.
 Sargent, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.
 Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, Bo.
 Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
 Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, M.
 Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.
 Senior, Lieut.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
 Seton, Col. Sir W. S., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '88, Bo.
 Shaw, Lieut. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
 Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 364 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.
 Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
 Sheppard, Lieut.-Col. C. H., S.C., M.
 Sibthorpe, Bde.-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
 Simmonds, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 19 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
 Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.

Sinclair, Capt. A. L., S.C., Bo., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88.
 Skinner, Lieut.-Col. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '87, B.
 Smith, Surg. M. H., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
 Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
 Stead, Lt.-Col. A. J., Inf., 5 mos., fr. July 1, '88, B.
 Steele, Lieut. St. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
 Steel, Vet. Surg. J. H., 6 mo. fr. May 26, '88, Bo.
 Stephen, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
 Stevens, Maj. H. F., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
 Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., M.
 Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
 Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
 Street, Col. C. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
 Sturt, Capt. R. R. N., S.C., 1 yr., from Mar. 22, '88, B.
 Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
 Swete, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, M.
 Swetenham, Col. E., S.C., 5 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
 Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 17, '87, B.

Tandy, Bde.-Surg. E. O., B., 315 dys., fr. Mar. 10, '88.
 Tate, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, B.
 Taylor, Col. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
 Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
 Temple, Col. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
 Thomas, Capt. H. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
 Thomson, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '88, B.
 Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 14, '87, B.
 Tod, Lieut. J. K., S.C., 6 mos., B.
 Tregear, Lt.-Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.
 Triscott, Capt. C. P., R.A., 1 yr. 24 d., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
 Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
 Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
 Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.
 Turner, Maj., S.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '88, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
 Unwin, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.
 Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
 Vertue, Col. W., S.C., M.
 Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Sept. 20, '87, B.
 Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
 Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
 Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 154 dys., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
 Walter, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
 Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 2 yrs. 8 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. T. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, Bo.
 Wardrop, Col. A., S.C., till Dec. 9, '88, Bo.
 Watkins, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
 Watson, Capt. G. F., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 5, '87, M.
 Watson, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '88, M.
 Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '88, Bo.
 Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
 Welch, Capt. M. E. H. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
 Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '87, B.
 Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
 Weller, Capt. A. T., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '88, B.
 Weller, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '88, B.
 Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
 Whistler, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, B.
 Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
 Whitlock, Col. C. J. P., S.C., 16 mos., M.
 Williams, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.
 Wilkie, Surg.-Maj. D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. B., Inf., 21 ms., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
 Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.
 Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
 Willis, Lt.-Col. J. L. N., S.C., 323 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
 Wilmer, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
 Wilmer, Lieut.-Col. J. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.
 Wilson, Capt. C. H. L. F., R.A., 6 mos., fr. May, '88, Bo.
 Wilson, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 24, '87, M.
 Wilson, Maj. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
 Wingate, Lieut.-Col. T. O., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '88.
 Woodcock, Lt.-Col. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
 Woods, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 22, '87, M.
 Woon, Capt. J. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 1, '88, B.
 Worledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.
 Wyllie, Maj. R. J. H., S.C., 222 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
 Wyllie, Capt. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '88, M.
 Wynoh, Col. H. St. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 16, '87, M.

Yaldwyn, Major A. G., S.C.

Yate, Maj. C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., S.C., Bo.

Yate, Capt. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '87, B.

Yates, Lt.-Col. C. J. A., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Sept. 9, '87, Bo.

Yeld, Surg.-Maj. H. P., B.

Young, Capt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, M.

Young, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.

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6. Tyne, John H.	1268
7. D'Aeth, Arthur C. S. H.	1240
8. Hughes, Walter H. F.	1249
9. Burnester, Rudolf M.	1248
10. Baker, George F. N.	1245
11. Jackson, Francis H. M.	1237
12. Harvey, Percy	1235
13. Crooke, Henry R.	1222
14. Beale, Alister F.	1216
15. Gore, George F. S.	1204
16. Duff, Hampden G.	1183
17. Henderson, Thomas	1180
18. Collins, Godfrey P.	1168
19. Erichton, Reginald L.	1167
20. Butler, Walter V.	1166
21. Clifton, Harry A.	1160
22. Tibbitts, Bertram O. F.	1160
23. Vason, Cathcart R.	1157
24. Newton, Robert A.	1159
25. Fitz-Hugh, Hamilton J.	1150
26. Puxley, Harry O. L.	1180
27. Ross, George P.	1121
28. Tatton-Brown, Duncan	1116
29. Courage, Hugh F.	1116
30. Stratton, Edward J.	1106
31. Parker, Ernest E.	1101
32. Cardale, Hubert S.	1091
33. Cotton, Aldrich B.	1086
34. Wells, Harry L.	1085
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45. Echlin, Godfrey C.	991
46. Wood, Arthur E.	982
47. Conroy, Rafe G. R.	978
48. Sterling, Harry C.	968
49. Bowring, Vincent L.	964
50. Wigrom, Ronald S.	959
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* Those marked with an Asterisk passed from Stubbington House.

At the FINAL EXAMINATION OF NAVAL CADETS, in passing off the "Britannia," December, 1887, FORMER PUPILS of Stubbington House WERE SUCCESSFUL IN TAKING 1st, 3rd, 4th, &c., PLACES, and in carrying off 11 out of the 18 PRIZES. 1st—Massy-Dawson, with twelve months' sea time and rank of Midshipman. 2nd—Evans, with 11 months' sea time. 4th—Strickland, with 12 months' sea time and rank of Midshipman. Massy-Dawson and Strickland were the only two Cadets who passed out as Midshipmen.

This is the 3rd TIME IN SUCCESSION that a STUBBINGTON BOY has taken the 1st PLACE in passing off the "Britannia," viz. :—Heygate, 1st in December, 1886. Clutton, 1st in June, 1887. Massy-Dawson, 1st in December, 1887.

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N.B.—According to Appendix to Report, page 60, of the Committee on the Education of Naval Executive Officers, more than one-third of the Successful Candidates who enter the Service are from Stubbington House.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 31st July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 29th July; and from Calcutta to the 28th July.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, July 25th, the Hon. Sir Charles Elliott introduced a Bill to make an addition to the Telegraph Act; the Hon. Mr. Westland introduced a Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt where there has been an alteration of the duty payable in respect thereof; and the Hon. Sir Charles Aitchison introduced a Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases.

A RUMOUR is abroad to the effect that the Viceroy's plans are changed, and that he will now not leave India until January next. As a matter of fact, his Excellency's programme remains unchanged, and according to this he will leave either during the first or second week in December.

LORD DUFFERIN will make over charge to Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta, where the former will spend a few days prior to the latter's arrival, following the precedent set by Lord Ripon. Lord Lansdowne will probably be sworn in on Saturday, December 8th, and Lord Dufferin take his departure on the following Monday. The date of the Viceroy leaving Simla is not yet fixed, but it will probably be early in November, his Excellency making a short tour *en route* to Calcutta.

LORD CONNEMARA paid a visit to Seringapatam on July 23rd, in company with the Resident at Mysore and a number of Native officials. His Excellency also visited Bangalore for the purpose of discussing the various schemes for supplying the cantonment with water.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was to leave Calcutta on a month's tour in North-Eastern Bengal on the 15th of August.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency, is expected to visit Secunderabad on the 15th August, and will remain there till about the 29th idem.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOWE has arrived in Calcutta.

MR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM, of the Calcutta High Court, who it was believed had retired from service in this country, is understood to be desirous of returning to it.

MR. WARE EDGAR, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, still continues to make good progress towards recovery.

A DEPARTMENTAL order has been issued by General Chapman, Quartermaster-General in India, acknowledging the services rendered by Colonel Bell, V.C., Royal Engineers, who is about to vacate the appointment of head of the Intelligence Branch. His extended reconnaissances in Northern China, in South-Western Persia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, and in Western China and Kashgaria, made since the beginning of 1882, are mentioned in the highest terms of praise; and his administrative work in the Intelligence Branch is specially acknowledged. Colonel Bell, as already stated, will be succeeded by Colonel Woodthorpe, R.E., of the Survey Department.

COLONEL T. CADELL, Commissioner of the Andamans, takes furlough very shortly. Colonel Tucker, Deputy Inspec-

tor-General of Police in the Punjab, will act during Colonel Cadell's absence, and Mr. Charles Brownie will probably officiate for Colonel Tucker.

COLONEL HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab has taken three months' leave.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLET has left Madras for Simla to assume charge of the office of Judge Advocate-General of India in the absence of Colonel Clementi.

COLONEL J. STEWART, Superintendent of the Saddle and Harness Factory at Cawnpore, will not return to India. Major Baddeley, R.A., who is officiating for him, will obtain the substantive appointment.

DR. RICHARDSON, Sanitary Commissioner, N.W.P., has been granted six months' leave, Dr. Thomson officiating.

COLONEL T. C. WRAY, commanding the Royal Irish Regiment, was found dead in his room at Murree on Sunday morning, July 22. Heart disease was the cause of death.

LIEUTENANT HUBBARD, of the Marine Light Infantry, was killed at Benares on the 21st June by a fall from his horse. The deceased had been attached to the 17th Bengal Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps, and was on the point of reverting to his own regiment.

THE charge against Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, the Judge of Patna, is still under consideration, and will probably be disposed of by the Government of India, to whom the Government of Bengal are likely to send it, with the opinion of the High Court.

COLONEL DEANE, Superintendant of Remount Operations, has left Simla on inspection duty. Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, has started for Burma to confer with the Chief Commissioner regarding the timber contract granted to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, respecting which questions have recently been put in the House of Commons. Mr. John Eliot, the Meteorological Reporter to Government, has left for Bombay and Calcutta.

WHAT is known as the Jamalpur *mela* case, in which Mr. Glazier was censured by the Government of Bengal, has been finally disposed of by the Secretary of State. Mr. Glazier failed to induce the India Office to interfere, Lord Cross expressing his entire concurrence with the action of the Government of India, before whom came the decision of the Local Government on Mr. Glazier's memorial appealing against the orders passed in the case.

IN the event of the difference of opinion between the India Office and Indian Government on the subject of the working of the proposed Kalka-Umballa-Delhi Railway not being settled to their mutual satisfaction, the line from Umballa to Kalka only may be undertaken as a State project.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* announces that all notes or stock certificates of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870 will be discharged at the Public Debt Office of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on October 27th next, on which date interest on such notes will cease. Holders will have the option, which must be exercised before September 1st of transferring the amount of their notes or stock certificates into the 4 per cent. loan of May 1st, 1865, bearing interest from November 1st next.

THE report of the massacre of the Afghan Jirgha by the Shinwaris is confirmed. Out of one hundred and thirty persons composing the Jirgha which the Afghan authorities sent, some fifty were killed outright, and about an equal number were placed in confinement, the remainder effecting their escape. The massacre has created great sensation among the local tribesmen.

A fire broke out on the 19th July at Mandalay, near the old Residency, destroying over one hundred huts and

all the minor monastic buildings within the compound, where the high priest of Buddha resides. The estimated loss is about Rs. 40,000.

THE Government of India have just issued a resolution on sanitation in India. It states that the main obstacles which have hitherto impeded sanitary improvements in India has been the ignorance of the masses and their dislike to any change of custom, and want of funds.

THE Government of India is in favour of grants-in-aid being made by provincial Governments for sanitary purposes; and in exceptional cases the Supreme Government will not refuse to consider applications from Local Governments in the interest of sanitary improvement of more than local importance.

ABDUL AZIZ, the late Sultan of Muscat's brother, contemplates an attack on Muscat after the date season.

CRIMES of organised dacoity and highway robberies are fast decreasing in Kattywar.

A COLLECTION of models of Indian ornamental gourds is being made for presentation to the Imperial Institute by the Government of India.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma arrived at Mandalay on the 20th July from Rangoon, having visited the river stations en route.

UNDER the Registration Act, which comes into force on the 1st of October, soldiers and sailors are exempted from the payment of fees.

A YARKANDI ran amuck in a railway carriage at Malakhera Station, between Delhi and Bandiqui, on the 23rd July. He stabbed a railway porter to death, and severely wounded two Hindoo passengers.

It is stated that a proposal has been made to the Home Government to reduce the number of British troops in India by 3,000.

THE RAJA OF RAMPURA, in the Jhansi Division, has signified, through the Commissioners of his Division, his wish to make a donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the building of a school at Orai in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

Two deaths occurred on board the s.s. *Lombardy*, on her last voyage from China to Bombay, of sporadic cholera. Mr. Farmer, the chief steward of the vessel, died at Hong Kong, and Mr. Napier, the chief officer of the vessel, died a day after the vessel left the above-mentioned port. The disease was not in any way epidemic.

THE subscriptions to the proposed Bombay "Zoo" now amounts to about half a lakh of rupees.

A SERIOUS affray has taken place in the Victoria Dock between Seedees and Pathans. Several persons were seriously injured.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE will be invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India by Lord Connemara, on November 21st, in Madras.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. B. J. HUBBARD, R.M.L.I., at Benares.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* learns from private sources that several of the Punjab Chiefs are a little anxious that their offers of assistance towards the defence of the Empire should be accepted as soon as possible, in the suggested form of military contingents, well-drilled and officered, to take their place by the side of our Native troops. Of course, so large a modification of the military *status quo* in the Native States involves a host of political, military, and technical difficulties; and some time must be taken to settle. Still a considerable period has already elapsed; and with Chiefs who are sincerely anxious that their offers should be accepted in this shape—as we have reason to know that several of the Punjab Chiefs really are—the delay is a little disappointing.

NOTES.

THE Overland Mails which left Bombay on July 31 have come to hand here a day sooner than was expected, thanks possibly to fine weather and favourable wind. Credit will of course be claimed for the fine steamer *Victoria*, whose speed is certainly a matter which the P. and O. Company have good reason to boast of and passengers to congratulate themselves upon. And if we could only believe that the worthy commanders of the Company's magnificent fleet are now anxious to run *within* the contract time, irrespective of the consumption of coal, we should say that matters have indeed wonderfully changed for the better in the relations between the Company and the public.

ACCORDING to Reuter's telegrams hostilities are imminent between the Tibetans and Colonel Graham's force. It is expected that the former will attack the latter on Tuesday next. How Reuter came by this information we do not pretend to guess, but it is possible that Colonel Graham may take the initiative and give the Tibetans a lesson, which they evidently stand greatly in need of.

For these gentry do not understand the forbearance hitherto shown to them. The order given to Colonel Graham not to cross the frontier, no matter how strong the provocation to do so, was a wise one; but there is a limit to human endurance of all nationalities, and a swift, sharp, and condign punishment of the mischievous, braggart Tibetans will have an excellent effect. And there need not be the slightest fear that such punishment will involve us in any complications whatever with the Emperor of China. That potentate may claim suzerainty over Tibet, but the killing of many Llamas will not rouse him to vengeance. He will exhibit what the *Times* describes as the physical organism of the Chinese race. "Under the most excruciating provocation he will remain wholly impassive. His nerves will go to sleep as apathetically as the pre-scientific frog in a quarry."

At present the situation is thus described by a correspondent with the force at Gnatong:—

We show no disposition to attack, but [we are making a regular Metz of our entrenched position here at Gnatong, and already it is very nearly as difficult a matter for one of the garrison to get out of camp as it would be for a Tibetan to enter it; and this I believe to be the chief aim of the practice of fortification. Nothing will induce us to "go for" the enemy unless, of course, he interferes with us, and then we will no doubt sweep him off the face of the earth. The Tibetans, on the other hand, employ themselves in the construction of walls and sungars whenever there is a clear space of ground and stones are handy; while occasionally, when the weather is not too damp for a gentle stroll, they venture into the Kapup Valley, and retire precipitately if any of us chance to be looking over the hill. Nobody will declare that this mode of warfare is particularly exciting, but we—and possibly also the Tibetans—console ourselves with the reflection that we are doubtless assisting in the elaboration of some tremendous piece of statecraft. When I return from Sikkim I shall look upon myself as a political of the deepest dye.

A TELEGRAM to the *Bombay Gazette* says that the notorious *Tantia Bhil* had a narrow escape of being captured last month after being driven into Holkar's territory. Five constables and several villagers went after him and his followers, but although they are reported as having fired a volley into the pursued they effected no captures beyond some canisters of gunpowder, six guns, twelve swords, and some cooking pots. *Tantia* escaped into the Betul district, where it is said "he cut off a constable's nose and decamped." A policeman's life in the East has its drawbacks, as in the West.

As the very ancient subject of the ill-treatment of coolies recruited for the tea districts is again cropping up, and will possibly be made the subject of some more humanitarian

agitation in England, the following remarks in the *Pioneer* are worth noticing:—

The question of coolie recruitment for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet is threshed out at length in the latest report on Inland Emigration. The most noticeable feature is the falling-off in the numbers recruited by the certificated agents, and the large increase of what are technically known as free emigrants—of whom rather more than twenty thousand passed into Assam last year, exclusive of the importation into Cachar and Sylhet. Indeed, it is stated that unlicensed recruiting has almost superseded the work of the contractor, and “is now rapidly ousting that of the Garden sirdars.” It may be true that the position of these unregistered emigrants is, during the journey and on transfer to the scene of their work, the same as that of the Government supervised coolies, but this makes it all the more difficult to see the utility of the distinction between the registered and unregistered coolies established by Act I. of 1883. Both in the interests of clearness, and to put a final stop to the sensational stories of coolie oppression, the entire Act is in need of recasting on more comprehensive, and, at the same time, more practical lines.

THE evidence taken by the Bombay Factory Commission having been published, it was not likely that the Radical Press here would refrain from expressing holy horror at what it is pleased to call “revelations.” The *Star*, which would stir up strife and disloyalty in India as it encourages them in Ireland, is particularly shocked at what it declares to be a state of things which is a scandal and disgrace to the Government that permits it. It is horrified to find that Indian factories are open on Sundays, and it mourns over the circumstance that only fifteen holidays are given throughout the year to the employed. This is the first time that we have heard as an Indian “grievance” the want of “holidays.” It is certainly not an Irish grievance, and it used not, in our time in India, to be an Indian one.

The *Star* calls attention to the fact that work in Indian factories begins often at four o'clock in the morning. This is “slavery.” The *Star* knows too much. A Factory Act was no doubt wanted in India, but we can spare the comments of the would-be friends of the Natives here concerning it.

WHO composes the wonderful letters that Rukmibai has been in the habit of sending to the Indian Press? Here is her latest effusion, addressed to the editor of a Madras paper:—

If you, Sir, search Hindoo society you will find thousands of girls situated as I am. Parents, as you and your readers know, have the arrangement of marriages. The chief contracting parties have not a word to say in the matter; unhappiness is not unfrequently the result. Couples are often unequally yoked. Winter and spring, ignorance and enlightenment, amiability and boorishness are often linked together. The powers placed in the hands of parents are often abused. It is all very well to say that these natural guardians of young people will so arrange for their future as to secure for them the largest amount of happiness possible in a world full of sorrow, change, and suffering. But people who argue in this way forget that human nature is weak, and human motives are operated on by many injurious causes. Greed of gold is the chief source whence flow unhappy marriages.

She ought to have addressed the above to the *D. T.* It would have formed an interesting addition to the wonderful correspondence which is now appearing in that journal concerning the married state.

WE publish to-day a letter from Sir Roper Lethbridge, correcting a statement which we made, on the strength of a published report, to the effect that Sir Roper had denounced the Indian Army Commission which sat some years ago at Simla as a sham. We are glad to find that we were in error, and that Sir Roper intended to have seconded Sir William Plowden's amendment.

But, Sir Roper, what is this: “Sir Frederick Roberts, the one soldier in whom both England and India have absolute confidence?” Have we, then, no other? If so, we are “poor indeed!”

THE dates on which the troopships will leave India during the coming relief season are October 14 and 25, November 4 and 18, December 30, January 13 and 20, February 10 (or early in March), March 17 and 30, and April 7.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

A HORRIBLE SCANDAL.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The eldest oyster winked his eye
And shook his heavy head,
Meaning to say he did not choose
To leave the oyster bed.

The Walruss and the Carpenter.

There was, as the poet says, “a shine in the tents of Ham.” All the *Pi*'s friends and enemies and acquaintances assembled with copies of the *T—s of I—a* of the 13th July in their hands and wagged their heads dolorously; “Oh *Pi*!” they groaned. “Profligate old *Pi*! And has it come to this?” “Come to what?” said the *Pi*, shortly, for it was busy. “Shock, shock! fie, fie!” cried the crowd, and they intoned the following in jerks:—“English newspapers being subsidised to take sides in the keen controversy which has been created in the Deccan Mining Scandals. . . . Most grave allegations made against such papers as the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette*.”

“Yes,” said the *Pi*, abstractedly. “They said five thousand dubs was its price. No wonder it took steps. Five thousand! Just about the price of a new machine; But go on.” “Gross slanders reproduced in a number of journals . . . naturally looked for a prompt and indignant denial. . . . *Pioneer* has seen fit to sit silent under the imputation . . . We still urge upon our contemporaries that they should give the lie direct to their traducers.”

“Traducers’ is distinctly good,” said the *Pi* shamelessly. “The style of the indictment seems familiar to me. Is it by any chance my little friend, the Kingdom of Bombay?” “It’s the *T—s of I—a*,” said the crowd, shocked at this display of levity, “and it’s very angry.”

“Ya-as,” said the *Pi*. “I don’t wonder. The poor devil has been out of it since the beginning, and I think it owes me one or two. It is very virtuous!”

“The honours of Anglo-Indian journalism,” quoted the crowd, “demands that the plain, blunt, and unmistakable course should be followed. The Native Press!”

“Dear creature!” said the *Pi*, sweetly. “The Native Press have been indulging in bitter and sarcastic allusions to the manner in which, according to them, the Nizam has been led by unscrupulous Anglo-Indians. Now, what have you to say to that?” The crowd looked at the *Pi* under its eyebrows, and the more tender-hearted proffered it tracts and oranges to keep up its spirits.

“It’s very pretty,” said the *Pi*, reflectively—“very pretty. Especially that touch about the ‘honour of Anglo-Indian journalism.’ Is there any more in the same strain?”

The chorus began anew:—“That such statements, however false, carry weight with natives, if allowed to pass without emphatic contradiction, is incontestable. To ignore the grave charges, or to gloss them over, is a serious mistake, involving much wider issues than even the fair fame of the journals involved. The charges are categorically made. They should be categorically answered; That’s all,” said the crowd. “Now go and hide your diminished circulation.”

“It’s much too kind of the Kingdom of Bombay,” said the *Pi*, wiping its eyes. “Any time during the past twenty years I’ve been branded as a hireling organ of a brutal Government, a subsidised mercenary, a deliberate liar, a bloody contemporary, and everything else that was nice and complimentary—and the dear little kingdom took no notice. It’s really overwhelming. My ‘fair fame’ is safe—it is in the keeping of the *T—s of I—a*. Let the world roll!”

“But, *Pi*, this is disgraceful. You should take steps—you really should,” said the crowd.

“Think so?” said the *Pi*, “Do you happen to remember who was the traducer?”

“It was the *Hyderabad Record*,” said the crowd. “Ah!” said the *Pi*,—and a grin of introspective reflection stole across its expressive countenance. “H’m!” said the *Pi*, chuckling softly. “The *Hyderabad Recorder*—excellent paper—extended knowledge—first-class information. Says that the *B—y G—e* would take a five thousand rupee bribe. I like it for that. It must have made the *G—e* wild.”

“But it says that you have sent a representative with a bill to the Nizam, for services rendered, of forty thousand rupees,” said the crowd.

“How much!” shouted the *Pi* indignantly. “Forty thousand! That’s a clever hit—worse than the slur on the *B—y G—e*. Forty thousand rupees at one-and-four-pence each! My dear friends, if I ever sent in a bill to the Nizam, it would not be for thousands, but for *lakhs*—five at least. Forty thousand rupees! What does he take me for?”

“Oh! what cynical and blatant immorality,” said the crowd. “You admit that you can be bought?”

"Yes—for four annas a copy—back Numbers half price," said the *Pi*. "Would you like some? They will explain exactly how I came to be bribed, you know."

"We don't want your back Numbers. We want a categorical explanation," said the crowd.

Plain, blunt, and unmistakeable? You shall have it—though you have no right to it. In the first place you are not wise."

Here the Kingdom of Bombay sailed into the discussion, breathless and panting. "Oh, the arch deceiver!" it cried; "and we never had any news at all. Hit him hard—he's got no friends! We had to borrow his telegrams! Gouge his eyes out! Make him confess! Alone we did it. I myself and the incorruptible *Englishman*! Smash his head in! Think of our fair fame and—those telegrams."

"You'll hurt yourself, my little man if you go on like this," said the *Pi*, tenderly. "I admit it was irritating to be left in the cold."

"Don't impute motives," said the Kingdom of Bombay, sulkily. "You're always making fun of me, but I've got you now. Deny the imputation or die the death."

"It will need a bigger man than you to kill me. Listen, my Breach Candy Bantam. I led and the *B—y G—e* followed, and together we did what—forgive my being personal—you couldn't do. You admit that?"

"It was with other people's money," snarled the *T—s of I—a*.

"That's foolish—and insolent. But, never mind. Out of Hyderabad, where I have been working, and whose workings I know a great deal better than you ever will, comes an 'imputation' that a representative with a till is knocking about the State. You know the paper that makes the charge? If you don't, I can tell you all about it?"

"I don't want to be told," said the *T—s of I—a*. "I hate you! Let me go."

"Now you're talking sense," said the *Pi*. "You and Calcutta have no reason to love me—I know that. And it suits you—bless your innocent heart—to run the *Record* as a first-class journal for this occasion only. Do you know that the *Record* has withdrawn its wild statement about our bill-sticker?"

"Then you bribed it to do so," said the *T—s of I—a*. "I hate you. You're a bully!"

"Sweet child—perhaps I am—perhaps I'm not. But you are impertinent and too clever by half, with your honour of Anglo-Indian journalism and your 'Native Press.' Since when has the Native Press believed that the *Pi* is anything but bribed to the gullet, that its good opinion should be so desperately important? You precious little Pharisee! Go home for a few months and live in wholesome surroundings for a while. Do you suppose that any moderately sane man believes that the first paper in Asia risked its reputation by pecking about for bribes? And if it *did*, do you suppose that it would look at half a lakh? No—nor twenty half lakhs. If you can't understand honesty, try to comprehend expediency at least."

"But we do hate you so," said the *T—s of I—a*. "You swagger, and you bully, and you're generally offensive."

"When you are as big as I am perhaps you'll be able to do it yourself, and perhaps you'll do as good work as I have done. But at present my advice is, don't you try to ram a ship that carries twice your metal. Go and hit the *B—y G—e* and see what happens."

"But you haven't denied the charges," persisted the *T—s of I—a*.

"You made them," said the *Pi*, graciously.

"After you will come the *Englishman*, after the *Englishman* all the Native Press, calling Heaven and earth to witness that the *Pi* is no better than it should be. Then some madman may ask questions in the House of Commons, and then, perhaps, I'll attend to it. You certainly won't be paid the compliment of a direct denial here. You aren't worth it; and—forgive my making fun of you—I want to see what you'll do if you are left unanswered."

"I'll smash you. I'll go and tell every one that the *Pi* takes bribes hand over fist." "Quite so," said the *Pi*, gravely—"anything from postage-stamps to blank cheques. The smallest contributions thankfully received! You really have no knowledge of my perfidy—my avarice, and my want of principle. It will give you material of a much finer business than the Deccan Scandal. Run along and convulse India with it."

But the *T—s of I—a* went away in a pet, and the *Pi* returned to its work. The convulsions are maturing.

"BLOW, TRUMPET BLOW."

The *Times of India*, says the *Indian Daily News*, is at it again. Some time since we had to expose a little inaccuracy of that paper in claiming credit for being the first paper in India to oppose the idea of bleeding people in this country for

the purpose of an Imperial Institute to be built in London. We were able to show that the *Indian Daily News* took up that precise line before the *Times of India*. Now our Bombay contemporary receives the news of Lord Cross's commendation of the marriage-reform action of the Rajpootana Chiefs as "all the more gratifying to us, inasmuch as the *Times of India* may fairly claim to have been the only journal out here or at home which seemed to appreciate the momentousness of the reform. At the beginning of April, we drew attention to the fact that in the matter of social reform Rajpootana had afforded a splendid example to the whole of India by curtailing the expenses of marriage, and by raising the marriage age to eighteen in the case of girls. About two months later when to our surprise, we found that either from oversight or from failure to grasp the significance of the change, the Press, both home and Indian, had still preserved silence on the question, we returned to the subject," &c. We are modest folk and do not like to take a course which savours of blowing our own trumpet. But we really must protest against the *Times of India*'s complacent assumption of superior knowledge and judgment. The *Indian Daily News*, at any rate—we speak for ourselves, but believe other Indian papers also noticed the Rajpootana decision at the time in much the same spirit—was not blind to the importance of the Ajmere Conference and its result. On April 2nd last we wrote:—

"A substantial move has been made in the direction of that social reform which India needs much more than political concession. . . . We trust the rules formulated by the assembly of delegates at Ajmere will find general acceptance and faithful observance throughout Rajpootana, and that other parts of India will soon follow the sensible example thus set."

After this second abortive attempt to pose as a monopolist of Journalistic virtues amongst the Indian newspapers, perhaps the *Times of India* will be content to leave its readers to form their own estimates of its intelligence and enterprise. Bombay is not the hub of the universe, nor the *Times of India* its only tinkettle.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND EGYPTIAN DECORATIONS.

(*Times of India*.)

When the question came to the front last year we wrote strongly on the injustice of withholding the Bronze Star from the British and Indian forces who served in the Nile and Suakin Campaigns of 1885, although the Khedive was willing to grant it to them. Since then we have learnt with satisfaction that the British Government has been roused to a sense of the great virtue of avoiding invidious distinctions and of meting out "equal justice" to all the divisions of its army serving in campaigns extending over two or three years in the same country. Our home advices by the last mail inform us that precisely the same story is being repeated with regard to the Order of the Mejidie; that is to say His Highness the Khedive is not only quite prepared, but has expressed his wish to bestow the usual proportion of decorations on the officers of the British, Indian, and Colonial Contingents who served in the above-mentioned campaigns, but the British Government decline to move in the matter. Now, as the Order was conferred for the campaign of 1882, and also for Sir Gerald's Campaign of Suakin in 1884, we fail to understand why the British Government, instead of stopping the way should not, by all the legitimate influence it can exercise, encourage his Highness in carrying out his very laudable intention, and we are more firmly convinced of the fairness of our views in regard to the foreign order by recollecting that, though the object of the Nile Expedition was not attained, Government thought fit to confer a peerage on the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and distribute K.C.B.'s and C.B.'s to Commanders of Divisions and Brigades, &c. By these remarks we do not mean in any way to find fault with the action of the British Government in this respect. In no campaigns in which British troops have been engaged in recent years have there been greater fatigue, greater hardships, and harder fighting than in the Nile and Suakin Campaigns of 1885. When we recall the extraordinary difficulties the troops engaged had to contend against, difficulties of climate, of heat, nay even sometimes of hunger, and often of parching thirst, and when we reflect on the soldier-like bearing, the gallantry, and the patient endurance of all ranks of the army under these difficulties, and the numerous instances of individual heroism performed, and when we recall the many noble and brave soldiers who poured out their life's blood on the burning sands of the Egyptian deserts, it is with something more than surprise we learn that the Home Government should show an inclination to stand between the survivors and any honours that a foreign sovereign may be willing to confer upon them. We are by no means enthusiastically in favour of British troops being decorated by foreign potentates, but in the present case this is not the question. The practice began so far back as the Crimean War,

and has been continued since; and if there may be some difference of opinion regarding the propriety of the principle, there can be none at all regarding the impropriety of making fish of one portion and flesh of another portion of an army the component parts of which contributed, each in their degree, to the main object with which warlike operations were undertaken—the pacification of, and the restoration of order in, Egypt. Our military readers will learn with satisfaction that the matter is not slumbering, but is being actively taken up at home by an influential body of members of Parliament, who have undertaken to bring this very reasonable army grievance before the House of Commons at no distant date. Amongst those M.P.'s interesting themselves on behalf of their brother-officers we are told are Colonel Duncan, C.B., General C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., Sir H. Havelock-Allen, V.C., K.C.B., Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., C.B., and Lord Randolph Churchill. Questions, we understand, will shortly be asked in the House on behalf of the three armies concerned—the British, the Indian, and the Colonial. The interests of the Indian Contingent will be confided to our able and versatile ex-Governor, Sir R. Temple, who is at all times ready to place his services at the disposal of his old comrades. We may safely leave the matter in the able hands in which it is at present, in full confidence that they will do their utmost to see justice done. For the rest we have but one word more to say. Orders, unlike medals, are not distributed broad-cast, and if the British Government consent to the Khedive carrying out his intention, it is not probable that more than three decorations per regiment will be given even if the proportion be so liberal. We would wish, therefore, to append a *proviso* to our advocacy of this claim on behalf of the Indian Contingent, which will not apply to the other two contingents who are interested in this matter. It is that the native officers should share with their European brother officers in the distribution of the Order in proportion to their number. We may add that we have recently heard a very great deal of Imperial federation for national defence, and the Government of Great Britain will certainly not assist or advance the movement that has been made in this direction by showing any niggardliness in the matter of honours and rewards for services rendered on western battlefields by Indian and Colonial troops.

BENGAL.

THE decision in the case where the husband, brother-in-law, and mother-in-law were charged with torturing a Hindoo girl-wife, eleven years of age, was given by the Bengal Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 24th July, each of the accused being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence is heavy, but not a whit too much so. The treatment of the children whom the custom of the country puts in the position of wives, is too frequently a scandal to Hindoo civilisation, and it is well when an opportunity offers that the law should enter an emphatic protest.

THE *Indian Daily News* gives a shocking picture of the condition of many children of Calcutta who may be said to be of European parentage, and who are so far the objects of parental neglect as to be "allowed to run naked in the streets. If this were all, bad as it is, it might be endured as an apparent necessity; but that such a thing is possible shows that there is something seriously wrong in our social system, or in the legislation for this country. In the abstract, there should be nothing very horrible in seeing children naked in a land where the sun renders the absence of clothing to some extent anything but a hardship. Indeed, so familiar are we with the sight of naked children and more than semi-naked adults that the sight ceases to be considered in the least shocking, when the exhibits are 'only Natives.' But change the colour of the skin from dark to light and all the proprieties seem to be outraged at once. This may be prudery or anything else we please to call it. We are not concerned about the name, and only wish to deal with the fact. And here we have it that a family of children, fair of skin, of bright intelligence apparently, even if not of super-acuteness induced probably by their surroundings, running naked, dirty, and showing numerous evidences of gross neglect and there seems to be no remedy. We mentioned that the children begged food from the Chinese shoemakers in the neighbourhood, or from grogshops, and even picked up cigar ends to smoke. This is simply shocking, and people may well cry 'shame upon their parents, if they have any, and upon society if they have not.' We hear still more shocking stories of these neglected waifs. We are informed that they have been seen scratching among kitchen refuse thrown into the streets, and sucking the mango stones that are daily to be found there! This may seem incredible, and yet we are assured it is a fact."

"SINCE we first noticed the case," adds the journal, "some people have taken interest in the children so far as to place themselves in positions of observation to be assured whether such things are possible. The evidence and the cause have

been but too palpable. There is every disposition to interfere; but there is no power to do so. There are women who have hearts to feel for these poor children, but they are powerless to help. There are men, too, who would move if they could, but the law gives them neither lever nor fulcrum; and in the absence of these, we come to the paradox that power is powerless because it cannot be applied. Though this is a case which should concern our own community alone, be it said to the honour of a native gentleman that he was the first to come forward with a practical suggestion, which, as another paradox, is impracticable. He says his heart was moved to sympathy for the poor waifs referred to, and he asks whether all classes could not join and establish an institution that would gather up waifs of this kind of any and every race. The idea may be more noble than wise. Such an institution would relieve people of a natural obligation, and we fear it would have to be too large for the available means of support. One would fain hope that such cases as the one under notice are rare; but though it may be exceptional in the grossness of its character in this instance, cases of neglect of a kindred nature may be more common than is supposed. We understand that the parents of the children have been visited by the chaplain of the district, and probably by more than one of these reverend gentlemen, in the hope of bringing them to some sense of duty through shame. But they have followed the example of King Hezekiah, and set their faces like flint. The sense of shame, as well as that of duty, has been lost, and it is inconceivable that anything survives in the nature of parental affection. What can be done in such cases? This question is asked again and again, and left unanswered. There is no law. It is said that the law does not take cognisance of small matters. But is it a small matter that it should be permitted to self-indulgent or vicious parents to neglect their children, to ignore every legal and moral obligation of the parental character? We opine not, and if the natural feeling, which even brutes manifest for their offspring, is lost, as in this case, where the father positively laughs at remonstrance or appeal, the Government of India might pass a Bill to deal with such cases; and we hope that public opinion will urge Mr. Scoble to push one through the Legislative Council."

MADRAS.

LORD CONNEMARA, it is stated, is regarded by the people of Mysore and Bangalore as the bearer of good luck. The monsoon rains, which had held off until men began to fear a famine, came down heavily as soon as Lord Connemara entered the Province.

THE Hon. Mr. Stewart R. Turnbull has resigned his seat in the Madras Legislative Council, previous to leaving Madras for Europe for six months. He was appointed to the Council in February, 1887. Mr. Turnbull has also resigned the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. D. Rasbotham, Vice-Chairman, since January, 1887, has been elected to succeed him in that office.

THE Government of India have decided not to adopt the proposal made by the Finance Committee for the amalgamation of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon-General. They have furthermore had under consideration the subject of fixing a definite limit to the tenure of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner in the several provinces, and they have decided that the term of the tenure of the appointment shall extend to seven years, subject to the condition that an extension not exceeding three years may be granted, if recommended by the Local Government. This rule is to apply to present incumbents, the seven years' limit in their cases counting from the date of these orders (viz. June 7), unless existing rules limit their tenure of office to a shorter period.

THE Harbour Trust Board have proposed to Government that, as part of their harbour construction railway is situate within Municipal limits, and to which the Municipality have now raised objection, a re-alignment of it be made within their own boundary, and, for this purpose that they be allowed to acquire the site now occupied by the emigration yard and the building now used as the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. They then propose to run tramways north and south from the pier, so as to connect with the Madras Railway on the one side, and the South Indian Railway on the other, and to erect two godowns—one for export and the other for import trade—at the shore end of the pier. A committee has been appointed to consider these proposals, consisting of the Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, the Commissary-Generals, the Commissioner of Police, the Port Officer and the President of the Municipal Commission.

THE connection of Mr. Thorowgood, Chief Engineer of the Harbour Works, having been brought to an abrupt termination by his resignation of the office in consequence of the

strained relations between himself and the Harbour Trust Board, the employés, 600 in number, presented him with an address in a richly carved sandalwood box and one of Messrs. Marcks' gold chronometers, valued at Rs.600. Mr. Thorowgood returned thanks in feeling terms for the honour done him.

THE following is an order of the Madras Government dated July 16 :—The investigations made of late years with the object of obtaining a pure water supply for the troops stationed at Bangalore having failed to produce an efficient and economical scheme, the Government resolved to offer a reward of Rs.1,000 for the best essay on the subject, on the conditions specified in the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of November 1, 1887, and subsequent issues; the award being left to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. A number of essays have been received in compliance with this invitation, and have been carefully examined by the Chief Engineer, who awards the prize to Mr. Standish Lee, sanitary engineer, Mysore.

BOMBAY.

SURGEON J. B. EATON has been allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

CAPTAINS F. ABBOTT AND G. B. E. RADCLIFFE, Bombay Staff Corps, have been promoted to Majors.

THE appointment of Dr. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, is gazetted.

MR. W. A. BOULTON, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed furlough for two years.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, C.S., Collector of Broach, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 4th of September, 1888.

MR. G. CHAMBERS, F.R.S., Director of the Government Observatory at Colaba, Bombay, takes privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. F. Chambers acts for him.

THE *Rast Goftar* learns that Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, C.S.I., late Presidency Magistrate, has been presented by Government, in addition to his pension, a plot of ground of the value of Rs. 10,000, as a *jagir*, for the valuable services rendered by him to Government.

GREAT regret has been felt at the death of Mr. Maneckjee Restonjee Tuback, which sad event took place at his residence at Middle Colaba, July 26. The deceased gentleman was an esteemed member of the Parsee community and was connected with the family of the late Mr. Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy. Mr. Tuback was formerly for many years agent for Lloyd's Steam Service at Kurrachee. In that capacity the deceased gentleman was recognised to be principally instrumental in developing the trade between the Punjab and England. In 1854 he rendered very valuable assistance to Colonel G. E. Ashburner, who was then Cantonment Magistrate at Kurrachee, in detecting and defeating frauds practised in respect of liquor farms and bread supplies to European troops, which formed the standing complaint of the day. With Mr. Tuback's assistance, Colonel Ashburner was able to increase the Government revenue to more than three times its usual yield. In 1876, Mr. Tuback took service at Baroda under the *regime* of the Dewan, Sir T. Madhvarow, who appointed him the Commissioner of Police of that city. Under the energetic supervision of Mr. Tuback, an efficient police force was organised and established at Baroda, and order was restored in that city in lieu of the disturbed state in which it formerly was. On the occasion of the Durbar at Delhi, Mr. Tuback was selected and appointed the agent of his Highness the Gaekwar, and rendered very valuable assistance under exceptional difficulties. The deceased gentleman was honourably mentioned in many administration reports by the Dewan, Sir T. Madava Row, and was praised for his services by successive British Residents. The remarkable improvement introduced by Mr. Tuback in the police force at Baroda was noticed by the late Sir James Ferguson, who personally complimented him upon his success in that respect. In 1884, Mr. Tuback was obliged to resign service on account of ill-health, attributable to the hard work he had to undergo while at Baroda, and his Highness the Gaekwar was pleased to confer a large donation in recognition of his valuable services to the Baroda State. Mr. Tuback was well known among Natives as also Europeans in Bombay, and in the late Sir Frank Souter he had lost an esteemed and an old friend, whom he never ceased to deplore. Mr. Tuback was lately appointed one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Bombay. He has left a large family and circle of friends to mourn his loss.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

COLONEL HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, takes three months' leave from August 6th; Mr. Lewis will officiate.

THE divorce case of Barber v. Barber, which came before

three Judges of the Chief Court on July 28th, was deferred on a point of jurisdiction, it having been held that, as the plaintiff and defendant did not live as husband and wife at Lahore, and as the cause of action arose at Agra, the case was not within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Court of Lahore, by which it was transferred to the Chief Court. The plaintiff, Mr. Barber, has been directed to file a fresh plaint in the Chief Court.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent at Sealkote reveals an unpleasant feeling that has risen up against sowkars in the neighbourhood :—"There would seem to be a kind of organisation or an epidemic of violence against sowkars just now. Sowkars are, as is well known, often beaten by large-limbed agriculturists from sheer desperation under their exactions, and with some vague idea of inducing them to forbear from pressure as to moneys due, or at least of taking some satisfaction in advance for the ruin threatened. But it has seldom come to pass that their noses have been cut. This is an extreme measure and drastic. The punishment for this is heavy of course, but the idea cannot fail to be alarming to the sowkar, and might be more salutary than many moral exhortations. The native dislikes to have this thing done to him; and it is for this act that seven men have been arrested in the Pusroor tahsil of the district. But in the Durka tahsil a more systematic and irrational attempt has been successfully made. A sowkar was not only beaten when he called upon his debtors to settle, but his papers have been destroyed as well, so that all traces of money transactions have been removed. This, however, is too well planned an attempt to enlist sympathy; it passes from the quality of rustic stupidity and blundering straightforwardness—which is so refreshing in its way—to the invidiousness of craft and villainy."

BURMA.

THE pretended Burman Prince, now in custody at Rangoon was brought up before the magistrate on July 20. The evidence taken went to show that he was a priest, and had been lately busying himself in plotting rebellion.

A FIRE is reported to have broken out suddenly at Mandala on July 20, near the old Residency, destroying over a hundred huts and all the minor monastic buildings within the compound where the high priest of Buddha resides. The estimated loss is about Rs. 40,000.

AN excellent report has been compiled by Lieutenant H. E. Stanton, R.A., of the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department, on the Shan States in Upper Burma. He acted as Intelligence Officer with the column which operated in that part of the country.

A RANGOON paper understands that the offer made in the *Gazette* of July 14 of the loan of Rs. 3,000 to any one starting a dairy is likely to be taken advantage of by an enterprising European, who has already started a farm on a small scale at Insein, and is now supplying several people in Rangoon with first-class milk at a moderate rate.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma landed at Mandalay on the 20th July. He was escorted by a company of the Volunteer Mounted Rifles—whom he congratulated on their smart and business-like appearance—and a troop from the Hyderabad Light Cavalry. The Chief rode into the town through the principal thoroughfares. The native pupils of the S. P. G. Mission, led by the Rev. Mr. Colbeck, had gathered under their banner in front of the Volunteer head-quarters, and gave the Chief three cheers as he rode past. At the Europe Hotel were two arches gaily decorated with evergreens and bunting, and at the second arch a number of little children cheered the Chief, who seemed pleased, for, it is said, he stopped and taught them how to hurrah. At Government House he was received by guards-of-honour furnished by the 16th Native Infantry and by the Volunteer Corps. The officers of the corps present were thanked and complimented.

SIND.

THE survey of the Sind, Delhi, and Rajputana projected Railway will, it is reported, commence after the rains.

THE Sind Arts College has secured the services of Mr. Moses J. Jackson, M.A., Oxon., and D.Sc., Lond., as Principal in succession to Dr. Walmsley.

THE LATE MR. LESLIE SAUNDERS.—Some friends of the late Mr. Leslie Saunders, Commissioner of the Berars, have determined to erect a memorial to him in Ajmere. A committee with power to add to their number has been appointed for all purposes connected with the Saunders' Memorial, and subscriptions may be paid to Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, M.D., Ajmere, who has kindly consented to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Memorial Fund.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 13.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

SIR R. LETHBRIDGE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the fact that under the new rules of procedure hon. members were deprived of the right to discuss on the Indian Budget general questions of Indian administration and Indian grievances, save only such as were of a financial or economic character; and whether, inasmuch as this tended to place Her Majesty's Indian subjects on a footing in regard to the ventilation of their grievances different from that of Her Majesty's home and colonial subjects, whose grievances could always be discussed on going into Committee of Supply, Her Majesty's Government would, before the Session of 1889 consider the possibility of granting some other annual opportunity for the public discussion of such grievances.

MR. W. H. SMITH: It is desirable that on an occasion of that character opportunity should be afforded for the discussion of financial questions rather than that hon. members should avail themselves of that opportunity for discussing questions of general administration. The hon. member is aware that it is open to those who take an interest in Indian affairs to raise questions concerning them on Tuesdays and Fridays. On the whole, the Government do not think it expedient to make any alteration in the arrangement referred to in the question of the hon. member.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REGULATIONS have been published for the guidance this year of officers of the mounted branches of the Service who are entitled to select chargers from Remount Depots. They can proceed at their own expense to Hossur or Saharunpur, or the two temporary depots at Calcutta and Bombay, after their applications have been sanctioned by the General Officer Commanding.

THE necessity for an increase to the number of regimental officers in the Hyderabad Contingent was a pressing one. This necessity was appropriately illustrated on a recent occasion when a regiment paraded under its Havildar-Major. At the time some of the cavalry of the force was ordered to Burma—where, by the way, it has done well—its strength in officers required with a regiment on active service was increased by drawing on the regiments left behind; and these regiments, already weakened by the ordinary calls for other than regimental duty, left some others almost without any European officers at all.

CORPORAL W. POPE, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps, has been awarded the Bombay Presidency Silver Medal for the year 1887-88 as the best shot among the Volunteers with the Martini-Henry rifle. His score was 68. Colour-Sergeant J. Mawhood, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, won the Provincial Silver Medal for the same year with a score of 67 points.

THE Bengal Presidency Association's Annual Meeting may be held at any station in Bengal between the 1st October and 17th November. The 150 best shots in the meeting will be granted a free railway pass to Meerut to compete there for the Championship matches. The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 towards defraying the railway expenses of the successful competitors. This sum is equivalent in amount to that annually allowed by the Bombay Government to the Central Rifle meeting at Poona. It is hoped that the Government of India will be in a position next year to at least double the allowance.

The success that has attended the formation and organisation of the B or Cossipore Battery of Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Major R. Wace, R.A., Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, has induced the Commander-in-Chief to recommend, and the Government of India to accord sanction to the formation of a second battery of Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, the two batteries to consist of six guns each of the following strength, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel:—1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 2 trumpeters, 100 gunners—total, 127. The existing battery, for the most part composed of stalwart Scotchmen, has detachments at Balliaghatta, Barnagore, Kamrhatti, Titaghur, Barrackpore, Samnugger, Kankanara,

Serampore, and Ishra. Though its establishment was 100, the battery had 135 men enrolled on the 1st March last. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in augmenting the strength to 200 men; but it is doubtful whether the number will ever reach the new establishment of 254 fixed for the two batteries. The Presidency now only requires to form a company of submarine mining volunteer engineers, and there is ample room for the formation of so useful and desirable a company on the Hughli, to complete a Volunteer brigade of all arms at the Presidency.

FAREWELL ORDER TO COLONEL M. BELL, V.C.

The following Departmental Order by the Quartermaster-General in India, dated Simla, July 18, 1888, has been issued:—

Colonel M. S. Bell, V.C., A.-D.-C., Royal Engineers, being about to vacate the appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is desirous of marking his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by that officer in the Quartermaster-General's Department since May, 1880, and of placing on record a detail of the work carried out by Colonel Bell, and under his immediate direction.

Captain Bell, V.C., was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Intelligence Branch May 22, 1880, and Deputy Quartermaster-General April 26, 1885. On October 29, 1884, Major Bell was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (by brevet) and on March 10, 1887, was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

The following extended reconnaissances have been carried out by Colonel Bell since joining the Intelligence Branch:—

In Northern China, from February to July, 1882.

In South-Western Persia, from February to July, 1884.

In Mesopotamia and Armenia, from September, 1885, to May, 1886.

In Western Persia and Kashgaria, from March to September, 1867.

The explorations completed by him have added largely to geographical knowledge, and the information secured for Government during the adventurous journeys which he has undertaken is especially valuable; while numerous reports and compilations, which are on record in the office, bear testimony to the industry and care with which the observations of an experienced traveller and military reconnoiterer may be compiled.

To Colonel Bell the Intelligence Branch is mainly indebted for the system under which its work has been so largely developed, and for the vigour with which important inquiries made during the last three years have been pushed to conclusion: he has successfully ensured the accomplishment of large results with comparatively small means at his disposal. The spirit with which he has performed the arduous reconnaissances above detailed, and the thoughtful attention which he has given to the administration of the Intelligence Branch, are deserving of special acknowledgment. Under his direction the standard of work has been raised, and the plan of compiling our military topographical knowledge has been improved. His own efforts have been largely supplemented, it is true, by the labours of other officers; but his example and wise management have been mainly instrumental in placing the Intelligence Branch upon its present footing.

HOT TEA.—The editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, during a recent visit to Canton and the China coast, noticed the significant fact that those parts of the Celestial Empire were remarkably free from both typhoid fever and cholera, owing to the inhabitants drinking hot tea in preference to cold water. The Chinamen there is said to keep for the purpose a pannikin of water always simmering. He drops in a sprinkling of tea leaf just sufficient to give the water a colour.

A FATAL accident occurred on the evening of July 21 at Benares, resulting in the death of Lieutenant Hubbard, 17th Bengal Infantry. The deceased was fond of riding, and on the evening in question was mounted on a horse which was somewhat fresh, and in attempting to make the animal jump over a ditch in the Native Infantry hospital compound the horse swerved and threw Lieutenant Hubbard, his head coming violently in contact with the trunk of a tree. He was picked up immediately, and died about an hour after. His skull was smashed in. Lieutenant Hubbard was a popular young officer and was in the Marines. He was only attached to the 17th Bengal Infantry in order that he might become eligible for transfer to a cavalry regiment. He lately passed the L.S. in Hindustani, but by a recent regulation, being over age, he was barred from entering a cavalry corps. Lieutenant Hubbard had just sent in his papers and received permission to return to duty in the Marines.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE ENGLISH IN THE WEST INDIES.*

The West Indies! What glorious associations—what splendid memories are recalled by the very mention of the name! For they were the centre of the struggle when England disputed with Spain and France the dominion of the ocean. Defeat in those days meant little, if any less, than national annihilation. No wonder, then, that Mr. Froude dwells with pleasurable pride upon Rodney's glorious victory of April 12th, 1782, when half the French fleet was either taken or sunk; when 14,000 persons were killed, and the decks of the various vessels were so bestrewn with mangled limbs and ghastly corpses that walking was impossible! No wonder, too, that our author recalls with shame that cowardly and half-hearted politicians at home—then, as now, only intent upon the affairs of the immediate future—had sent instructions to the doughty warrior that he was to "give in," and concede all that his enemies might demand. "The bow of Ulysses was strung in those days." "On that memorable day was the English Empire saved: Peace followed, but it was 'peace with honour.' The American Colonies were lost, but England kept the West Indies. Her flag still floated over Gibraltar. The hostile strength of Europe, all combined, had failed to twist Britannia's ocean sceptre from her. She sat down, maimed and bleeding, but the wreath had not been torn from her brow. She was still the Sovereign of the Seas!"

This language is grand, glorious, and inspiring. A century has elapsed since the valiant "Jack Tar" was befriended by fate. Fortunately telegraphs were unknown in those days, and he contrived to fight his battle before the humiliating and craven instructions arrived from home; and England still reaps the rewards of his genius and daring. Yet, withal, it is the custom in these days of grace to carp and cavil at the paltry pensions which a grateful country poured into the lap of those who fought her battles and defended her honour! People forget that had not our heroes of the last century done what they did there would be no Empire, and the Bradlaughes of to-day would have had no existence. The land that gave them birth would, in all probability, have passed under an alien yoke.

But what is the present history of the West Indies as told in the graphic pages of Mr. Froude's recent volume? Ah! what, indeed? It is melancholy reading. The islands possess a potentiality of greatness which is well-nigh boundless. Magnificent soil, superb climate—at least, with a few exceptions—proximity to home, labour almost nominal in price—these favoured spots might become very El Dorados of wealth to the mother-country. But what happens? All the British ideas of prosperity are restricted to one solitary product—sugar—and that industry being destroyed, owing to various causes, the nation folds its hands and regards the ruin with the same indifference which characterise Nero when fiddling while Rome was in flames. Worse, perhaps, even than this, because the spirit of the age clamours for equality; and so the intellect of the ruling power is bent upon devising constitutions which shall give representation to the "blacks," placing them on a par with their brethren the "pale-faces." And the result is comprised in a single sentence, pregnant with significance to the destinies of this Empire—national extinction is within "measurable" distance of accomplishment. The blacks are increasing with a rapidity proverbial to the negro race. The whites—now a handful of settlers—are destined ere long, unless a spirit come over the scene, to utter annihilation. And then? Only this, that the West Indies, already largely American in sympathies and aspiration, will pass, under the stars and stripes of our Yankee rivals. This is the tale which Mr. Froude proclaims in his most interesting and brilliantly-written work. This is the problem which England has to face; and, it may be feared, this is the fate which befalls those who value the great heritage bequeathed them by a glorious ancestry, merely in so far as the pocket is able to benefit, and the purse to reap a fat reward. Shame upon such commercial, such shopkeeping patriotism and meanness of soul! The bow of Ulysses is, it may be feared, if not unstrung, at any rate untouched.

THE BRITISH TAXPAYER AND HIS WRONGS.†

It is scarcely possible to analyse this work with any real advantage, since it is avowedly incomplete. Its anonymous author in the present volume deals with destructive criticism, and shows in considerable detail the objections to the various taxes now in force. He points out with great clearness, and with no less acumen and financial skill, the blots which mar

the arrangements adopted to raise a revenue for the expenses of the United Kingdom. This is a valuable and interesting study, but criticism comes more into play when the constructive process is commenced; for surely it is easy to find fault, but difficult to suggest a remedy. A perfect tax—that is to say, one which alike in theory and practice fulfils all the requirements of the situation—is, perhaps, unattainable, and we shall be anxious to learn from the continuation of the present work what method finds favour in the eyes of "Finance."

That the subject is difficult he himself freely avows; but we scarce think that our anonymous author fully realises the magnitude of his self-imposed task. One example will illustrate our meaning. Speaking in broad terms, it is argued that indirect taxation is condemned as immoral in its effects and unjust in its incidents. Admitted; but if be abolished how are the masses to be taxed? It is argued, and with truth, that practically the wage-earning classes are being brought to believe that they are not fit and proper subjects of taxation (that is, of course, direct taxation); but surely the antidote to this political poison is to inspire them with the idea that though the Government collector must not enter by one door he may by another. Clearly to shut both gates is not wise. Of course there is a third alternative—to wit, a modification of the present system of exemptions, so as to bring all classes into the mesh of direct taxation. On paper such a plan would be admirable, but what Minister could dare do it? Who, for instance, could make weekly wages amenable to the payment of income-tax? Indeed, it might be argued, how could it be done? The machinery for such a purpose would be so costly as to swallow up the collections, while fraud would be end less. Added to this the annoyance, the worry, the bad-blood engendered by such a measure would be so incalculable as to appeal the heart of the stoutest and most courageous of financiers.

These remarks are not penned in depreciation of "Finance's" work. We agree with a vast proportion of what he has written; but, in all fairness, we desire to point out that able as the author undoubtedly is, clear-headed as are his criticisms, he must never lose sight of the practical; and his remedies to be salutary must be such as will stand the test of daily experience as well as of theoretical soundness.

MOHAMMADAN COINS.*

Of all the mysteries of Orientalism few exceed the subtleties of coinage. The letters are interwoven and intermingled to a degree that none but an expert can hope to untangle the skein of obscurity. True even as regards the money of later dates, these remarks are pre-eminently well founded with reference to the outcome of the mints of earlier dynasties. A glance at the excellent reproduction at the close of the work under review will serve to indicate the difficulty of deciphering the incomprehensible devices, which may mean this, or that or anything. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, however, will not, we fear, agree in this criticism. To him each coin appears plain, clear, and unmistakable in its purport—he sees no difficulty. To him the "writing on the wall" is perfectly intelligible. Powerless to pass judgment on what we cannot ourselves decipher we confine ourselves to the observation that as regards the text itself we have not succeeded in discovering a single error in the Orientalism, while the type is clear and well-defined. Altogether the Bodleian Library at Oxford may be congratulated at the appearance of a valuable and scholarly work, which reflects credit upon all concerned in its production.

WELLINGTON.†

"I have endeavoured in the following pages to illustrate the leading acts and opinions of the illustrious warrior and statesman in his own words, as recorded in his despatches and letters, or as reported by his comrades to his most intimate friends." Such is Mr. Lathom Browne's explanation of the *raison d'être* of the work which he has recently published regarding the great Duke of Wellington; who, though more than a quarter of a century has passed since he died in the fulness of years, and loaded with the honours which a country in his day poured into the lap of the soldiers who bled for their fatherland, and the statesmen who piloted safely the ship of state, still lives in the memories of a faithless and fickle generation. And it is well that attention should at the present juncture be called to eminent services, and that the embers of national gratitude should once again be blown into life. For there is too much tendency, when for a lengthened period the sun of peace has shone undimmed upon this land, that peddling, narrow-minded critics cavil at the paltry expenditure which, in the shape of hereditary pensions, is demanded

* "The English in the West Indies." By J. A. Froude. (Longman and Co.)

† "The British Taxpayer and his Wrongs." [By "Finance." (Effingham Wilson and Co.)

* "Catalogue of the Mohammadan Coins preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford." By Stanley Lane-Poole, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Clarendon Press.)

† "Wellington." By G. Lathom Browne. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

from the national exchequer. But compare "then" with "after." It is all very well, now that the danger is past, to refuse to "pay the bill" because such contemptible meanness can produce no harm to the Empire, although accompanied by the withering scorn which it provokes in the heart of every true citizen and honest patriot. But how would matters have fared if Wellington had been possessed of the power of reading the scroll of the future, and said, "No. Admitted the country is in danger, but I foresee that in a few years to come reward will be begrudged to my descendants; perhaps, indeed, to me myself. I will not draw the sword from the scabbard." Had this been done, how would cavillers of to-day fare? Where would have been the paltry, ignominious crew of so-called politicians who raise envy to a science and hatred to a profession?

It is well, therefore, to recall public attention to the services of one of our greatest national heroes—to place him once more on the stage of life, and, if possible, to induce the fickle populace to learn afresh what manner of man was Arthur Duke of Wellington. This task has been carefully and ably performed by Mr. Lathom Browne, who has not fallen into the common mistake of supposing that his readers are familiar with all the circumstances which are recorded in the pages which he would have them peruse; for a few carefully-chosen sentences explain from time to time the allusions in the paragraphs which follow. One of the greatest difficulties in an effort of this nature is obviously the matter of compression. It would have been easy to have filled volume after volume with extracts from the correspondence of the Great Duke; and to compress all the essential extracts within the compass of less than 400 pages indicates an intimate acquaintance with the subject of the memoir. Mr. Lathom Browne has done his work with no inconsiderable degree of ability and literary acumen; and his labour of love—for reward is scarcely possible—will, it may be hoped, meet with the share of patronage which is undoubtedly its due.

THE LAND BEYOND THE FOREST.*

Is there a land of which the soil has not been desecrated by the footstep of the globe-trotter? Is there an inch of the civilised world where the patrician "Arry" has not planted himself for a while to explore, examine, and take notes? Alas! not many such spots can be found; but Mr. Gerard tells of one "Transylvania"—the land beyond the forest—an almost unknown portion of the Austrian Empire. Its rampart of snow-capped mountains, and its curtain of well-nigh impenetrable forests, have divided this quaint snuggerly from the outer world. There the traveller will see mankind just as they were two or three hundred years ago. No modern improvements have improved customs off the face of the earth; no barbarous railways rush, shrieking and tearing amidst the wilds of this solitary land. The severe taskmaster, "fashion," has not as yet ground down the people under the slavery of "style and shape." There people are as God made them. The hands have gone back some centuries upon the dial of time; and the traveller on returning to his own home feels that he is launched in a new world, that another life has been lived for a while, that he has drunk the cup of forgetfulness, and has become intoxicated with the potion of seclusion and repose.

This is the nook in Europe of which Mr. Gerard discourses in the two interesting volumes which have recently appeared. No attempt has been made at elaborate and scientific technicalities; the reader will find no geological mysteries, no political subtleties, no "economical" problems in the pages of this work. It does not aspire beyond "chit-chat," but it teems with information of every sort and description; and much that is new is told in language as unpretentious as the people whom it portrays and the customs which it depicts. Fancy, for instance, an edict which details to the utmost nicety what people shall put on and wherewithal they shall be clothed! Imagine churches fortified, and a store of provisions laid up within the sacred walls! "We have seven chapels all full of bacon," was the proud boast of a Saxon churchwarden, whose hoarding propensities were merely the outcome of centuries of discord and turmoil, when no one knew what the hour would bring forth, and when the peaceful citizen of to-day might to-morrow be the courageous defender of his ancestral home. What a strange fact, too, it is that peopled as is Transylvania, with a variety of races they rarely intermingle. Saxons, Roumanians, Maygars are entirely distinct as regards nationality, and yet they attend the same church, conform to the same regulations, and are in no way antagonistic to each other—marriage alone excepted. In this direction a line of demarcation is drawn, and amalgamation is almost unknown. It would be easy to multiply instances which, in the quaint language of Yankee land, are "eye-openers," but to do so would swell this criticism to an undue extent. It must suffice to say that for novelty of subject, for curiousness of information, for quaintness of

detail Mr. Gerard's volumes stand second to none of the many books which treat of unknown lands and little visited countries; and the reader will with regret bid adieu to a friendly companion and enthusiastic lover of nature in its wildest and most primitive aspect.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"His Besetting Sin," by Mrs. Houston (F. V. White and Co.); "Dolly Loraine," by Susan Morley (F. V. White and Co.).

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE MIRI LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In these hard times of the cheap rupee it is cheerful to know that the officers of Government can make a pot of money by passing in unknown languages.

One of them has just received 1,000 rupees for passing in the Miri language. Is this a written language? Who were the examiners? Were the examiners competent to examine?

The Miris are a clan living in Assam between our territory and the barbarous Abors. The Duphlahs and Abors have given us a good deal of trouble in times past, and the Miris often act as go-betweens to explain commercial matters to the Assamese and to the Abors; but would it not be better to give 1,000 rupees reward for knowledge of the Abors rather than for ability to understand the go-betweens?

I beg to refer you to Mr. Mackenzie's official book regarding the Miris published in 1884. Mr. Mackenzie is now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India.—Your obedient servant,

Aug. 10.

T.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE ON THE INDIAN ARMY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The criticism on the recent Indian Budget Debate, contained in your leading article of this day's date, is, in my humble opinion, most just and to the point.

Will you, however, permit me to point out one slight inaccuracy in a statement of fact? You say that I characterised the Indian Army Commission as a sham. So far from this being the case, if the forms of the House had permitted, I should have seconded Sir William Plowden's motion to insist on the adoption of the recommendations of that Commission. I actually rose for that purpose, and with the intention of pointing out to the House how weighty was the authority, on all the points dwelt on in its Report, of a Commission whose leading Military member was Sir Frederick Roberts, the one soldier in whom both England and India have absolute confidence. And my name will be found in the minority that voted with Sir William Plowden against the Government on that question.

The Commissions that I denounced as shams, and that I hope to be able even yet to prove to be shams, were the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee—not, perhaps, through the fault of their members, but by their very nature and composition.—Yours obediently,

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Carlton Club, S.W., Aug. 13.

THE Government of Bombay have accepted the offer of Rs. 66,000 made by the Albless family to construct an obstetric hospital between the Cama Hospital and the new Police Court building to be named after Mr. Bomanjee, a deceased member of their family. The donors have made it a condition that separate accommodation shall be provided for Parsee patients in the new hospital. The lady doctors attached to the Cama Hospital will also attend the Bomanjee Albless Obstetric Hospital.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past week:—Rain in all districts of the Presidency proper and Sind, but insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops progressing generally, but retarded where rainfall is insufficient. Transplanting progressing in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nasik, and Konkan. Young crops injured by caterpillars in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Upper Sind Frontier; good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in parts in Hyderabad, Broach, Nasik, Belgaum, and Baroda.

* "The Land Beyond the Forest." By E. Gerard. (Blackwood and Sons.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

AN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT FOR INDIA.

WE were not aware that Sir Lepel Griffin was partly the author of the system of police-reporting to which belongs the credit that our "local Governments" in India are better informed than they were of the state of the provinces which they administer. In view of this and other public measures of a decidedly practical character which may claim the same paternity we regret the probability of Sir Lepel Griffin's early retirement from India. It is in times like the present, when "radical experiments" are unsettling the public mind in India, the disaffected are sapping the loyalty of the well-disposed, and the Executive are openly and unjustly slandered by the disloyal, that men of Sir Lepel Griffin's stamp are wanted at the helm of public affairs—men who have no respect for maudlin sentimentality, but who are nevertheless as anxious as professed humanitarians to rule gently, but, withal, to rule with vigour.

It is the affected sentiment of our professions, which in practice our strong common sense declines to endorse, that does such serious harm to our acts and our motives with a public who exclusively indulge in destructive criticism. We seem sometimes to forget the basis of British rule in India, or believe that time has dispensed with this understanding. Our devotion to the palpable fallacy that we could govern India, for the present, at least, on the basis of a Constitutional Government is a conception of our public duty, which is fraught with serious danger. It would be a monstrous folly if in any scheme for the government of India we lose sight of the interests of the Natives; but we must not forget that we govern India as much for ourselves as well as for them, and it is on the perfect blending of the two interests, hardly effected as yet, that the success and popularity of our government will depend. But whether we ourselves govern the country, or do so with the co-operation of Native officials, the governors must be *de facto* rulers, and not sentimental humanitarians, whose only virtue consists in a desire to please everybody, and whose incapacity has doomed them to disappoint both their clients and allies.

It is impossible to deny the justice of Sir Lepel Griffin's remark in his letter to the *Times*, which

called forth the reply from Mr. Slagg, that "in a country like India, where exist influences hostile to the British Government and the public peace," the necessity of an Intelligence Department is unquestionable. We have not only to punish and improve the misleading, but to save the misled. If the Natives only relied on the success of their selfish interests the position of our Government would be perfectly secure; but false and mischievous sentiments have crept in, and, surrounded as we are with a dearth of "indigenous talent," we have the double duty to discharge: to hold in hand the dangerous, and to save from evil the foolish. But this duty can only be discharged with the help of that knowledge for which Sir Lepel Griffin contends—that we should have a special machinery. It is not only the folly of our own subjects that we have to resist; we have to guard the Empire against the secret and open assaults of our neighbours; and Sir Lepel Griffin well puts it, that for this stupendous work we have an Intelligence Department which submits weekly reports "from every district in the province, noting special or organised crime, the movement of suspicious foreigners to and from the north-west frontier, the advent of gangs of vagrants and professional thieves, the issue of seditious and secret circulars and proclamations, the holding of important political or tribal meetings, the expressed feeling and sentiment of the Native public on all matters connected with the Government and its measures." It is equally true that "there are doubtless many persons in India who would gladly see its abolition—the seditious, the criminal, and the ill-disposed. But no loyal, honest, or honourable man has been injured by it in the past or will be in the future." Such is the opinion of one who has spent almost the best years of his life in service in India, and who has acquired Indian experience in various departments, in posts of trust and responsibility. But Mr. Slagg, without any Indian experience, has taken a different view of the Intelligence Department; he questions its necessity, and brands it as an inquisitorial institution. We are not advocates of hard words, and Mr. Slagg deprecates, not without some show of justice, the use of them by Sir Lepel Griffin. If Mr. Slagg is satisfied with the loyalty of the Indian Association he might take the trouble to satisfy himself as to the wisdom of their suggestions. He recognises the justice of Sir Lepel Griffin's advice that we should collect information on the important subjects to which he has drawn our attention, but he objects to the addition made to them by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

I do not think anyone would object to police interference in those matters named in the circular to which Sir Lepel Griffin draws special attention—namely, "organised crime, and the movements of suspicious persons, gangs of vagrants, and professional thieves." But with this goodly company the circular associates, as fit and parallel objects for the secret scrutiny of the police, "Everything, however apparently trivial, that can have a political significance; comments on laws and Government measures; objects and proceedings of Native societies; political and mass meetings; information regarding religious sects; changes in doctrine," &c.

It is not easy to discover the points of difference (between the Bengal Police Circular and the system described by Sir Lepel Griffin) which would justify Mr. Slagg's indignant condemnation of the former, and its suppression in the interest of his clients, the Indian Association. It may be that the mode of giving effect to the objects of the Bengal Circular is open to objection, and the members of the Indian Association, who are supposed to be "as loyal to our rule in India as Sir Lepel Griffin himself," may have good cause for complaint. We do not wish to give offence, and we shall, therefore, not look too seriously into the loyalty of

Mr. Slagg's clients ; but we repeat, that if Mr. Slagg agrees with the case stated by Sir Lepel Griffin in defence of Police inquiry in certain cases, we do not see what he has to complain of in the additional matters to which the Bengal Government have directed the attention of the local Police. But it may well be that the Indian Association have strong objections to the mode in which the Bengal Police conduct their inquiry, and we are inclined to believe that there may be a large amount of truth in the complaint. In Bengal authority is maintained meekly by an embarrassed executive, but in certain exceptional cases there has been a defiance of all rules and orders. The complaint may, therefore, have a solid ground of justice ; but it should not be directed against the Bengal Circular, but against the discretion of those who have to enforce its provisions.

Mr. Slagg is inclined to agree with Sir Lepel Griffin that "it is difficult to ascertain public sentiment" in India ; but he adds that, if the Police were to go in search of that object in England, the same may "soon" be said of this country. It is not possible to say how "soon" such would be the case, or that it would be the case at all, but we deny that any analogy exists between the circumstances of the countries as regards the relation between the governed and the Government.

But further on in his letter Mr. Slagg begins to ascribe *wish* and *intention* to Sir Lepel Griffin, for which he does not appear to us to have any reasonable ground. There is also actually no ground for him to say that Sir Lepel Griffin desires to "control all expressions of opinion by police machinery" ; all that he desires appears to us to be that the Government should know "the expressed feeling and sentiment of the Native public on all matters connected with the Government and its measures." Perhaps the members of the Indian Association of Calcutta are as "loyal as Sir Lepel Griffin himself," but the Indian Association does not comprise the whole population of India, nor does Bengal represent India in any respect that now occurs to us. Yet it is of the utmost importance that the Government should know what is being said and done by the Natives on Government measures, and to learn, from a reliable source, Native sentiments on public matters generally, whether proceeding from Government or public bodies, or social communities, or religious denominations, who are neither guided by the same motives, nor work for the same objects. It is knowledge which we are striving for, and in acquiring it we are anxious not to subject the public to any obnoxious scrutiny or expose them to Police molestation. We believe Sir Lepel Griffin shares Mr. Slagg's view as regards the unrestricted liberty of speech. "I would give them (the Natives of India)," writes Mr. Slagg, "free and unfettered voice, believing that our rule and its results, as a whole, will bear public comment and discussion." But while Mr. Slagg would leave matters alone here, Sir Lepel Griffin, with a better knowledge of the difficulties which beset our government in India, is anxious that the Government should not be ignorant of what is being done, without the help of the "unfettered voice," in the security of secrecy. If such proceedings were possible in England, no English Government worth the name would rest in false assurance, and allow the "unfettered voice" to be supplemented with uncontrolled deeds. The Government of India is not anxious to stop "public comment and discussion" on "our rule and its results ;" but all that Sir Lepel Griffin contends for is, that the Government should have a correct knowledge of these "comments" and "discussions," and provide for the contingencies to which they may lead. If, as we have already remarked, the pro-

cess of collecting "intelligence" in Bengal is justly open to censure, it is the mode in which the principle is worked out, and not the principle itself which stands condemned ; let us improve the *mode*, and not suppress the Department.

The remark of the Indian Association, which Mr. Slagg quotes with approval, is a unique mixture of ignorance and weakness :—

The Indian Association of Calcutta can hardly be described as a seditious body, and they have addressed a very strong petition to the Government, pointing out 'the disastrous consequences which such a state of things is likely to engender, and the sense of mistrust between rulers and ruled which this circular-letter is calculated to create.'

If the "comments" and "discussions" are such as would not bear looking into, the sooner we know all about them the better for all concerned ; but if they can be known to the public or the Government without danger to those who indulge in them, "the disastrous consequences" are a myth, and they ought not to shake the nerves of such a loyal body as the Indian Association. Sir Lepel Griffin remarks that the knowledge which is collected by the Police can only be dangerous to "the seditious, the criminal, and the ill-disposed," but that the loyal and the honest have nothing to fear, and we endorse this opinion with an Indian experience now extending over a quarter of a century. Instead of addressing "a very strong petition to the Government" against the action of the Intelligence Department, the Indian Association should be foremost in keeping the Government informed of all public matters of interest which the official agency may not be able to reach ; and where the working of the Department is objectionable there should be no delicacy in exposing it to the light of day, and subjecting it to the severest public scrutiny. We are not betraying confidence, but it must be within Sir Lepel Griffin's own knowledge that, in the Punjab at least, the Intelligence Department is supplied with much reliable and important information by Native gentlemen, whose loyalty and influence are alike indisputable.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 21.)

NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., officiating political assistant of the first class, is posted as first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., squadron officer, is appointed to be adjutant of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, vice Lieut. J. B. Edwards, promoted.

FURLONGHS.

JACKSON, Captain H. M., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

ELLIOT, Mr. F. A. H., C.I.E., survey and settlement commissioner, Baroda, is granted special leave for six months.

KING, Mr. L. W., political agent of the third class, substantive pro tempore, and first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for one year and six months.

MILITARY.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. C. C., adjutant, sub pro tem., Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry, to be adjutant.

HAIG, Lieut. T. W., Seaforth Highlanders, officiating wing officer 12th

Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps from July 14, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

COLES, Lieut. C. H. R., East Surrey Regiment, wing officer 37th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 10, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HOSKINS, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army from July 20.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel H., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel in the Bengal Army from July 16.

JOHNSTONE, Sir J., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel and colonel in the army from July 16.

FURLOUGHS.

LEACH, Captain and Brevet-Major H. P., R.E., superintendent of Park corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners (u.p.a.), for 182 days.

RETAILLICK, Captain J. M. A., Bengal S.C., wing officer, 45th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

DELAMAIN, Captain F. G., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers (p. a.), for one year.

CLEMENTI, Colonel M., Judge Advocate-General in India (p. a.), for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Nov. 17, 1887.

PAUL, Captain E. T., Bengal S.C., 6th Bengal Cavalry (p. a.), for 121 days; pension service, 11th year, commenced July 20.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. C. W., Bengal S.C., Bengal Infantry (p. a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Sept. 9, 1887.

COLE, Lieut. E. H., Bengal S.C., attached 7th Bengal Cavalry (m. c.), for 182 days; pension service, 5th year, commenced Dec. 19, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, July 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MACWATT, Surgeon R. C., 19th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, temporarily transferred to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.

CALDECOTT, Lieutenant G., Corps of Guides, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on promotion, vice Younghusband, promoted squadron commander.

RICHARDSON, Lieutenant H. L., Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 19.

MUKERJI, Surgeon U. N., 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon C. J. Bamber, transferred to civil employ.

CAMPBELL, Lieutenant G. P., 25th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Elliott, appointed to the Burma Commission.

WALLIS, Second Lieut. H. R., Highland Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 34th Pioneers, on probation, dated June 29.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. E. J., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas, on probation, dated June 25.

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major W. R., from the permanent medical charge of the 19th Bengal Lancers, to the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, vice Surgeon H. C. Banerji, transferred to temporary civil employment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following posting:—

FARRELL, Deputy Surgeon-General G., C.B., Indian Medical Service, to the officiating administrative medical charge of the Lahore Division, vice Deputy Surgeon-General P. W. Sutherland, granted sick leave to England, dated June 23.

FELL, Major E. J., 8th Hussars, leave to England for four months, on urgent private affairs.

(July 18.)

EAST, Brigadier-Surgeon C. J., C.B., half-pay, whose tenure of appointment on the Brigade Staff expires on July 30, is permitted to proceed to England after that date.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BELL, Surgeon G. J. H., to the officiating medical charge of the 7th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon P. Mullane, transferred to temporary civil employ.

STODDART, Major C. H., wing commander 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be second in command 16th Lucknow Regiment, from date of joining, vice Meacham, deceased.

KEMPSON, Lieut. B. M., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, on probation, dated July 1.

CUNLIFFE, Captain E. W., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Urmston, deceased, dated June 18.

FURLOUGHS.

TAYLOR, Major M. B. W., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

EVETTS, Major J. M., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. A. G., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Australia, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 85.)

GROUSE, Mr. E. F., officiating joint magistrate, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months.

MACPHERSON, Mr. D. J., is appointed to act as magistrate of Bankoora.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., assistant superintendent of police, Dinapore, is transferred to Julpigoree.

FRITCHARD, Mr. R. N. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, is transferred to Shahabad.

DUNDAS, Mr. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Shahabad, is transferred to Dacca.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Sonthal Purgannahs, is allowed leave for three months.

FISHER, Mr. C. A., district superintendent of police, Jessore, is transferred to Manbhoom.

TAYLER, Mr. S. V., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Midnapore, is transferred to Maldah.

BEADON, Mr. W. C., superintendent of the Central Jail, Buxar, is allowed leave for three months.

YOUNG, Mr. W. E., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

NAPIER—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. R. Napier of his appointment of presidency magistrate of the town of Calcutta.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 19.)

ANDERSON Mr. A., officiating deputy commissioner, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

DRYSDALE, Mr. W. McG., district superintendent of police, Jhang, has obtained furlough for one year.

ROGERS, Mr. A. S., assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Jhang, vice Mr. Drysdale.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 21.)

BILLINGS, Mr. G. D., personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

PITCHER, Lieut.-Colonel D. G., officiating director of land records and agriculture, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

HORSFORD, Colonel N. M. T., deputy commissioner, Hardoi, is granted privilege leave for three months.

WHITE, Mr. P. J., deputy commissioner, Jalaun, is granted privilege leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 21.)

NOBLE, Mr. G. L., district superintendent of police, Wardha, is granted privilege leave for three months.

POYNTER, Surgeon J. L., civil surgeon, Seoni, is granted furlough on medical certificate for sixteen months.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 24.)

HAMNETT, Mr. F. H., acting sub-collector of the Godavari District, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

ROSS, Mr. H. T., superintendent of police, Ganjam, is granted one year's leave, on medical certificate.

TURNBULL—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Mr. S. R. Turnbull of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

BRADSHAW, Mr. J., LL.D., is reappointed inspector of schools, Fourth Division.

MILITARY.

SWANSTON, Colonel N., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India; pension service, 37th year, commenced Dec. 29, 1887.

MOORE—The Secretary of State for India has permitted Lieut.-Col. E. Moore, General List, Infantry, to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from Nov. 13.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 20.)

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel R. F., General List, Infantry, to be station staff officer, Vellore, vice Lieut. A. W. F. Burn, relieved.

FURLOUGHS.

BARTELLOT, Captain and Brevet-Major E. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, from Aug. 1 to Feb. 1, 1889, on private affairs, without pay.

PARKER, Lieut. J., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, from April 14 to Aug. 1, on medical certificate.

BYNG, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., commandant 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 90 days, in extension of the leave granted him in India, on medical certificate.
KHARGAT, Surgeon M. P., for 149 days, from Feb. 15, in India, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 26.)

MACKICHAN—H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., to be vice-chancellor of the University of Bombay, vice the Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.L.E., resigned.

MILNE—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.A., M.B., C.M., are replaced at the disposal of Government, in the Military Department.

FURLONGS.

DODGSON, Mr. C. G., forest settlement officer, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

BOULTON, Mr. W. A., assistant superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough for two years.

MACKENZIE, Mr. T. D., C.S., collector of Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

CHAMBERS, Mr. C., F.R.S., director of the Government Observatory at Colaba, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MILITARY.

ABBOTT, Captain F., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from July 22, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RADCLIFFE, Captain G. B. E., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from July 23, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel D. Robertson, Inf.; Surg.-Major A. M. Paterson, Colonel H. A. McNair, Inf.; Colonel T. W. Rutherford, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Surg. H. G. L. Wortabet, M.D.; Capt. F. W. J. M. Georges, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. D. R. Ross, Capt. C. H. L. F. Wilson, R.A.; Capt. H. Hay, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major H. P. Yeld, N. F. Mackenzie, A. C. Duff (Cov.), M. J. Monckton, A. Grant, J. Wallace, P. Whalley (Cov.), S. P. H. Dyson, O. J. Shedlock, W. A. Francken, Surg. D. R. Ross, Capt. P. E. Henderson (B.S.C.), J. C. Veasey (Cov.), H. Luckstedt, C. A. R. Browning, J. Woodburn (Cov.), W. C. Muller.

Madras Estab.—P. W. N. Farrer, C. S. Smith, Asst.-Surg. E. O. S. Chalke, F. J. Wilson.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. B. Eaton, J. A. Laing.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel W. E. Chambers, S.C., till April 2, 1889.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel C. J. S. Cahill, S.C., six months; Colonel M. M. Carpendale, S.C., six months; Colonel W. M. Ducat, R.E., six months; Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Comyn, Inf., two months; Lieut. C. H. C. Heyman, S.C., three months; Lieut. A. E. S. Searle, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. O. W. Jenner, six months' s.c.; F. Grant, six months' s.c.; F. H. Wells, six months' s.c.; C. F. White, six months' s.c.; Surg. L. T. Young, six months' s.c.; T. W. Smyth (Cov.), six months' furlough; A. McMillan (Cov.), seven weeks' furlough; T. W. Rawlins (Cov.), six months' furlough; C. Stephen, furlough to Nov. 19; C. Roberts, privilege leave, commuted to six months, on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major G. King, Lieut. R. M. Maxwell, S.C.; Colonel W. L. Samuels, S.C.; Colonel W. W. Biscoe, Cav.; Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Wilmer, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. MacMullen, Cav.; Lieut. W. H. Allen, S.C.; Surg.-Major A. H. Williams, Colonel E. Swetenham, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel V. W. Tregear, Capt. J. B. Woon, S.C.; Lieut. A. E. Whistler, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel T. K. Guthrie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major T. Teed, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. W. Ansted, C. E. B. Critchley, W. Nicholson, W. N. Porter, E. G. Chester, J. H. Gilliland, T. J. C. Grant (Cov.), Lieut. H. S. P. Davies (B.S.C.), C. Von Ahn, A. H. Clarke.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. S. King (B.S.C.), T. W. De Winton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CLERKE—Aug. 15, at 36, Lennox-gardens, the wife of Sir William Francis Clerke, Bart., of a son.

SINCLAIR—Aug. 14, at 11, Goldsmith-gardens, Acton, the wife of Henry Valentine Sinclair, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—**ANDREWS**—Aug. 15, at the parish church, Barnby, Suffolk, Leonard Peel, eldest son of Louis Willoughby Andrews, of Ollerton, Knutsford, to Mary Margaret Otway, only child of the late Otway Miles Andrews, of Madras.

BOYCE—**PRIDEN**—July 12, at St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle, North-West Territory, Canada, Herbert Frank, second son of J. H. Boyce, Civil Engineer, to Elizabeth Ward Mary, elder daughter of the late Lieut. C. E. Pridden, R.E.

GARTON—**TURNER**—Aug. 8, at the parish church, Repton, Derbyshire, Colonel Willoughby H. Garton, late H.M.'s Indian Army, to Louisa Emily Edith, eldest daughter of Captain Ion Turner, 16th Lancers, and granddaughter of the late Edmund L. Crewe, Esq., of Repton Park.

LOWTH—**LESLIE**—Aug. 9, at Ballyward Lodge, Frank Robert Lowth, Captain in the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, eldest son of the late Francis Lowth, Esq., Judge H.E.I.C.S., to May Florence de Rune, only child of J. Leslie, of Ballyward Lodge, county Down, and Kin-craigie, county Donegal, late Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, and Captain Prince of Wales' Own Donegal Militia.

MORSE—**MADDOCK**—Aug. 8, at St. Saviour's-on-the-Cliff, Shanklin, by the Rev. V. K. Cooper, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. I. Burland, vicar of the parish, and the Rev. A. G. Fryer, Amvas Morse, Indian Public Works Department, to Caroline Rose, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. T. Maddock, of Tremadoc, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

SHAW—**REYNOLDS**—Aug. 15, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, R. Gordon Shaw, of the R.G.S. Tea Estate, Assam, to L. Georgina Reynolds, 1, Roland House, South Kensington.

DEATHS.

AGNEW—Aug. 12, at 6, Belsize-park-gardens, Major-General Agnew, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.

KEENE—Aug. 6, at Owensound, Ontario, Canada, H. F. M. (Frank), son of Mr. H. G. Keene, C.I.E., aged 19.

MOIR—Aug. 11, at Ashton-on-the-Clyde, Louisa Maria, the widow of William Moir, Ceylon Civil Service.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

AIKMAN—July 24, at Mainpuri, the wife of R. S. Aikman, C.S., of a daughter.

BURN—July 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A. E. Pelham Burn, 27th P.I., of a son (prematurely).

EVANS—July 25, at Aligarh, the wife of H. Farrington Evans, C.S., of a son.

COWDELL—Aug. 12, at Batu Kawan, Province Wellesley, Penang, Straits Settlements, the wife of H. C. Cowdell, of a daughter.

GAHAN—July 15, at Bhagalpore, the wife of H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—July 17, at Agra, the wife of Captain W. B. Graham, Manchester Regiment, of a son.

JUDGE—July 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut. C. B. Judge, 2nd Goorkhas, of a son (stillborn).

LANE—July 19, at Poona, the wife of J. MacDonald Lane, Esq., Chief Superintendent, Telegraphs, Bombay, late Indian Navy, of a daughter (prematurely).

MARSH—July 22, at Prospect-place, Murree, the wife of Colonel F. Marsh, of a daughter.

MIDDLEMISS—July 20, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. S. Middlemiss, Geological Survey of India, of a son.

MYES—July 18, at Clifden, Murree, the wife of Surgeon E. H. Myles, M.B., Medical Staff, of a son.

O'BRIEN—July 20, at Saharunpore, the wife of James O'Brien, N.W. Railway, of a daughter.

WAREHAM—July 20, at Neemuch, the wife of Mr. F. S. Wareham, Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD—**LINCOLN**—July 14, at St. Luke's Church, Jellapahar, Darjeeling, William Walter Howard, eldest son of the late William Howard, Ersham House, Canterbury, and Villa Howard, Nice, to Ida Edith, second daughter of F. Lincoln, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.

HUTCHINSON—**HUGGINS**—July 6, at Allahabad, Thomas Hutchinson, Engine Driver, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of Dublin, to Ellen daughter of the late Mr. Huggins.

DEATHS.

ALLUM—July 14, at Landour, Ellza, the wife of Major E. W. Allum Retired List, aged 49.

HUBBARD—July 21, at Benares, Lieut. B. L. Hubbard, R.M.L.I., attached to the 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment B.I.
 MCCLINTOCK—July 19, at Mussoorie, Summer Home, William G. C. (the Turk), son of Corporal R. E. McClintock, L.A.R.H.A., aged 5.
 NIXON—July 9, at Kasauli, Cecil Amy (Cecilia), child of Captain J. E. and Mrs. Nixon, aged 3.
 SCOTT—July 17, at the Medical College, Calcutta, Maria Alice, the widow of the late Mr. Walter Scott, of Epsom, Surrey, England, and late Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Howrah, aged 32.
 TONNOCHY—June 29, at Pynmana, Upper Burma, the infant son of Captain V. C. Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry.

A NATIVE WEDDING AT NAINI TAL.

A European lady contributes the following account of a Native wedding to the *Phoenix*. This wedding has been the talk of our little station for a month at least. When the father of the bride, who is ten years old, began to order the wedding feast he had 500 tons of grain ground for the composition of all sorts of Native delicacies not only for the delectation of his guests, but for the poor also who, for three weeks after the wedding day, are allowed to come to his house to be fed. The cooking of sweets began a month ago. One thousand rupees worth of ghee was purchased for the feast, which lasted only three days. Then 500 lbs. of sweets were ordered, two tons of sugar, rice and vermicelli *ad libitum*, with great quantities of milk, and you have the component parts of the wedding breakfast. This particular caste eat no meat, neither do they drink anything but water, and behold, they are rolling in fat and money. The rice is boiled in milk, and then in ghee, and served up piping hot. The vermicelli (made out here) is also boiled in milk, and served hot likewise, with garniture of dates, plums and spices. This is considered the "plat de resistance," and I can answer for its excellence even without the dates, plums, and spices. The bridegroom (who is twelve years old) is the son of the rich Bengal banker, Lalla Bunsee Lal. The crowd of each day of the feast was very great.

It was indeed, take it all in all, a curious sight, most unreal, and totally unlike the nineteenth century. The street was thronged to suffocation by foot passengers arrayed in every imaginable colour, by strings of "rutts," which are extraordinary antediluvian vehicles, drawn by magnificent bullocks, with their horns covered in bright cloth, their mysterious trappings and great housings embroidered in gold or silver, and hung with silver bells. The vehicle itself rejoices in four ponderous wheels elaborately picked out in colours, and the body of the machine looks like a pagoda, with gilded and painted cupola. A string of 200 of these trotted by, making music at every step. The beautiful flowers we had seen in the morning were carried on the heads of servitors, making a gallant show, but the mob seized on them, and in an instant they were torn to fragments, and scattered about in the search for the money concealed within each flower. It seemed a dreadful piece of vandalism, but it is the custom. After this the Police made a lane down the centre of the street, and the presents to the bride were paraded. First drove past a very handsome barouch and a pair of spanking greys, which were with difficulty held in by a pair of running footmen in black and scarlet liveries, while the coachman seemed to take it very easy on the box. Then ten lovely horses were led by. They had saddle-cloths richly embroidered in gold, and silver collars and chains on their necks, and some of them scarlet garters (pieces of red stuff tied over their knees). This appendage was to take off *Nuzzar*, or the evil eye! Next ten elephants with silver howdahs passed. They carried the wedding jewels, and their trappings were gorgeous, got up just as we see in highly-coloured picture-books. Then, after a time, an elephant, magnificently caparisoned, passed slowly along, while two men from the howdahs flung handfuls of pice as fast as they could to the populace, who, you may be sure, were not slow to gather up the unusual shower. Through all the by-lanes and streets went this procession, the crowd becoming greater at every turning. The police, hard pressed, had to charge them to make way for the elephant, which was losing his temper at the unusual commotion; and to quiet him, his driver (the Mahout) stuck the spike with which he manages him deep into his head, and kept it there while they marched through the town. Several elephants had to be treated in like manner, as the only way of making them obedient, the crowd excited them so, and the people in their struggle for the money would fall three or four deep under their feet, perfectly reckless of consequences. There were no deaths reported, but plenty of blood was spilt, chiefly, I believe, by the policemen's staves. When this naughty elephant's howdah was emptied of pice, another came on—four in all, the last laden with rupees. These were scattered by Bunsee Lal himself. All this largesse amounting to Rs. 10,000 was his; and he spent it on the poor. Then his Regiment, preceded by a band of Highlanders with veritable Highland pipes, which they played

remarkably well, marched past, and then the boy bridegroom, in a Falkee, "stopped the way." The boy's face we could not see, for he wore a veil of flowers which reached to his waist. His head was covered with a glittering crown, and his long coat was stiff with jewels. He retired within old Bluebeard's house amidst a flourish of trumpets, and so ended the day's pageant. The next day Bunsee Lal distributed two cart-loads of pice quietly along on his first march towards home. The bride and bridegroom see each other *en grande tenue* for the first time, in presence of their respective relations, and they play about in the mud and dust at the back of the house like any other naughty little boy and girl. A great dinner is given, and all the remains of the feast are given to the poor, who still linger at the gates. The sweeper caste come in for pickings now. Every article of clothing which the bride or bridegroom have ever worn is handed over to the girl's nurse, and the boy's sweeper—the bedding, the Indian shawls, everything. In the case of death the custom is the same. To be sure, they deserve reward, for the sweepers are the only caste which will pay the last rites to the dead. The next day the Europeans were invited to go and drink the health of the *Nouveaux Maries*.

The third and last scene was enacted the next day, when the bride left her home with her husband—by the way, they called him the brat, which is the vernacular for bridegroom, and in this instance the cap fits, for he is but a "brat" of twelve years of age—and his father, accompanied by three table servants and her nurse. From the time she bids good-bye to her parents until she has left her Native city several miles behind, she cries out at the top of her voice, "Why do you take me from my father and mother?" and such-like lamentations, but when well on the road her eyes are soon dried and this genuine or affected grief set aside. After three days one of her servants returns to report about her health, and at the end of ten days the bride herself comes back to her father's home and becomes a "purdah" woman, which means that outside that enclosure she never goes. There is never again a pageant in her honour. If she is greatly tempted to see the world of her street she cuts a hole large enough for one eye to peep through, and if she is caught while at it goodness help her. She must never unveil her face even before her brother. She dare not eat with her husband. She eats what he leaves after he is done. No man must ever enter within the purdah except her father or husband. She has no joy on earth, and she is taught that a woman has no soul! Most husbands would sooner let their wives die than let her see a doctor, even a Native one.

CHARITY.

A TALE OF MODERN CHRISTIANITY.

In an ultra-mundane island,
 In a transatlantic sea,
 Lived a peaceful, savage people
 In serene tranquillity.
 No elements of discord e'er
 Disturbed their peaceful life,
 Until deeds of Christian kindness
 Sowed the elements of strife.

In a fashionable office,
 In a fashionable street,
 With benevolent intention
 Many Christian people meet.
 A door-plate tells the object
 Of that good society,
 'Tis "To propagate the Gospel
 And clothe Native nudity."

With, for patronage, a Duchess
 And a Countess "in the chair,"
 A society of ladies
 Meet in weekly conclave there.
 And to propagate the Gospel
 In that transatlantic sea,
 They hire an ugly parson
 On a handsome salary.

Then, an erudite old maiden,
 Blushing deeply—said, "they should
 Take some steps to light the darkness
 Of their erring sisterhood.
 For, a highly finished nose-ring,
 And some sea-shells in the hair,
 Was not quite sufficient clothing
 For a modest maid to wear."

So, they held a Dorcas meeting,
 Which, as everybody knows,
 Is a place to whisper scandal
 And to manufacture clothes.

And they whispered naughty stories
With a truly Christian smile,
While they made all sorts of garments
For the ultra-mundane isle.

They hemmed handkerchiefs and towels ;
They made bonnets ; they made frocks ;
And knitted gorgeous comforters
And silk and cotton socks.
To clothe the natives *à la mode*,
Such was their fixed intention ;
And so they made some articles,
Whose names I dare not mention—

Then that missionary landed
On that island's coral stand,
And dealt out the Dorcas presents,
With a truly lavish hand.
(The squaws in garments masculine
Their graceful limbs attired,
The chiefs in female underclothes
Were very much admired.)

He then built himself a mansion
With a chapel by its side ;
And a most extensive graveyard,
For parishioners that died.
But, his flock was non-existent
Save for two tame converts, who
Being reprobates and stupid
Could get nothing else to do.

Now these charitable presents
Led to envy, rage, and grief,
For the man that got a muffler
Longed to have a handkerchief.
While others, discontented,
Said they really felt a loathing
For any other present than
A piece of underclothing.

Then they took to litigation,
And divorces were the rage ;
And they copied all the vices
Of the most immoral age.
They lied and cheated, swore and drank,
In fact, I must confess
That they took to Christian customs
When they took to Christian dress.

But, at length they saw the folly
Of their newly-fangled ways,
And they went back to the customs
Of their ante-Christian days.
And, being naturally angry
With the missionary, said
"Confound your Christianity,"
And knocked him on the head.

Oh ! ye charitable ladies,
Pain and misery you'll meet
Near that fashionable office
In that fashionable street.
First see your fellow-countrymen
From pain and sin are free,
And then send your missionary
To your transatlantic sea.

ALI BABA.

POSTAL FRAUDS IN CEYLON.—The *Ceylon Observer* reports the suspension of the Postmaster of Kandy in connection with the embezzlement of monies entrusted to him :—"The total sum misappropriated seems to be about Rs. 3,000. It is not certain whether more than one person has been concerned in this fraud." The paper adds :—"Another case of a similar nature has occurred, the Postmaster of Bogawantalawa having been committed for trial for misappropriating Indian money orders to the value of Rs. 700."

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The only change in these Shares yesterday was an improvement of 1s. in Ooregum. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 1-16 to 3 3-16, Nundydroog 1 7-16 to 1 9-16, Indian Consolidated 6s. 6d. to 7s. 0d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. to 13s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., Ooregum 23s. to 24s., ditto Preference 23s. to 24s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 12s. to 13s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 12, Deccan (s) ; Thames (s).
MADRAS.—Aug. 11, Rewa (s).

DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 16, Manora (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, August 17.

For Calcutta : Mr. W. Ward, Mr. P. J. Downs, Mr. W. Thomas, Mrs Hermann and infant, Mr. J. P. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Greenburg, Mr. J. C. Spears, Dr. Ireland.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Harrocks and son.

For Colombo : Mr. Robeson.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, August 23 ; from Marseilles, August 30

For Bombay : *From Marseilles* : Captain Warner Mr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Doran.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, August 23 (*for Australia direct*) ; from Brindisi, Sept. 3.

For Bombay : Lieut. H. C. Vesey, Mr. J. S. Gardiner, Captain Ringwood. *From Brindisi* : Mr. H. C. Vesey, Mr. J. H. Garston, Mr. A. Rea, Mr. W. S. Attenborough, Mr. M. G. Goldie, Dr. Burgess, Mr. Macgildowny, Mr. F. Harrison, Pandit Serila, Mr. H. J. Mounser.

For Colombo : Mr. Smail, Mr. W. B. Scott, Mr. Stevenson.

For Malta : Capt. Osman, Capt. Crookshank, Capt. Spencer, Mr. Merry.

For Gibraltar : Col. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. J. Hook.

S.s. *Sulej*, from London, August 30 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay : Major W. Gordon, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffrey, Mr. J. C. Walker, Major Egerton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Bamber, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Clay. *From Brindisi* : Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay, Major A. G. Begbie, R.E., Mr. Trethewy, Mr. Leusk, Dr. Downie, Mr. Shields, Mr. Macfarland, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Davidson, Mr. A. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Carthy, Col. and Mrs. Guthrie.

For Ismailia : Mr. Birdwood.

For Gibraltar : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Glenor.

For Malta : Lieut. J. H. Johnstone.

For Aden : Rev. H. T. Robson.

For Karachi : *From Brindisi* : Mr. H. Bell.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta : Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Sept. 6 ; from Marseilles, Sept. 13.

For Bombay : *From Marseilles* : Mr. E. Norris, R.A., Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, Dr. McLaughlin.

For Port Said : Mrs. Bowie, Miss Newton.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (*for Australia direct*) ; from Brindisi, Sept. 17.

For Brisbane : Mr. Hocklay.

For Bombay : Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. D. McLaren. *From Brindisi* : Col. B. E. Gowan, Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Gutterer, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb, Mr. R. W. Campion, Dr. Benson, Rev. T. D. Gray, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. F. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr. Nethersole, Col. Maitland, Mr. Finucane, Colonel F. G. Jackson, Mr. T. C. Medley. *From Venice* : Rev. G. M. Rae.

For Gibraltar : Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Mrs. Newdigate and children, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Buchanan.

For Malta : Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child, Colonel and Mrs. Pasley.

For Port Said : *From Brindisi* : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson.

For Colombo : Mr. F. Carver, Miss Wallis.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay : Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Mrs. Marier, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Tooze, Mr. D. G. and Mrs. Cameron, Major W. Hill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. R. F. Hallums, Miss Hallums, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Routledge. *From Brindisi* : Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surgeon-General Roe, Mr. E. Joun, Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Consell, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. Ade, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Rev. H. O. Moore.

For Ismailia : Mrs. Fry and two infants. *From Brindisi* : Mrs. Shakoar and two children, Miss Whateley.

For Malta : Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child.

For Gibraltar : Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth, Sir N. Pringle.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13 ; from Naples, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta : Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and

Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children; Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Miss Fentiman. *From Naples*: Mr. H. Bull.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mr. Aubertin, Mrs. Armstrong, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. J. Maitland and child, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Piggott.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith. *From Marseilles*: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

For Aden: Major Sealy.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mrs. Todd, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown, Maj. H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Tulford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. L. and Mrs. Lang.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bridport, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Colthurst.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland, Dr. Walsh.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearse, Mrs. E. L. J. Cavendish.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. Kemp. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponts, Mr. Sparenbourg.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mrs. W. K. Porter, Colonel W. E. Chambers, Captain S. King, Mrs. Corse Scott, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Mrs. C. G. Miller. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Maseyt, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Miss Francia.

For Malta: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears, Miss Capes, Miss Bentley. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. *From Naples*: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Larpent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbert, Colonel Verner, Miss Verner. *From Port Said*: Dr. Rustomjee, Nazir Bey.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (*for Australia direct*), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. Baron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Cockburn.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Mrs. C. Wynne, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hoystead and child.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Fisher.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Beer and three children, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Mr. T. Robertson, Surgeon-Major J. Reid, Rev. A. E. Johnson, Rev. J. A. Cullen. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon. *From Naples*: Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, Lady St. John.

For Colombo: Mr. W. C. Simmons, Mr. J. Simmons, Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Lord and Lady Scott Montagu, Miss Scott Montagu, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Colonel H. M. Clarke, Mr. Walker.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, three Misses Templer.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Walsh, Miss W. Baker.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Miss Ward, Miss A. Ward, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Princeps, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths. *From Naples*: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. R. Giles, Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apear, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman.

For Port Said: *From Marseilles*: Mr. Carstairs.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McColl, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. A. Henson, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarborough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Ameer Ali, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Oct. 25; from Naples, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. V. A. Lesmond, Mr. J. C. R. Carnac, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. Lowrie, Rev. S. Peath, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. and Mrs. King and two infants, Mrs. R. B. McCabe, Mrs. Worsley, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Allen. *From Naples*: Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Miss Craik, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and three infants.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London (*for Australia direct*), Nov. 1; from Brindisi, Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Baring and two children.

For Malta: Sir James Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 25.

For Madras: Miss Wells, Major Henry, R.E., and Mrs. Henry.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail from Liverpool Sept. 8.

For Madras: Miss Wanneke, Miss Sievers, Miss Voss, Miss Ruff, Rev. Kreussler, Rev. and Mrs. Wanneke, Rev. and Mrs. Stosch and child.

For Calcutta: Mr. R. Clair, Mr. Cordery.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool Sept. 22.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, Mrs. Stranach, Mrs. Stearn and child.

For Calcutta: Miss Hargur, Mr. and Mrs. Parry.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Madras: Mr. R. G. Macmillan, Mr. D. A. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ramsay and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Cameron*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Reid.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail August 24.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Bannatyne Macleod and infant, Mr. E. V. Duppen, Mr. A. L. Alexander, Mr. J. T. Morris.
For Calcutta : Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley and daughter, Mrs. Lawless, Mr. W. G. Mayston.
For Malta : Miss L. E. Samonut.
For Colombo : Mr. Herbert F. Tomalin.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Malden and infant, Mr. A. Murray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta : Miss Adams.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta : Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Mrs. Smith, three Misses Smith, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Graham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wyly, Mr. Thos. S. Dennis, Miss Dennis.
For Colombo : Miss Caroline R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mr. Greig and two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Taylor, two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi : Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mrs. S. H. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Col. Williams, Mrs. J. Y. Shakespere, Mrs. James, Mr. T. P. Pudan, Mrs. James and three children, Miss Neill, Mr. W. Shimwell, Mr. F. C. Waller.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi : Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Sir Chas. W. and Lady Dilke, Lady Gough, two Misses Gough and Governess, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Captain H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. A. Uday, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes Mrs. McCheyne Paterson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi : Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills, infant and nurse, Mrs. Wade, two children and governess, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes and nurse, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail August 18.

For Bombay : Mr. Cooper, Mr. W. McClumpha, Mr. L. G. Arbuthnot, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Elektra*, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. T. A. Patten.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stuppuagel, Major and Mrs. A. B. Stopford.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. H. R. Scott, Mr. A. E. Harriss.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from London, July 13; at Bombay, July 29.

From London : Mr. Allum, Captain Fenton, Miss Galloway, Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Acklam, Mrs. Street, Dr. Hall, Dr. Saunders, Mr. Prisk, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Morrison, Master Dease, Mr. Mathews, Major Corbett, Lieut.-Colonel Harrison, Mr. McLaughlin.

From Brindisi : Mr. Clerk, Mr. Beckerley, Mr. Buman, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Bower, Dr. Hudson, Mr. Gage, Captain Muir, Colonel Thomas, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Ross, Lieut. Peters, Sir A. Collins, Mr. Benson, Rev. J. F. Scobell, Colonel T. Stewart, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Oakley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, July 31.

For London : Mr. Hamilton, Mr. G. A. Lye, Mr. Andrew Gentles, Captain J. D. Barry.

For Brindisi : Mr. C. G. Dodgson, Mr. W. A. Wigram, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Dr. Arnott, Mr. E. L. McAlister, Mr. G. O. Harriott, Mr. Field, Captain Gott, Mr. Lullman Johnson, Mr. R. W. Low.

For Marseilles : Surgeon-Major W. P. Bridges, Mr. H. C. West, Mr. J. L. Kipling, C.I.E., Dr. W. W. Finden, Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, Major E. W. Chalmers, Captain Radcliffe.

For Aden : Mr. E. G. Young.

Per s.s. *Arracan*, from Rangoon, due at London about Sept. 1.

From Rangoon : Mr. Morgan, Lieut. F. Mellows, Mr. J. P. Henderson, Mr. F. D. Broad.

From Port Said : Mr. James Lee.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, August 7.

For Brindisi : Colonel and Mrs. R. M. I. Horsford, Col. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Colonel H. M. Stanley Clark, Mr. O. D. Clarke, Mr. T. Hooper, Mr. Williams, Col. D. G. Pilcher, Captain H. M. Jackson, Mr. V. C. Fisher, Mrs. Peile, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Mr. W. A. Thompson, Sir R. Low, Mr. W. Allen.

For Gibraltar : Mr. A. J. Bant.

For London : Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. M. Moses, Mr. H. L. Holland, Mr. C. H. Mackie, Colonel and Mrs. Clerk and two children, Mr. Waller, Mrs. W. R. Williams and child, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Whyte and infant, Mr. J. B. Fry, Mr. Lehzen, Mr. R. Bradley.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, Aug. 14.

For Marseilles : Miss A. M. Hume, Captain Griffiths, Mr. J. Tweedie, Rev. Wm. Ellison.

For Brindisi : Mr. T. Lemesurier, Major-General Sir C. Gough, Lieut.-Colonel G. Hogg, Mr. H. C. Sanders, Mr. W. Harrison Barwell.

S.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Aug. 21.

For Brindisi : Mr. R. Giles, Mr. E. Giles.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 23.

For Marseilles : Dr. G. E. Maclaren.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Sept. 4.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Mackenzie.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates	1888. 5 Sept.	Q'town. 7 Sept.	16 Sept.	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	4 Oct.
Crocodile...	19 Sept.	—	28 Sept.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	16 Oct.
Malabar ...	26 Sept.	Q'town. 28 Sept.	7 Oct.	11 Oct.	18 Oct.	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	10 Oct.	—	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar 11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town. 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Euphrates	1888. 14 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	1889. 13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis†	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

THE tenure of office of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India—Mr. George A. Oliphant—Bengal Establishment, is likely to be extended, there being some difficulty in the way of his relief this year.

On the afternoon of July 29 a serious accident occurred on the Mall, Simla. A pony, being ridden by Lieutenant Rooke, of the Wiltshire Regiment, bolted, and after knocking down a Jhampani, threw its rider. Mr. Rooke was terribly smashed, and his face disfigured beyond recognition. He was removed to hospital, and did not recover consciousness for some hours. The Jhampani has since died.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107	to	—
Goaria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	835
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	820
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	180
Breul's Camppore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	50	570
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,400
French ...	all	80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	415
Munmar M. ...	all	40	210
New Berar ...	500	60	580
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,190
Sind ...	750	75	460
Volkart ...	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	840
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	670
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	440
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	107
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	9	500
Bhowanuggur Mills ...	1,000	80	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	890
Central India ...	500	85	1,020
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	20	640
O. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	75	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	800
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	640
Golam Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	750
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	580
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,860
James Greaves ...	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,150
Khandelah ...	1,000	80	670
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	20	760
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,310
Mazagon ...	250	9	160
Morarij Goculdas ...	1,000	50	1,615
Nalgam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	770
Oriental ...	625	16	580
Parell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	8½	10½
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,300
Sounderdas ...	1,000	50	630
Southern India ...	500	20	200
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	285
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	460
Western India ...	1,000	50	695

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	40
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-18-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	93
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,050
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	155
Kemp & Co. ...	175	378
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	150
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Trencher and Co. ...	all	1,245
Thacker and Co. ...	all	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—July 27.

P.C. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 100	6 to	—
½ of 1870 (1885) ...	101	4 to	101 5
½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	105	0 to	105 4
½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	105	5 to	103 4
½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1899) ...	107	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	4 to	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	106	0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	106	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106	12 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	0 to	—
½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	940 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	235	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	185 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	170 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	108 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,570 to
B. Baragunda Copper (proface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	15½ to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	1,600 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	815 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	70 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	83 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	177 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	105 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	122 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	100 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	94 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	130 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	2,22½ to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	63 to
Goosey Cotton Mills ...	200	210 to
Gouropore ...	100	184 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	85 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	120 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	87 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	130 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	73 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	236 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	160 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	130 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	102 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	138 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	36 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	54 to
Riverside Press ...	90	77 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	90 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	87 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	113 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	39 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amucklee ...	100	75 to
Acritupore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	530 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	50 to
Do. contributory ...	80	40 to
Biebnauth (Assam) ...	200	238 to
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	38 to
Central Cachar ...	200	129 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	45 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Farbut (Assam) ...	100	73 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	62 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	47 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	71 to 72
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	16 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmavee (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	59 to
Indian Terai ...	500	475 to 485
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	65 to
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	93 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	64 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£7½	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	65 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Do. contributory ...	90	21 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuok (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	100 to
Nutwanporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	39 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disc.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	83 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	63 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	92 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	20 to

LONDON.—August 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106½
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101 to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	to
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	to
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	to
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	112 to 114
4 Do. ...	165 to 167
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	127 to 129
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	to

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B. B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	169 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1933... ..	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½) ...	—	26½ to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	165 to 167
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	137 to 139
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	28½ to 29½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5	25 to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	111 to 113
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	110 to 112
West of India Port, Ltd. ...	20	109 to 111



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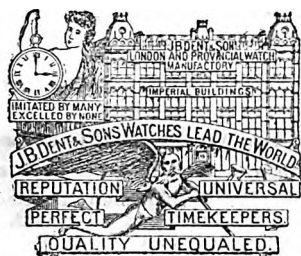
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The undermentioned were declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES at the Examination, held on the 18th June, 1888, and following days, for Cadetships in the Royal Navy:—

Order of Merit.	Marks.
1. Attenborough, Fredk. L. ...	1445
2. Loxley, Arthur N. ...	1378
3. Ruxton, Walter C. G. ...	1282
4. Haggard, Vernon H. S. ...	1271
5. Beamish, Percy T. H. ...	1264
6. Tyre, John H. ...	1263
7. D'Aeth, Arthur C. S. H. ...	1249
8. Hughes, Walter H. F. ...	1249
9. Burmester, Rudolf M. ...	1248
10. Baker, George P. N. ...	1245
11. Jackson, Francis H. M. ...	1237
12. Harvey, Percy ...	1235
13. Crooke, Henry R. ...	1222
14. Beale, Alister F. ...	1216
15. Gore, George F. S. ...	1204
16. Duff, Hampden G. ...	1188
17. Henderson, Thomas ...	1180
18. Collins, Godfrey P. ...	1168
19. Crichton, Reginald L. ...	1167
20. Butler, Walter V. ...	1166
21. Chilton, Harry A. ...	1160
22. Phibbs, Bertram O. F. ...	1160
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* Those marked with an Asterisk passed from Stubbington House.

At the FINAL EXAMINATION of NAVAL CADETS, in passing off the "Britannia," December, 1887, FORMER PUPILS of Stubbington House WERE SUCCESSFUL IN TAKING 1st, 3rd, 4th, &c. PLACES, and in carrying off 11 out of the 18 PRIZES. 1st—Massey-Dawson, with twelve months' sea time and rank of Midshipman. 3rd—Evans, with 11 months' sea time. 4th—Strickland, with 12 months' sea time and rank of Midshipman. Massey-Dawson and Strickland were the only two Cadets who passed out as Midshipmen.

This is the 3rd TIME IN SUCCESSION that a STUBBINGTON BOY has taken the 1st PLACE in passing off the "Britannia," viz.:—Heygate, 1st in December, 1886. Clutton, 1st in June, 1887. Massey-Dawson, 1st in December, 1887.

Strickland and Evans, the two Chief Captains of Cadets, who passed into the "Britannia" from Stubbington House each received a Dirk for exemplary conduct.

During the last nine years Pupils have taken the 1st, 1st, 1st, 1st, 1st, 1st, 2nd, 2nd, 2nd, 2nd, 2nd, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 4th, 4th, 4th, &c., places at the Naval Cadetship Competitive Examinations.

N.B.—According to Appendix to Report, page 60, of the Committee on the Education of Naval Executive Officers, more than one-third of the Successful Candidates who enter the Service are from Stubbington House.

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The Magazine advocates no views of its own. It seeks only to reflect with care and accuracy the views set forth in the native press. The Indian people are naturally docile and conservative, and it will be seen that the writings thus brought before the English public are characterised by a knowledge of facts, and generally by practical good sense and moderation. No doubt grievances are from time to time being set forth; but it is a policy of prudence, no less than of justice to give these grievances a fair constitutional hearing. Accordingly, it is hoped that this publication will be subscribed for by Members of Parliament and other public men desirous of dealing with Indian questions, and that the facts thus brought together in a convenient form will be of value to journalists and other public writers. It is specially desired to bring the Magazine before the public in Clubs, Reading-rooms, Libraries, and Institutes throughout England, with a view to promote a sustained and intelligent interest in the welfare of our Indian Empire, comprising as it does 220 millions of our fellow-subjects.

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Scenes and Incidents on Board a Cunarder from Liverpool to New York.

ATTENTION has already been drawn to the remarkably fast steaming of one of our mercantile fleet retained by the Lords of the Admiralty as an ocean cruiser in the event of war, we are glad to give our readers the actual performance of the vessel referred to, the Cunard steamer, *Etruria*, as follows: She left Queenstown at 1 p.m. on the Sunday, and by noon of Monday 455 knots were logged. From that time till noon of Tuesday the distance steamed was 458 knots. Up to the same hour on Wednesday 496, Thursday 485, Friday 503, and from noon on that day until 10.25 a.m. on Saturday 457 knots. It will be noticed that the Friday's running was something phenomenal, for allowing that day to be equal to 24 hours, the rate of steaming was 20.3 knots per hour. No higher rate of speed, even of the fastest torpedo boats, has been recorded for a continuous day's steaming.

Reaching the company's wharf in New York, in time to land her passengers at 3 p.m. on the Saturday, a feat which has never before been accomplished by a steamer leaving Europe on the previous Sunday afternoon.

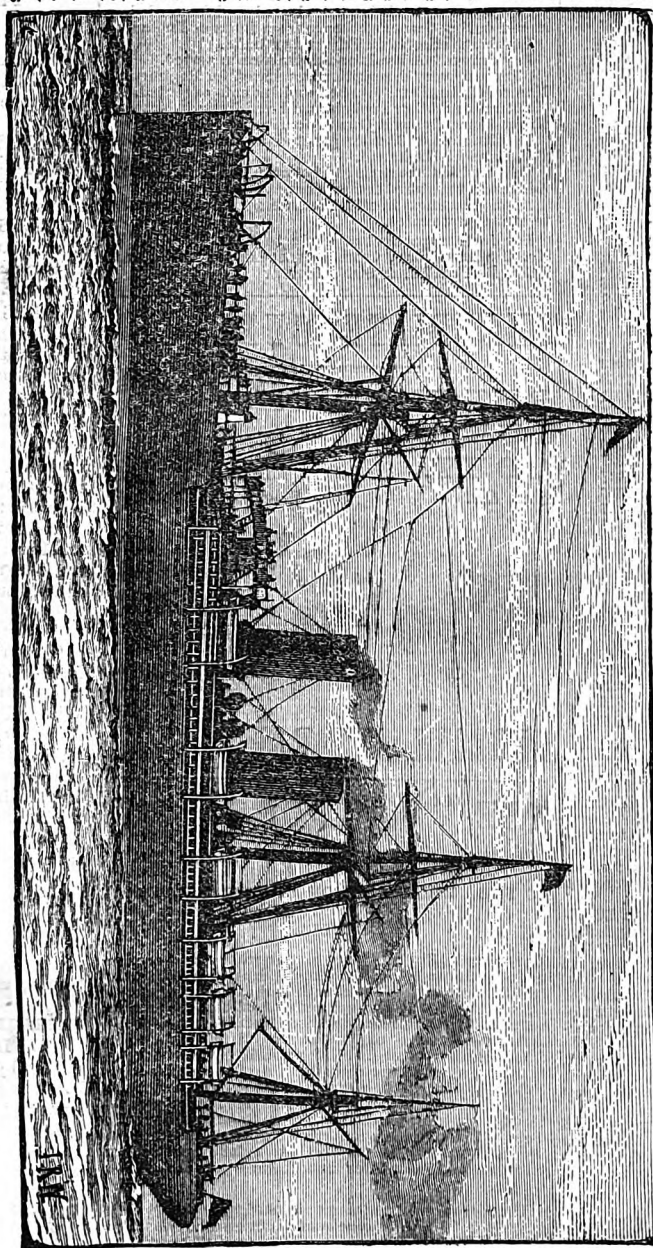
Of all the great Atlantic steamship lines the Cunard still stands without a rival in popularity. Its steamers are not only the fastest, but excel all in comfort and general attendance. Life on board one of these floating palaces is not, as some may suppose, one of dull routine, but full of incidents; acquaintances are quickly made, friendships are established of which many interesting tales are told in after years.

A late United States Consul at one of the English ports relates the following:—

"On my last voyage from England, on one of the Cunard Steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were emaciated and his face sallow, which bore traces of long suffering. As

he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on the foaming track which the steamer was making. 'Excuse me, my young friend,' I said, 'touching him gently on the shoulder, you appear to be hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage, but if you require any assistance I shall be glad to help you.' 'You are very kind,' he replied in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my state-room up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze.' 'You have been a great sufferer, no doubt,' I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with rheumatism, whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America.' 'You are right,' he answered. 'I have been its victim for two years, and after failing to find relief from medical skill, have lately tried the springs of

Carlsbad and Vichy; but they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared me to reach my mother's presence. She is a widow, and I am her only child.' There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly, and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him, watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing, my thoughts reverted to a child—a ten-year old boy—of a neighbourhood of mine, residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and I remembered the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York, just before his last voyage, by the use of the remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representa-



CUNARD S.S. "ETRURIA."

tion, and, hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so, I covered him up snugly in bed, and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his state-room, and found him sleeping peacefully and breathing gently. I roused him, and inquired how he felt. 'Like a new man,' he answered, with a grateful smile. 'I feel no pain, and am able to stretch my limbs without difficulty.' 'I think I'll get up,' 'No, don't get up to-night,' I said, 'but let me rub you again with the Oil, and in the morning you will be much better able to go above.' I then applied the Oil, again rubbing his knees, ankles, and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard poultice all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went up on deck, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, and without his crutches. I don't think I ever felt so happy in

my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of our voyage—some four days—applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp spring breezes; and on landing at New York he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, preparatory to starting for his home that evening. With a grateful smile he welcomed me, and pointing to a box carefully done up in thick brown paper, he said:—'That is a dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, which I have just purchased from Hahnut, the chemist across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's life and restored him to her in health. If you should ever visit Sedalia, in Missouri, I will show you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as an ornament, as well as a memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer.' We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat, with mutual good-will and esteem, and a few weeks afterwards I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health, and containing many grateful expressions of his affectionate regards.

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s.s. MANILLA, 5,000 tons, Sept. 20.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th August; and from Calcutta to the 4th August.

THE Viceroy will leave Simla about the middle of November, arriving at Calcutta on December 1st.

It is rumoured that Lord and Lady Dufferin will after all visit Cashmere in October, and that they will be accompanied by Sir Charles Aitchison and family.

LORD DUFFERIN granted Sir Asman Jah an interview at Simla on July 30th. It was quite private, the only person present being Mr. Faridunji, who acted as interpreter. The interview was of a very cordial character on both sides. The Minister reviewed the Nizam's assurances of loyalty and readiness, if desired, to contribute to the defence of the Empire in any way that might be thought desirable, and the Viceroy, in acknowledging this, spoke in terms of warm appreciation. Sir Asman Jah also introduced the subject of the junction of the Hyderabad Railway system with the Bengal-Nagpur line, Lord Dufferin suggesting that he should first discuss this subject with the Public Works Member of Council. Sir Asman Jah was to leave Simla on the 9th inst. on his return journey to Hyderabad.

THE Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on the first of his cold weather tours in September. He will inspect the hill cantonments south-east of Simla as far as Kurpa Tal.

LORD CONNEMARA visited the Kolar Gold-fields on August 1st, inspecting the Nundydroog, Ooregum, and Mysore mines. At the first he was shown several bars of gold and specimens of ore. On visiting the Mysore mine he expressed surprise at the extensive scale of the works where crushing is progressing. In his first tour Lord Connemara goes to Malabar, Canara, Dharwar, Bellary, Nellore, and Triputy.

MR. WARE EDGAR has left Darjeeling for Calcutta, where he will take charge of the Chief Secretaryship from Mr. Macaulay. When Sir Stuart Bayley returns from his tour in Western Bengal Mr. Edgar will accompany him to Dacca and the other Eastern districts which have to be visited.

MR. CORDERY's formal resignation of the Hyderabad Residentsip has reached the Government of India.

SIR F. R. HOGG, the Director-General of the Post Office of India, has been granted three months' leave. Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General of Bombay, will officiate for him.

MR. P. NOLAN, of the Bengal Civil Service, is to be placed on special duty in connection with the question of emigration from Bengal and Assam to Burma, it having been deemed advisable that such emigration shall be promoted. Mr. Nolan will shortly visit Burma, and see for himself the conditions under which the ordinary cultivator lives.

MR. J. B. PENNINGTON, Madras Civil Service, has resigned the service in consequence, it is thought, of the strictures passed upon him by the Madras Government in connection with the remissions of revenue which, when Collector of Tanjore, he recommended in 1886 to be made to the inhabitants of that district on account of the heavy floods in 1884.

THE magisterial investigation of the charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, were to commence on Aug. 16 at Poona. A postponement of the case to that date was granted on Aug. 1, without any evidence being heard by the magistrate.

At a meeting of the Uncovenanted Service, held at Madras, Aug. 4, it was resolved to continue the utmost support to Mr. King, M.P., but to request him to confine himself to asking Parliament for a Committee of Inquiry regarding the grievances of the service.

MR. ROSS, Acting District Judge, Marwar, has obtained permission from the District Court to prosecute Mr. Rhodes Morgan, the complainant in the adultery case tried before the High Court last year, for perjury.

A NATIVE paper states that an aggregate monthly disbursement of Rs. 11,049 has been sanctioned for the 209 ladies (including a discarded Begum) who composed the late ex-King of Oudh's seraglio.

THE Armenian College at Calcutta, the Victoria College (Cooch-Behar), and the Wesley College at Colombo, have been affiliated to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F.A. Standard.

THE Government of Bombay have decided to apply the gift of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of a lakh and a quarter of rupees in erecting a hospital, near the J. J. Hospital, for the treatment of the diseases of women and children.

THE Bengal indigo prospects are still discouraging.

THE body of Mr. Brind, Assistant Commissioner of Kalwet, in the Shwebo District, has been found; death was apparently due to accidental drowning.

OTTAMA, the Myinmu dacoit chief, is causing immense trouble in the district, and the Chief Commissioner has left Mandalay for the scene.

MR. H. BARTELS, the German Consul for Bombay, died on the s.s. *Sutlej* on her last voyage from Bombay to Aden.

It is expected that the Mysore Extension of the S. M. Railway will be open for traffic from Harihar to Berur (80 miles) in November next.

THE Mahommedans of Bombay have decided not to take part in the National Congress.

SIR GREGORY CHARLES PAUL, Advocate-General of Bengal, has been entertained at dinner by the Calcutta Bar in honour of his having received the K.C.I.E.

OBITUARY.—Brigadier-General Lynch, C.B.; Colonel T. C. Wray, Commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Captain H. R. Saunders, West Riding Regiment.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1886, who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the Final Examination:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Curtis, George Seymour	3244	Spencer, Hugh	1885
Davidson, Lionel	2876	Johnston, Charles	1883
Bell, Nicholas Dodd B.	2610	Temple, James Herbert	1841
Chapman, Edmund Pelly	2511	Piggott, Theodore Caro	1835
Moreland, Wm. Harrison	2292	De Brett, Edward A.	1805
Grant, Arthur James	2287	Napier, Alan Bertram	1799
Gillan, Robert Woodburn	2276	Arthur, Sigismund R.	1740
Casson, Herbert Alexander	2224	Hayward, Maurice H. W.	1735
Lucas, William Henry	2222	Bradford, Montague E.	1671
Drake-Brockman, E. G.	2191	Parsons, Francis Cotton	1619
Ayling, William Bock	2015	Gillman, Herbert F. W.	1617
Rose, Horace Arthur	2013	Standen, Bertram Prior	1570
Dawson, Walter Hill	1969	Lea, James Herbert	1550
Wyndham, Percy	1951	Burn, Charles William	1543
Bruce, Alexander B.	1922	Jardine, William Ellis	1506
Orr, James Peter	1912	Fischer, Francis Norton	1385
Mardon, Evelyn John	1909	Nicholl, Bernard V.	1364
Bonham-Carter, Norman	1903	Symes, Robert C. M.	1214

The following prizes were awarded:—Mr. Ayling, Telugu, £15; Mr. Bell, Bengali, £40; Mr. Casson, Persian, £25; Mr. Curtis, Law, £60; History and Geography of India, £25; Political Economy, £25; Marathi, £40; Hindustani (2nd Vernacular), £15; Mr. Davidson, Tamil, £40; Mr. Dawson, Burmese, £40; Mr. Grant, Hindustani (1st Vernacular), £40; Mr. Johnson, Sanskrit, £40; Mr. Lucas, Gujarati, £15.

NOTES.

REUTER'S telegram from Simla, dated Aug. 24th, states that:—"Unless unforeseen events supervene, the British Mission will start for Afghanistan on Oct. 1, remaining at Cabul ten days, and getting back to Peshawar by Nov. 1. Mr. Durand, who will be in charge of the mission, assisted in the negotiations which resulted in the Ameer Abdurrahman's visit to Rawul Pindi. Mr. Durand will be accompanied by Sir Donald Wallace, Colonel Neville Chamberlain, and Surgeon C Owen, and an escort of about one hundred Native troops."

THE object of the mission is not stated beyond mentioning that it is undertaken at the request of the Ameer, who has asked that a British officer might be sent to confer with him. A military contemporary says:—"This is one of Reuter's mystifying pieces of Indian news. A great change must certainly have come over the traditional policy of the Afghan rulers if the Ameer now invites a British officer to his capital. He certainly last year invited Dr. O'Meara, the well-known surgeon-dentist at Simla, to Cabul, but that was to look at his teeth. The doctor pluckily accepted the invitation, and went at no little risk to his own life. But the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India could hardly go as a private individual without escort or staff. The fate of Cavnagari can hardly be forgotten. But why should a high official like the Foreign Secretary be deputed to Cabul at the Ameer's bidding?"

ANOTHER British Mission to Cabul will, it is to be hoped, fare better than previous ones. But the object to be gained ought to be something very important to induce the Government of India to send its Foreign Secretary. Reuter, however, is reticent on this point.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed last week that the Tibetans were to attack the British position at Gnatong in great force on Tuesday last, and "if the enemy prove successful by sheer force of vastly superior numbers in rushing Gnatong by a night attack it is just possible they might swarm into Darjeeling." The *Times*, however, in a later issue, does its best to calm all fears. "A Tibetan attack on Gnatong was expected on Tuesday, but no news of its occurrence has yet been received. The British force amounts to 2,300 men, and it is believed to be equal to the defence of the position." It is to be hoped so; but the gallant defenders will hardly accept the *Times'* remark as a compliment.

THE letter purporting to have been written by Rukhmabai, on which we commented last week, turns out not to have been written by that lady at all. She has written to the Indian papers denying the authorship. The letter first appeared in a Madras paper, and the editor certainly regarded it as genuine. We are now informed that it was "a mischievous hoax."

THE *Times of India* says that there is likely to be a sharp and decisive controversy in Bombay as to whether the Mahomedan community of that city shall or shall not be officially represented at the next Indian National Congress. "Already more than one meeting has been held to consider the question. This course is thoroughly right and proper. If a delegate is elected and sent, well and good; if, on the other hand, the proposal to appoint one is negatived by the general voice of the community, then any Mahomedan from Bombay who may go to Allahabad next December will do so as a private individual, not as the representative of his co-religionists. If the same simple test could be applied in other quarters the hollow farce of self-elected 'delegates' to the Congress would be thoroughly exposed."

It is reported that at the present moment there is a little friction between the Judges of the Bombay High Court and the Government of Bombay regarding the arrears of judicial work in four districts of the Bombay Presidency.

The Government have passed a resolution drawing attention to these arrears, and the Judges have since sent a communication complaining that, inasmuch as they are entrusted with the direct supervision of the administration of justice in the mofussil, they should have been consulted before the Government took any action in the matter.

A PROPOSITION was made some time ago by the Government of India that the portion of the Bombay Army now serving in Beloochistan should be localised in that region, vacancies occurring to be filled up by recruiting in the district. This proposal was not approved of by the military authorities in Bombay, as tending to deprive other regiments of the Bombay Army of their fair share of frontier service. It is now said that the India Office is in favour of this arrangement.

WRITING on the Crawford case, the *Indian Spectator* says:—"In the presence of this huge scandal would it be impertinent to ask why the Government insist upon the maintenance of these Commissionerships of Divisions? It has been shown that a Commissioner's office is little more than a medium of communication between the Secretariat and the district officers. Is it worth while keeping it up at such a cost? Including the Rs. 50,000 odd paid to the Commissioner alone every year, the establishment cannot but entail a heavy drain on the resources of the Government. This is how the money goes. Some departments are starved, while others suffer from congestion. The latter is evidently the case with the Department of Revenue Commissioners."

THE Calcutta Bar has given a congratulatory dinner to Sir G. C. Paul, in recognition of his having been made a K.C.I.E. Complimentary speeches were, of course, the order of the entertainment, and Sir G. Paul was good enough to explain how he rose to this distinguished honour. He had always discharged his duties as Government Advocate with "industry, zeal, and care, never heeding consequences, personal results, or worldly honours." Thus modestly he spoke:—"As success has under the circumstances mentioned by me attended me in my career, I have no hesitation in asserting that the road to distinction and honour lies open to any one of you who, having attained a certain degree of eminence in his profession, may desire and endeavour to reach it by means of industry and perseverance, and by the cultivation of those qualities which ennoble the mind and command the admiration of mankind."

To comment on the above would be to paint the lily or gild refined gold, but the *Pioneer* attempts this. It says:—"The quotation is too perfect to be mutilated, but on reading it the irreverent Anglo-Indian may be forgiven for thinking: 'If he said all that for a K.C.I.E., what in the dictionary would he have done had they made him a K.C.S.I.?' The qualities which ennoble the mind and command the admiration of mankind seem to bloom like spring flowers under the influence of the Fountain of Honour."

DRÖITWICH BRINE BATHS.—A lecture was delivered by Staff-Surgeon J. C. Dickinson, on Friday, August 17, at St. James's Hall, on "Droitwich as a Health Resort," and the treatment and cure of rheumatism in all its varieties, gout, sciatica, and lumbago, by means of the Brine Baths. In the course of the lecture Mr. Dickinson pointed out the value of this Spa for Anglo-Indians suffering from tropical debility and malarial cachexia. The brine baths also act as a tonic, and those who are suffering from nervous debility and apprehensiveness rapidly recover their health and strength. Mr. Dickinson narrated some very remarkable cases of sciatica and rheumatism that had completely recovered from a visit to Droitwich. His account of the St. Andrew's Baths, the Raven Hotel, and the *agrémens* of the place, the result of a personal visit, show that the upper town of Droitwich is well suited for invalids. Mr. John Corbett, M.P., who owns most of Droitwich, has expended £40,000 in improving the town, and making it a first-class health resort. The temperature is never very cold from the absence of wind, and the rainfall is below the average, so that Droitwich is equally suitable as a summer and winter health-resort.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 19.

The Bombay Government is severely censured by the European and Native Press throughout the whole of India for its extraordinary and unfair conduct in withdrawing a recent case against a Bombay official from the magistrate, behind the back of the accused, in order to set up a special commission for his trial. An official of long and tried merit, equipped with an unusually brilliant record of very distinguished public service covering a period of over thirty years, and holding a position inferior alone to those of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, is suddenly arrested by the police upon a warrant admittedly granted upon utterly insufficient information and dragged into a criminal dock. An adjournment is then asked for by the Government and granted by the magistrate on the distinct pledge that on that date the Government would be prepared to proceed with the case. In the meantime the Government, finding that it possesses no legal evidence, makes an *ex parte* application behind the back of the accused and succeeds in withdrawing the case, and then announces its intention to appoint a special commission of its own to try the accused. With the fresh recollection of the grave scandal created by the recent trial of the Collector of Cambay by a Bombay special commission, and the reversal of the finding and the severe censure of the Bombay Government by the Secretary of State in that matter, there is little wonder that the Press should express general indignation at the very unjustifiable course adopted by the Bombay Government. In the present case there is no wish exhibited by the Press to screen the accused. It is simply urged that the accused should receive a like measure of justice accorded to the meanest coolie in India—namely, the right of public trial in a duly constituted criminal Court, and subject to the sanction and protection of the ordinary criminal law and procedure equally applicable to all classes, irrespectively of status, office, creed, or race. This contention appears only fair and reasonable.

Offers by Native Princes of military support will be accepted in a qualified form. A certain portion of each feudatory army will be maintained fully equipped by each State for immediate service. Certain representatives of the feudatory Princes will meet at Simla shortly to discuss details. The Ameer of Cabul is precluded from attending the durbār by a severe attack of gout.

The Indian Government has been strongly urged by the local Government to despatch a punitive expedition to the Chittagong Hills. Numerous raids into British territory are anticipated from the existing restlessness of the tribes.

Cholera is very active in the Punjab. Every precaution is being adopted to guard against the spreading of the disease.

The Viceroy will return to Calcutta on December 1 and await the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne on the 10th, and will start for Europe the same evening.

A Government resolution is published notifying the conversion into Four per Cents. of stock notes, or their purchase at par. The resolution admits with regret the complete failure of the original scheme.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 18.

The last official bulletin from Upper Burma reports numerous petty affairs with dacoits. In Kyaukse a large dacoit gang is giving trouble. Fifty of the military police, commanded by Superintendent Annesley, had a sharp encounter near Beelin with 300 dacoits, commanded by the Setkya Prince, an Alompra pretender. The police drove the dacoits from three small stockades with a loss of twelve killed. The dacoits then occupied a strong stockade on a hill, whence the police were unable to dislodge them, and retired. The police loss was two killed and six wounded. A reinforcement of a hundred military police was sent to Superintendent Annesley.

Intelligence from the Ruby Mines states that a large body of dacoits has assembled between Mainlong and Thengoo under the Choungwa Prince.

A serious inundation has occurred in the Settang Valley. The Pagaing embankment in the Pegu district south-east of Mandalay burst. A large tract of country was inundated, and much injury done to the paddy cultivation.

The Tharrawaddy district continues in a very unsatisfactory condition. Renewed attempts are anticipated to cut the railway line to Prome, near Zeegon, the scene of the late outrage. The line is strongly guarded, and at night is patrolled by numerous parties of police under European inspectors. The most serious feature in connection with the recent attack on

the railway is that nearly all the people concerned are villagers, hitherto known as respectable men, and unconnected with dacoits or bad characters. They appear to have been driven to make the attack by the indiscriminate imposition of punitive taxes by the Deputy Commissioner.

The cholera is very bad in the Tharrawaddy district. At a village called Tapun, comprising 340 houses, 170 deaths have occurred.

The railway to Mandalay is practically completed.

RANGOON, AUG. 25.

The Bhamo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* telegraphs that the Chinese Governor of Yunnan has prohibited salt being sent across the frontier. If this prove correct it will seriously interfere with the prosperity of Bhamo, where a large salt trade with Yunnan had sprung up. The Local Government is without information as to the alleged action of the Chinese authorities.

There is no material change in the condition of Upper Burma. The last official bulletin reports a rather larger number of skirmishes with dacoits than during the previous fortnight. The recent affair at Beelin between the military police and dacoits has attracted attention. Some surprise is expressed that such a large body of dacoits could assemble within three miles of Kyaukse, an important civil station on the railway, and strongly held. The Tiynchin tribe have made a petty raid into British territory near Kalenyo, and carried off some villagers. The so-called Choungwa Prince and his gang have gone southward from Mainlong. It is anticipated this pretender will submit and accept a post as subordinate at Sawbwe under the Thebaw of Sawbwe. The Mainlong district is very much disturbed.

There was an outbreak yesterday at Mandalay Gaol, which was promptly suppressed. Solapan, the head chief of the Red Karenees, who has been giving much trouble by raiding into the vassal Shan States, has sent a messenger to the Chief Commissioner proposing terms of submission.

It is announced that the Government have decided to abolish the indiarubber monopoly and throw open the trade to all willing to pay a license. The same course will soon be adopted with the jade monopoly. It is to be hoped that the Government will pursue a similar wise policy about the Ruby Mines. The abolition of monopolies in Upper Burma will greatly assist the commercial development of the country.

The settlement of the claims against the late Burmese Government is almost completed. The total claims sent in amount to about 99 lakhs. The total amount paid by the Government of India on account of the claims comes to about 8½ lakhs.

The condition of Tenasserim continues very unsatisfactory. Some years have elapsed since the province was visited by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. The local officials, owing to the want of supervision, have altogether neglected their duties, and extraordinary police corruption and oppression have prevailed. A punitive police tax is being levied in Tavoy in a very harsh and injudicious manner. Parties of armed police with fixed bayonets visit houses, carrying off the furniture and in some instances even the food of the people. The collection of the tax is intrusted to the local Burmese official, against whom detailed charges of oppression and corruption have been made by a number of respectable inhabitants of Tavoy. All inquiry into charges against this man has been refused by the Local Government. The present system pursued by the Local Government in Tenasserim must result in exasperating the people and further alienating them.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 19.

Our quarrel with Tibet is assuming a more serious aspect, and promises, unless the invaders are soon severely defeated and thence expelled from Sikkim, to develop into a frontier war of no inconsiderable importance. This has always proved the inevitable result to India of endeavouring to maintain a purely defensive attitude. The political reasons are invariably ignored, while military inactivity is certain to be misunderstood and ascribed to enfeebled resources, or more generally to timid reluctance to try armed conclusions with a braver and superior power to that of our own. Indian history teaches us by too many pregnant examples that a hesitant and halting policy in Eastern warfare is almost sure to end in failure, and is calculated, if persisted in, to court sooner or later serious military disaster.

This matter, which at first was but of trifling moment, has developed now into the most important political question in India, as it involves not only our relations with all the Eastern frontier States, but the wider issues of our relations with China. It would appear from recent events that China is powerless to exert any effectual authority in Tibet. The arrival of the Chinese Ambassador at Lhasa has apparently rather stimulated the Tibetan Government than otherwise to more strenuous war preparations, and to have been regarded

at Lhasa as an expected signal for an immediate endeavour to drive the British troops out of Sikkim.

It is reported that the Tibetan levies now amount to some 15,000, and that an auxiliary force of 3,000 Bhuteas are prepared to support them as military allies in an attack upon our entrenchments. It is rumoured that this attack will be delivered on the 21st, so as to anticipate the arrival of reinforcements. Should the enemy prove successful by sheer force of vastly superior numbers in rushing Gnatong by a night attack it is just possible they might swarm into Darjeeling, as, save for a handful of Goorkha police, Darjeeling has been entirely denuded of military protection. A large number of women and children reside there, and the result of advancing the whole garrison to the front has induced temporary panic. This was somewhat increased by the arrest in the station itself of two Tibetan spies. However, orders have now been issued to replace the garrison by 100 men of the Derbyshire Regiment from Dum Dum.

The Tibetan force is threatening an advance on Entchi, which is situated in the heart of Sikkim, and is the present residence of the Rajah. A party has crossed the Nathula Pass and pushed on to Lagyapla, on the Entchi road. The enemy has been engaged in erecting fortified walls in all directions.

In the meantime, as a counter movement, a road from Rhenock Bazaar to Patoyoung has been opened out by the Pioneers. From this point Entchi is easily accessible. Reinforcements, 700 strong, are on their way to Sikkim. Colonel Graham's original force of 1,600 men has been increased by 275 Europeans and four guns. On the arrival of the reinforcements his command will be increased to 2,300 and eight guns. Gnatong will be garrisoned out of this force by 500 English, 500 Goorkhas, and 500 Pioneers.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE RAJPUTS.

(*Madras Times.*)

The extensive and irregularly defined territory known as Rajputana, stretching from the Vindhya Hills on the south-east, almost up to the river Indus on the north-west, and from the Runn of Cutch on the south-west, to the Punjab on the north-east, is estimated to have a total area of 135,000 square miles, and a population of ten-and-a-half millions. It is intersected by the Aravulli Mountains running in a line nearly north-east and south-west, and about three-fifths of it lie to the north-west of this line, and two-fifths to the south-east. In its very centre is the British district of Ajmere-Mainwara, which was acquired by our Government in 1818 and 1820. All around this district lie the twenty Native States of which it is otherwise composed, each State having its own separate chief and independent government, under the surveillance of the Agent of the Governor-General, who has his head-quarters at Mount Abo, and who is, besides, *ex-officio* Commissioner of Ajmere. The history of the Rajputs, whose settlement in India dates from a very remote period, is replete with records of feuds amongst each other, and struggles against the vast forces of the Mogul Emperor, and other Mahomedan invaders. Although the Rajput clans have always maintained a sort of independence under their own chieftains, their power has been frequently shattered by the overwhelming forces sent against them from Delhi. Akbar married two princesses of Rajput houses, and gave to Rajput chiefs high commands in his armies, and in later years whole regiments of Rajputs served under the Mogul Emperors, and their cavalry in particular became famous for their headlong charges. But when the Mahratta power arose, in the last century, the tribal authority of the Rajputs collapsed, and the States almost disappeared from history. The country was desolated by a thirty years' incessant war, and exhausted by the relentless exactions of Sindhia and Holkar, and it was only after the victories of the English over these two Princes early in this century, that it began slowly to recover. At length, after the Pindari war in 1817, each State submitted itself to British protection, and Rajputana has ever since enjoyed almost profound peace. The rebellion in 1857 scarcely extended to it, and the chiefs have been distinguished by their loyalty to the Paramount Power.

The Rajputs have a vein of poetry and romance not to be met with in any other part of India. Like the Britons, the Welsh, and the Scotch, they have their bards and poets, who recite the great deeds of their ancestors, and who are held in very high estimation among them. The spirit of clanship still exists, and the chiefs hold their lands in feudal tenure from the Rana or Rajah of the State. The clans of purest blood occupy the first rank amongst them, but there are also numbers of castes which claim to be half-blood Rajputs, or even to less close connection. The Rajputs proper are very proud of their warlike reputation, and most punctilious on points of etiquette and as a landed nobility, and the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they

have been called the aristocracy of the country. It is believed that there is now hardly a ruling family in all India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, some Rajput stock. Distributed over Central India, the Punjab, Sind, and other parts, the origin of those who have left their country might be difficult to trace. The clans still recognized in Rajputana itself are, the Rahtors, the Bhattis, the Kachwaha, the Chauhans, and the Sesodias. Their religion is Hinduism, with a strong infusion of Jainism. With the exception of Tonk, which is under a Mussulman ruler, the chiefs are all Rajputs and Hindus.

Such are the people whose Chiefs the Secretary of State for India described as the leaders of the Hindoo race, and for whom Lords Northbrook and Kimberley, and Bishop Goodwin could scarcely find words sufficient to sound their praises.

The idea which prompted the course of action which has been the object of all these eulogiums was a happy one. In October last, it occurred to the present Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana that it might be possible to prevail upon all the Rajput Chiefs to agree to a set of rules for regulating the expenses of marriages amongst Rajputs. He accordingly issued a circular, in compliance with which a meeting was held at Ajmere last March, attended by one official, one leading jagirdar and one Charun from each State, for settlement of the question. We published at the time an account of what took place, but the narration will bear repetition. All the Chiefs warmly approved of the Agent's suggestion, and all sent representatives, excepting the Maharawal of Banswara, who excused himself. Several Chiefs expressed opinions that rules applicable to funerals should also be discussed, and the Maharao Raja of Bendi surpassed the others by suggesting that a limit should be placed on the ages of brides and bridegrooms, with a view to putting down child-marriages. The result of the discussions was that the representatives unanimously agreed to the framing of twenty-two rules. The expenses allowable on marriage ceremonies was in future to bear a fixed relation to the income of the parties. Expenses at betrothals were forbidden. The heaviest expenditure of all, the distribution of Tyag, or largess to the Charuns and Bhats—the keepers of secular tradition, and of the genealogies—was very strictly limited. Lastly, no girl was to be allowed to marry under the age of fourteen, and no boy under eighteen. The whole proceedings were remarkable for the unanimity and readiness with which the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting certainly deserves a place in history, as an instance of the possibility of the most conservative classes of Hindus suddenly renouncing customs which have been in vogue among them for a very long period. Whether the reforms will be permanent remains to be seen. Rules have before been framed for stopping excessive expenditure on marriages among Rajputs, but they have proved inoperative. The Agent's special reasons for believing that those now adopted will be effective are that they apply to the whole of Rajputana, and not to its individual States.

THE COLONIZATION OF HILL SANITARIA.

(*Nilgiri Observer.*)

The Anglo-Indian of fifty years ago probably would have objected to the presence of any poor European in any capacity except as a soldier. A domiciled European community was a contingency he did not contemplate. Hill sanatoria were practically unknown, and for Europeans to live by husbandry in the hot plains seemed to him impossible, as indeed it was so long as heavy drinking was almost a universal custom among Englishmen. As to the Eurasians, the average Anglo-Indian of the old school probably shirked the consideration of their future as much as possible; or if he thought about it at all, perhaps settled in his own mind that the sooner they reverted to Native modes of life the better. Now we have altered all that. We have settled that the word "European" is to apply to all who adhere to European customs and modes of life, irrespective of their descent; and we have a large European community of pure and of mixed blood competing with Natives in handicrafts, and altogether in a position which it would have disgusted the old Anglo-Indian to see members of his own lordly race occupying. This class has not yet taken to agriculture to any extent; but there is a growing perception that this is a mistake on their part, and probably the next century will see flourishing European settlements on our Indian hills. The climate of the Nilgiris is undeniably more suitable for Europeans than that of Australia. The same may be said—though perhaps in a lesser degree—of the hill ranges throughout the Empire; and it is only because of the difficulties thrown in the way by Government officials the European settlers do not come and take possession of the waste lands on all the hills adverted to. Such settlements would be a great source of strength to the Government. Europeans and Asiatics being now on equality before the law, there should be no risk of collision between them; and though the Government of fifty years ago would probably have discouraged such settlements as being likely to lower English *prestige* in the eyes of

Natives, in the happier relations now subsisting this need no longer be feared; and we trust that Government will soon see its way to some active encouragement and help towards the formation of such colonies.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

There are many in India who of late years have spoken and written on this subject: perhaps the difficulty would be to find any official of standing who has not; but there are only one or two men who have put their talk into practical shape. The Central Government has hitherto been content to beat the air; but considering that it has been engaged in this practically unprofitable, if officially fascinating, occupation for the last three years, we might have expected it by this time to have reached tangible ground, and to be ready with some definite proposals. The expectation is but feebly met in the present Resolution. The Government says much, but pledges itself to little; and the atmosphere of the Hunterian periods in which conviction of "the importance of the subject" is expressed, are rarified by qualifications, conditions, and hypotheses almost to the point of vacuity. The conclusion is that the Government should support technical education as an extension of general education: and that it should promote and countenance such technical education of a special character as may be applied to the service of existing industries. As a definition of the field of operation this is unexceptionable; our only complaint is that Government should have been so long in arriving at it; and that having so arrived, it is still quite at sea as to how the definition is to be practically applied. "It would seem necessary," we are told, to begin with such and such industries; in such cases a technical school "will be useful;" to the great railway workshops may "with undoubtedly great advantage" be attached schools of design; "probably" in large stations there will be a demand which will pay, &c.; and finally, "if caution at the beginning secures success; if capital is tempted; if a larger demand for the product of skilled labour springs up," then we are to have a "larger development." Certainly, if caution be a guarantee of success, the Government of India's schemes for technical education should be successful beyond measure, for never was a business approached in a more gingerly fashion. Virtually Local Governments are told to take their own course on the chance that if half-a-dozen hypotheses come off they will have support from head-quarters. There are only two definite suggestions in all this mass of padding, and they are characteristic. One is that a permanent Committee be appointed in each province to report from time to time regarding the annual supply of the appropriate means of technical education; and the other is that each Province undertake an industrial survey. Thus does report beget report. When shall we reach the stage of action? And why has it taken the Government of India three years to find out that it knows nothing about the "extent, character and circumstances of important local industries" in the different Provinces?

THE INDIAN POLICE DETECTIVE.

(Pioneer.)

Our present rural policeman is, unhappily, one of that very numerous class whose education has been sadly neglected. He works, as a rule, without anything that can be called a system, and for his knowledge of the higher methods of his craft he has to trust almost altogether to mother wit. His European officer is not often competent to give him much light or leading. He seldom undertakes an inquiry himself, and has thus only scant opportunities of acquiring that practical familiarity with the working of an investigation which would qualify him to give him instruction or advice. He is for most of his time tied to his desk listening to the reading of diaries. Nor is this so much the fault of the European officer as of the system under which he works. He has so much English and vernacular correspondence, so many returns, registers and accounts to check and compile, so much to do between looking after drill and uniform, his chanda fund and sowars, his guards and escorts, that he has small leisure for purely detective work; and when he goes into camp the time that might be more profitably spent in inquiring into the local condition of crime and the movement of bad characters is fully occupied in the monotonous duty of examining the manifold station registers and answering a string of intricate questions on every point in connection with the administration. There is, in short, too much red-tapeism and too little out-of-door investigation and intercourse with the people. The same departmental fungus attacks the station officer as well. The naksha is the final test of ability and success. As far as figures go one case is very much the same as another, and a really brilliant stroke of detective skill too often goes unrecognised. So the thanadar finds it answer his purpose better to secure a

number of convictions on plain or petty charges than to waste his time in investigating more important, but at the same time more intricate, cases. He has to be constantly writing up diaries and reports which to some men seems the object of his existence; and, as if he had not enough to do of his own in the detective line, he has to be a nuisance inspector and process server into the bargain. There is, of course, as a link between him and his European officer, the visiting inspector. He is ordinarily a portly old gentleman who has risen from the ranks, and is looking forward to the inevitable pension. Thus, the only real detective is the despised village watchman who has a working knowledge of the local *mauvais sujets*; and, as a matter of fact, if either he or the complainant fails to give the investigating officer at the outset of his inquiry a tangible clue to the offenders the station detective seldom meets with success. The village watchman, the very backbone of the force, must be encouraged and better treated. While the improvement of our detective agency is a matter of urgent necessity the more general measures of reform can be no longer delayed. A policeman who does his duty can hardly ever be generally popular, and it is only in the nature of things that his proceedings should bring him into contact with many persons whose interest it is to criticise and vilify him. But, whatever it may cost, the evil odours which at present hang round our police must undergo a process of disinfection.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

(Deccan Times.)

The Nizam's offer seems for the present buried out of sight by the malign shadow of the huge Mining Scandal. The sixty lakhs have not, it is true, been as yet accepted, but neither has the offer been withdrawn. The latest suggestion as to the form the Nizam's contribution might take, so as to become more acceptable to the Government of India, was that of a completely equipped and handy force of all arms. If the baleful skill of statesmen will only permit it, the march of events seem to point to the time when an Army Corps of the Nizam's will form an integral portion of the Imperial forces of India on much the same footing as those of the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria. In such an event, inasmuch as their pay practically comes from the same exchequer, the Hyderabad Contingent would be re-united with the Regular Troops under Colonel Nevill and the Golconda Brigade under Major Nawab Afsur Jung. The fighting force which the Nizam would then have under our colours would amount on a peace footing to about 15,000 men and forty guns. The Regular troops and Golconda Brigade, while strong in parade work are, of course, deficient in field training and are wretchedly armed, but new weapons and a twelvemonth under General Stewart would put all this to rights. The professional education of the officers would be a matter of greater difficulty, but this might be met by an interchange of officers between the regiments. Readers would, perhaps, care to see the detail of this force of 16,000 men. Taking the Contingent first, we have 6 Regiments of Infantry of 800 each, or 4,800; of Cavalry, 4 Regiments of 500 each, or 2,000; and Artillery, 4 batteries or 24 guns. In the Regular Troops Colonel Nevill has 5 Regiments of 900 each, or 4,500 Infantry; 4 Regiments of Cavalry at 300 each, or 1,200; with Artillery two Batteries or 12 guns. Comprising the Golconda Brigade under Major Nawab Afsur Jung, we find two Regiments of Infantry of 500 each, 1,000; of Cavalry, 1 Regiment, 300; with 1 Battery of Artillery of 4 guns. This, we believe, gives a total of 10,300 rifles, 3,000 sabres, and 40 guns. This is certainly a handy little force—in physique at this very moment all that could be desired, and after twelve months' training of the weaker portion, with better armament and trained officers, would equal any in our service. Besides, these form only the first line, as the irregular troops, after some weeding, would make an excellent reserve, accustomed, as they have already been, to bearing arms. We have little doubt that the Nizam would be glad to have a well-trained force of this kind; we have even less doubt, looking on the clouds both on the North-West and the North-East, that our Government would be glad of their services—especially as they would be no charge whatever on the overburdened exchequer of the Supreme Government. Is it beyond the compass of statesmanship to settle the terms of an arrangement so much desired by, and so obviously beneficial to, both the contracting parties?

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

(Madras Mail.)

It was, perhaps, a little unfortunate that Sir Lepel Griffin, towards the expiration of his Agency, should have had upon his hands at the same time three Hindoo princes in their minority. Such, we may be quite certain, was not his view of the case. His feeling of regret, if he entertains any, would rather be excited by his removal from the scene before the fruits of his labours could be gathered and rightly appreciated. Sir Lepel Griffin was much more likely to get on comfortably

with princes still in their teens than with adults who had a will of their own, and chose to take their own way without deferring to the prudent counsels of the Governor-General's Agent. We find him, for example, very speedily clashing with the Maharaja of Indore, a wayward, self-opinionated potentate, whose seat on the *gadi* is already precarious. The Maharaja began only too well, but the pace was too good to last. The abolition of transit duties and of other dues which interfered with the full development of local traffic seemed to augur the dawn of a brighter era. The enlightenment of the youthful Holkar was regarded as a beacon for the guidance of other Native princes. Dark clouds, however, soon came rolling up, and darkened the brief splendour of the horizon. The visit to England proved altogether a disappointment. By his extreme petulance the Maharaja gave offence in the very highest quarters.

Many blunders, no doubt, were made by the officer [at the India Office who endeavoured to] discharge the delicate duties attached to the post of Mehmandar. The exigencies of political life had compelled the Government of the day to make some provision for the son of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and as Mr. Fitzgerald had seen something of European official life in two of the Presidency towns it was taken for granted that he must be familiar with the usages and traditions of Native Court life, and would know exactly how to treat each distinguished visitor to England according to his social position in India. The event did not justify those sanguine expectations. Not many years ago Sir John Kaye contrived to give perfect satisfaction to the comparatively few Indian magnates who, in those days, ventured to cross the dark waters, nor did he find it necessary to neglect his more onerous functions as Political Secretary. After the lamentable assassination of Lord Mayo it was deemed needful to find some suitable appointment for Colonel Owen Burn in connection with the India Office. As no vacancy presented itself the novel post of Mehmandar was created, but Colonel Burn being an universal favourite no outcry was raised. Upon Colonel Burn's return to India with Lord Lytton the office of Indian Chamberlain might very well have been abolished, and such, doubtless, would have been the case had it not just then happened that Captain Fitzgerald's services as his father's Aide-de-Camp in Bombay were held to entitle him to some substantial token of Imperial gratitude. He was, therefore, chosen to succeed Sir Owen Burn, and more recently, in recognition of his association with the Indian potentates assembled in London to do honour to their Sovereign, he received the distinction of Knighthood of the Indian Empire, to add to the Companionship of the Star of India which he received at the beginning of last year. It was mainly due to the mismanagement of this ill-chosen functionary that Maharaja Holkar was provoked into entering upon a line of conduct directly opposed to the bright promise of his earlier days. The forced resignation of his able Minister Dewan Raghunath Rao marked a further descent down the decline which leads from the *gadi* to a pensioned exile.

It is pleasant to turn from Sir Lepel Griffin's sharp censure of the Maharaja of Indore to the praise he has freely bestowed upon the Council of Regency by which the important State of Gwalior is being governed. That Council has the good fortune to be presided over by Rajah Sir Ganpat Rao, who, though a lover of ancient times and customs, has fully recognised and accepted the new British policy of introducing practical reforms, and of purifying the local Government from its lowest to its highest departments. Colonel Bannerman, assisted by Babu Sahib Sitole, was closely occupied for more than five months in ferreting out, and taking account of the treasure collected, and partially secreted by the late Maharaja. The total amount exceeded six crores of rupees in silver coin, and upwards of one crore in gold and jewels. This is not the place to discuss the late Maharaja's motive for hoarding his money. He may simply have been moved by avarice, of which George Wither quaintly remarks, "There is no passion that's more vile and base : and yet as common as to have a face." It may be that covetousness was no part of his Highness's character. He may have cherished no secret designs. Military ambition may have had nothing to do with this accumulation of wealth in small silver coins so convenient for popular largesses, or even for the payment of troops. In any case his Highness has passed away. Sir Lepel Griffin was manifestly justified in bringing his utmost influence to bear upon the Council of Regency to induce it to invest three-and-a-half millions in Government paper at 4 per cent. The Resident, indeed, is hopeful that the Council will agree to lend the Government a still larger sum, as the amount of treasure at Gwalior exceeds the bounds of safety. Hitherto no return has been received from these vast hoards. Nothing has been done with them for the public good. No profitable undertakings have been set on foot or encouraged. The taxpayers have been despoiled to no purpose. In the face of such a large surplus it would clearly have been quite practicable to have reduced the burden of

taxation, and so far have lightened the lot of the industrial population. Be that as it may, the Council of Regency was at first indisposed to loosen its hold upon this treasure, the amount of which may yet, perchance, be increased ; but in the end it yielded to the prudent counsels of Sir Ganpat Rao and the steady pressure applied by the Resident. The loan is to be repaid by instalments on the present Maharaja's attainment of his majority, and in the meantime a revenue of twenty lakhs per annum has been placed at the disposal of the Regency, by whom it will be probably be applied to local public works. For the rest, the internal condition of the principality is not all that might be desired. In certain districts dacoity is still disgracefully prevalent, though specially selected Native police officers have been deputed to put down that offence and to punish the law-breakers. Their failure is easily explained. "The country gentlemen and Rajput Thakurs are themselves the instigators of dacoity, the protectors of the dacoits, and the receivers of stolen property." In such circumstances it would be unfair to expect any good results from the employment of the Native police, and in all probability a British officer will have to be sent to suppress systematic outrages. It is pleasant to learn that the Maharaja himself is "a child of great promise, and of an excellent and affectionate disposition."

BENGAL.

DURING the past quarter the Kidderpur docks have made satisfactory progress. This much is evident from the official statement, which is too technical and statistical to convey much else to the lay mind. The total expenditure now amounts to over 97 lakhs, of which 23½ were for the land.

ANOTHER large company of coolies has just left Calcutta for British Guiana in the sailing ship *Sheila*. The *Sheila* carries 547 coolies, including 133 women and 85 boys and girls. Seven old coolies are returning, and have paid Rs. 140 each as passage-money, being ineligible as contract coolies mainly on account of age. The remittances of the returned emigrants amounted to Rs. 12,104, of which Rs. 3,270 belonged to passengers, and Rs. 8,834 to contract coolies. A Sirdar returned four months ago to India, with over Rs. 10,000, and, strange to say, he decided to return, as a contract servant, after lodging Rs. 7,750 for remittance to the colony and paying his wife's passage.

THE whole Jewish community of India will grieve to learn that Mr. Aaron Shalome Gubboy died on Aug. 4, after a long illness. Mr. Gubboy was held in the warmest regard by his fellow-religionists, and his great liberality and unfailing kindness will be long remembered. The deceased, who was sixty-two years of age, was born in Bagdad, and came to Calcutta forty years ago. Along with his younger brother, Mr. Elias S. Gubboy, he started business, acting as agent for various mercantile firms in Bombay and Arabia. The firm of Messrs. Elias S. Gubboy and Co. soon became well known, and shared in the once lucrative opium trade, their dealings bringing them into contact with Messrs. Sassoon and Co. What the opium trade was in former days may be judged from the fact that Mr. Arthur Sassoon, during an eight years' residence in Hong Kong, amassed a fortune of forty lakhs of rupees. The telegraph and the vast development of steamer traffic have completely changed the conditions of the trade, although even yet more than three-fourths of it are in the hands of Hebrew firms, almost their only competitors being the Marwaris. Mr. Shalome Gubboy spent three years at Hong Kong ; but the rest of his life was passed in Calcutta, where he was noted as a man of great industry, enterprise, and intelligence. His career was devoted to business, but he was unswerving in the observance of his religion, and ever ready, in a quiet unobtrusive way, to aid the unfortunate, and relieve the lot of the afflicted. In recent years he had been solely tried by illness and by the loss of those dear to him, but his life was consistent to the last. His younger brother, Mr. Elias, is still head of the old firm, and the deceased leaves two sons, Mr. David A. Gubboy, of Calcutta, and Mr. R. A. Gubboy, of Hong Kong.—*Englishman*.

THE appeal in the case of *Dickson v. the East Indian Railway Company* was before the Calcutta High Court on the 2nd July. The bench that heard it was composed of Chief Justice Petheram and Justices Norris and Beverley. The Chief Justice delivered judgment without calling on Mr. Woodroffe, the counsel for the Railway Company, to reply. He said the case had been put forward as one affecting a large body of people and of great public interest. The Court did not think it a question of great public importance. The company have certain rules for engaging their servants, and were at liberty to offer any terms they pleased. The evidence showed that Mr. Dickson was engaged at a monthly salary, and it was shown that there existed a body of rules among the servants of the company, according to which the former had to contribute to certain funds so long as they remained in the latter's service, and enjoyed certain privileges as to pension and pay ; and, beyond that, the Company's rules

stated that, after a certain number of years and at certain periods, their employes would be entitled to leave of absence and various other things. The contention raised was that a person enjoying these privileges in the service of the Company was entitled to make his service a permanent one. This was not the right interpretation. The Company started these funds for the benefit of their servants so long as they continued in their service and chose to contribute to those funds and enjoy the privileges; but as soon as they left the service they ceased to do so, and the matter ended there. It was impossible under this state of things to infer that the Company could have intended the service to be permanent; therefore, in their Lordships' opinion, Mr. Justice Trevelyan was right in coming to the conclusion that there was no contract for permanent service. The contention of Mr. Dickson could not hold good, because he said that he could leave the service of the Company on giving one month's notice. This question of permanent employment which an employer could not terminate, but which a servant could terminate by giving a month's notice, was what their lordships could not understand. The only evidence as to what was the form of notice to which the party was entitled was first of all that the salary was payable monthly; and secondly, that Mr. Dickson thought he could terminate his service at a month's notice. That being the only evidence, it was their lordships' opinion that the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Trevelyan was a right one. The appeal would, therefore, be dismissed with costs. With regard to the rules of the Company, his lordship said that Mr. Dickson was well aware that a handbook of these rules existed, and he was bound to make himself acquainted with them.

MADRAS.

ON the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Madras Government have sanctioned the establishment of four schools on the salary results system at Sujakota, Kilagadda, Wondragedda, and Pokkili, in the Agency Tracts of the Vizagapatam district, the scale of establishment being Rs. 10, and the rate for results grants at double the maximum rates for five years. The Mokasaders are willing to erect buildings for the schools; and to encourage them to provide suitable accommodation, the Agent is authorised to supplement their efforts to the extent of Rs. 25 for each school. He is also authorised to spend an equal amount for each school on simple furniture and apparatus.

THE birth and death rates varied in the several districts and towns. Among the districts, the highest birth-rate was recorded in Madras, and the lowest in the Nilgiris. Eliminating Madras, South Canara returned the next highest birth-rate. The greatest mortality occurred in Tanjore, and the lowest in the Nilgiris. Cholera was the cause of heavy mortality in the towns of Gudiyatam, Palamcottah, Conjeevaram, and Tanjore. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that the most noticeable feature in both districts and towns is an enhanced mortality from cholera, small-pox, and bowel complaints, while there is a decline in the deaths from fevers. Small-pox was the cause of a large number of deaths in the districts, and all the districts suffered more or less. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from fevers, compared with the preceding January, of 4,862. In Palamcottah and Annantapur towns the returns were *nil*, while in the districts of Cuddapah, Malabar, Kurnool, Godaveri, Salem, and North Arcot the mortality was heavy. Of the deaths from injuries, 141 were suicidal, 515 were from wounds and accidents, and 154 persons were killed either by snakes or wild beasts.

BOMBAY.

THE services of Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

MR. W. ALLEN, C.S., Collector of Sholapur, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 7th inst.; Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., acts for him.

MAJOR J. R. WATSON, Staff Corps, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon, vice Colonel A. J. Doig, deceased.

THE services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT F. R. H. CHAPMAN, 29th Regiment, 2nd Belooch Battalion, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from August 31, 1888.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. R. Wyer as Acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay during the absence of Mr. H. Curjel.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency

season reports for the past week:—River still low in Sind. Rain in parts of Kurrachee and Upper Sind Frontier and throughout the Presidency proper, but insufficient in parts of Gujarat, Kattywar, the Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Baroda, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Ahmednugger, and Belgaum. Transplantation completed in Kolaba and Ratnagherry, progressing in Nasik, Tanna, and Baroda, but retarded in parts of Kaira and Surat. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Baroda.

A BOMBAY correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows anent the Crawford case:—A few short weeks have passed away since I had to perform the painful task of writing about the death of one of the most popular men in Bombay. But sorrow at the loss of so brave and generous a spirit was tempered with the thought that he was at rest from toil and trouble. The task I have now to perform is far more bitter than the announcement of the death of Sir Frank Souter. Sorrow and shame has fallen on one whom we have all known for the past twenty years, and for whose splendid talents we all have had the greatest admiration. Never was a profounder sensation created in Bombay than that produced by the announcement of the suspension of Mr. Crawford for bribery. Europeans and Natives stood in groups, and asked themselves could this be the termination of what might have been one of the most brilliant careers in India? No harsh word was said; the expressions of regret were deep and sincere. Then men spoke of what he had done for this capital. Modern Bombay, of which her citizens are so justly proud, is in a great measure the creation of his energy and genius. He was a young man of nine years' standing in the Service, when Sir Bartle Frere appointed him Municipal Commissioner. Then under him began those improvements which have made our city one of the most beautiful in Asia. The finest market in the world bears his name. The disgrace of a man who has done so much for the State seemed to all alike as a public calamity. No class of the community were more affected by the news than the natives. A firm administrator, he has always shown a keen sympathy for the aims and aspirations of the native. A host of native friends knew from past experience that Arthur Crawford never spared time and trouble to oblige those who craved his help. The pain caused by the news of his suspension was intensified the next day by the sad intelligence that Mr. Crawford had fled in disguise from Poona and had been arrested by the police. Medical evidence is forthcoming that at the time he committed this rash act his mind had lost its balance. For some weeks past Arthur Crawford knew from the demeanour of his office that some evil was impending. He was aware that enemies were actively engaged in working his ruin. He was in a very bad state of health when the intelligence of his suspension was conveyed to him. Next day his brother arrived at Poona, and to avoid the pain of seeing him he fled his house. Next morning he took the train to Bombay, and was arrested. This rash act has wrought one good. It forced the Government to issue against him a criminal warrant, and now the whole matter will be thoroughly sifted by the highest tribunal of the land. There is a foolish rumour that the matter may be finally disposed of by the magistrate. A man of the highest rank has been arrested by the Governor, on the gravest charge that can be brought against a public servant. If he be guilty, no sentence which the District Magistrate or the District Judge could inflict would be adequate. No decision given by a subordinate Court will be regarded by any of the parties concerned as final. Public opinion demands that this painful affair be thoroughly investigated by the High Court.

BURMA.

A MANDALAY telegram says that a gang of eight men were about to excavate a Buddhist shrine, but that when they reached the edifice they changed their plans and were on the point of committing a dacoity when they were intercepted by the police patrol, who fired a shot, wounding one of them. The police arrested three others, one of whom is a policeman.

AN official statement with regard to the missing Assistant-Commissioner has been issued. Mr. Brind was marching from Kalea to Kalwet on the evening of the 27th July, and, when nearing Kalwet, rode ahead of the escort. His pony reached Kalwet riderless, and minus one stirrup. The escort saw no trace of Brind. A search party was despatched and found the body in a stream, without any indication of foul play. Death was evidently caused by drowning.

It would appear that the greatest enemies of a Municipal Office are those of its own household. The Rangoon Municipal Office is by no means an exception, for it has been secretly bled by one of its Thoogyees to the amount of Rs. 15,000. Some time back a Thoogyee, after embezzling a large sum, absconded, and the amount was never made good, simply because the only

securities taken were the signatures of a few of his fellow-*Thoogyees*, men of no means. This, it is said, is all the surety for the present culprit, as it is the custom on the admittance of a new *Thoogyee*, to take the signatures of some half-dozen of the *Thoogyees* already in office, and, on the strength of this security, to let the new man have the run of the bills to be collected.

BOMBAY BRIBERY SCANDAL.

POONA, JULY 31.

Hunmant Rao's case was called on at noon to-day. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, made an application for fifteen days' adjournment, as other charges were to be framed, and it would be convenient to take all of them together. One of the new charges would be with reference to the receipt of a thousand rupees by Mr. Crawford in cancellation of the transfer of the Mamlatdar of Sattara.

Mr. Merwanji, pleader, objected, but the application was granted.

Notice has been given of a similar application to be presented to-morrow.

AUG. 1.

The Crawford case came up this morning before Mr. Vidal, when Mr. Little applied for an adjournment of fifteen days on similar grounds to those stated yesterday.

Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, opposed the application, and in doing so criticised the action of Government, which, he said, was unjust and unprecedented. He urged that Government should proceed upon the information already laid, and that there should be no further delay in the matter.

Mr. Little repeated that he was not ready with his case, and the magistrate granted the fifteen days' adjournment on the condition that the prosecution should then proceed.

The trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford on charges of corruption in his position of Commissioner of the Central Division came on at noon to-day before Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate of Poona. From an early hour the Court was crowded. Representatives of the Press and a number of the general public were present, as also Mr. Leslie Crawford, the brother of the accused; Mr. Crawford, the son; and Mr. Frank Crawford, the half-brother. Mr. Ommaney, the Inspector-General of Police, attended to instruct Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, on behalf of the prosecution; while Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Lynch, solicitor, and Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Little applied for a fortnight's postponement. He said it was in the interest of the public and accused that the inquiry should not be hurried. Since receiving a letter from the solicitor for the defence he had had no time for communication with the Government, and he wanted to engage counsel, as counsel appeared for the defence. The information laid contained only one charge, and the Government wanted time to sift a large mass of evidence in order to decide what other two charges should be joined with the first before the inquiry opened.

Mr. Anderson opposed any adjournment. He said it was an unprecedented spectacle for the Government, two weeks after laying the information and arresting Mr. Crawford, an official of the highest position, to come before the Court and confess their inability to proceed. The character of the Government proceedings was almost without precedent. Were the Government, he asked, entitled to suspend Mr. Crawford without any distinct charges against him? Mr. Crawford had repeatedly asked the Government to inform him what other charges they intended to bring against him besides those mentioned in the information; but the Government could not give the information asked for, and told him to wait. He complained that two Natives, his enemies, were unfairly allowed access to his record-office after his suspension. He insisted upon knowing who his accusers were and what they accused him with, but he was again told to wait. He protested against the way information as to the charges had been cruelly withheld from him—a course which inflicted mental distress on him.

In reply, Mr. Little said the Government had been forced to lay the information and arrest Mr. Crawford because he was going in disguise out of the country.

The Magistrate said it was a matter for regret that it was found necessary to apply for a fortnight's adjournment whilst serious charges were hanging over Mr. Crawford's head; but he thought this a reasonable application, and if all the charges were tried together it would be less harassing to the defence. There was an immense mass of evidence to be sifted, and the witnesses were scattered over different parts of the Presidency; hence a fortnight's adjournment was reasonable, and under the circumstances the case would be adjourned till the 16th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE has arrived at Mandalay and resumed his command.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GALBRAITH has arrived at Jubbulpore and assumed command of the Saugor District from Brigadier-General C. J. East, who proceeded to Bombay, *en route* to England.

COLONEL R. G. WOODTHORPE, R.E., who succeeds Colonel M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, will be detained in England until October next. In the meantime Major H. A. Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, will officiate in the appointment.

MAJOR S. B. BEATSON, 11th Bengal Lancers, will be Brigade-Major to General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, this cold weather.

CAPTAIN H. R. SAUNDERS, West Riding Regiment, has died from cholera at Murree.

Two British officers will accompany the escort which attends Mr. Udry to the Kuram Valley. The escort itself will consist of 300 infantry, 75 sabres and two mountain guns, chosen from the Kohat garrison.

THE Kuno Valley Military Police Battalion has been put under the command of Captain C. W. Harris, of the 4th Bengal Infantry.

A RETURN has been issued from Headquarters showing the results of the annual musketry course for 1887-88 of the British and Native armies serving in the three Presidencies. In directing the publication of the return the Commander-in-Chief observes that "there has been a very marked improvement upon the shooting of the previous year, especially in the British Army, but the results exhibited by some few corps, principally Native Infantry, leave much to be desired, and he trusts that every effort will be made by the regiments in question to rise to a more satisfactory standard of musketry efficiency."

THE 8th Hussars heads the lists of British cavalry regiments with a figure of merit of 137'99. Two regiments are classified as very good, six good and one moderate. All show an increase on the previous year's figures. In the British infantry 50 regiments were exercised, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment heading the list with a figure of 160'65. The classification is:—Very good, 4; good, 21; moderate, 24; bad 1. Only 4 battalions show a decrease on the previous season's performances. The 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, with a figure of merit of 99'25, are first in order of merit of the Native Cavalry regiments; the cavalry of the Deoli Irregular Force coming next with 98'48 points. Six regiments are very good, 22 good, 8 moderate, and 3 bad. The 29th Punjab Infantry again heads the list in the Native Infantry with a figure of merit of 142'33. One hundred and twelve regiments were exercised: 7 are very good, 37 good, 39 moderate and 29 bad.

THE following movements for the coming trooping season have been arranged in the Madras Presidency:—

Royal Artillery, G Battery, 2nd Brigade, Bellary to England; 2nd Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Bengal to Rangoon; 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Fort St. George to another Presidency; 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Rangoon to Fort St. George; Garrison Battery from another Presidency to Rangoon.

British Infantry, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Wellington to England; a Battalion from England to Wellington; 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Lower Burma to Ranikhet; a Battalion, Bengal to Lower Burma; 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, Secunderabad to Upper Burma; a Battalion from England to Secunderabad; 2nd Battalion, Munster Fusiliers, Upper Burma to Saharanpur; a Battalion from Bengal to Upper Burma; Rifle Brigade, Upper Burma to Bareilly; a Battalion, from Bengal to Upper Burma; Madras Infantry, 16th, 19th and 30th, from Burma to India; and 20th, 23rd, and 33rd, from India to Burma.

CAPTAINS AND MAJORS.—The following letter has been addressed to the *Pioneer* by "E. F. M." on the relative positions of Captains and Majors in the matter of pay under the provisions of the last Warrant:—"Let me bring to your notice, *à propos* of some recent correspondence regarding the pay of combatant officers in the Army, that there is one particular rank which has been treated by Government of late in a decidedly 'stepmotherly' way—I mean that of captains commanding companies. Not long ago a warrant was issued by which promotion in that rank was brought to an almost dead stop, whereupon those in authority, feeling that something was wrong somewhere, looked benevolent and said: 'We will give somebody an increase of pay by way of compensation.' But unfortunately they hit upon the wrong people to compensate, and the increase was given to the majors, who had already got their step and the pay which accompanies it, and so were unhurt by the warrant, instead of to the poor captains who suffered so severely by it. As matters now stand, a subaltern after two years' service gets an increase of pay, and a major

after two years gets an increase to the amount, in India, of Rs. 200 a-month; but a man may be a captain for fifteen or twenty years without drawing, at the end of that time, one penny or one pice more than at the beginning. The difference between his fate and that of the man who has lately had the luck to get his majority is very striking, especially as the major of the present day is in all but name and pay a captain of a company and nothing more. They each do the same work, and have each the same responsibility. Now, why should not Government show its liberality by giving to the captains of the Army, as well as to the ranks immediately above and below them, an increase of pay after a certain length of service? The pay of a major of two years' standing is Rs. 800 a month: contrast this with that of a captain, who does exactly the same work for an indefinite number of years on Rs. 415 a month! Surely his value to his country increases at the same rate as does the 'mud major's.' Why should not his pay increase too?

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WITH THE IMMORTALS.*

If originality be the quality which is to snatch the victory, assuredly Miss Marion Crawford will take high rank among the novelists of the nineteenth century—so far, at least, as regards the last production of her pen. Whatever may be the criticism with reference to "With the Immortals," it cannot with justice be denied that the idea is striking and peculiar. To recall the dead and bid them converse alike amongst themselves, and with those around them, is a flight of imagination which can claim that it is not borrowed from any other writer of modern times. The attempt, too, merits observation in so far as it is one of the few—the very few—works of fiction which discards "plot." The tale in itself is as colourless, as Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas," which, indeed, it resembles, to the extent that each of these productions relies exclusively upon the "matter" itself rather than any sensational colouring imparted to give effect to the *dénoûment* which ends and crowns all. It would be no dispraise to assert that "With the Immortals" is nothing more or less than a series of "Essays," in which the dead and the living engage in a tournament of discussion.

It is obvious that in such circumstances much—perhaps, indeed, all—must depend upon the brilliancy of diction and fertility of imagination which characterise the various personages who strut upon the stage of idealism; and in this direction there is little room left for improvement. It would be impossible to surpass the keen, bitter satire, the penetrating acumen, the lively fancy which are scattered broadcast, page after page, throughout this extraordinary book. The subjects which are discussed are, too, as numerous as important. Marriage, freedom, wit, humour, Christianity, happiness, folly, anarchism, Socialism, equality, and the such-like, form the staple topics of conversation, and they are each and all handled with the most consummate skill, and with a result that the novel—if novel it can be called—is one of the most reflective works of the season. It should be read and re-read—its depth cannot be penetrated with a single cast of the plummet. There are currents and under-currents—as much is beneath the surface as upon the face. This criticism—which is in itself laudatory—is, perhaps, in some measure condemnatory. People nowadays read novels for the purpose of passing the time rather than of gaining instruction or widening the intellect. To such classes "With the Immortals" may perchance be too "learned," too little exciting and harrowing to the feelings; but there are some—it may be hoped not a few—who can appreciate trenchant sarcasm, albeit in a work of fiction, who can expand their minds by studying the minds of others. To such Miss Marion Crawford will gain an introduction; and when they part company it will be felt that time has been well spent, and that inter-communion with the dead may be productive of pleasure and profit to the living.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILES ON A BURMESE TAT.†

What is a "tat?" The answer is none too easy. The thing in question appears to have been a "small atom of horse-flesh," but of such a playful and merry disposition that it was always busy at some little prank; at one time shooting its master over a palisade, at another leaving the aforesaid dignitary "hanging over a bough like a night-shirt on a clothes' line;" but, in spite of these lively attempts at facetious-

* "With the Immortals." By F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan and Co.)

† "Eighteen Hundred Miles on a Burmese Tat." By Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

ness, the pony did its 1,800 miles pluckily, and proved that, apart from pranks, it was a serviceable and useful beast of burden.

Mr. Younghusband in his preface disclaims any profession of "literary merit." He does not aspire at fine writing and brilliant diction, but confines himself to a faithful record of "new countries and new nations." Regarding the first part of the last sentence we are not in a position to speak, but the pages bear at every turn the impress of truth; there can be little doubt that the author has eschewed the fault of exaggeration, and all that occurred seems to have been written down just as it happened, without any colouring or attempt at addition. In regard to "novelty," the contract has been fulfilled to the letter. Chapter after chapter teems with strange experiences and funny national customs. Fancy a king having 800 wives, and as a matter of fact travelling with no less than 200 of the fair tempters! But then "wife-flesh" is cheap, seeing that luxury in question is to be obtained at the tempting rate of Rs. 50, say, a five-pound note, an amount which is more than repaid in the year by the sale of silk which she is expected to weave, so that 800 wives mean a source of income to the fortunate possessor of the harem.

What untutored people must the Shans be, for they imagine all "whites" to belong to one and the same nation, which is split up into various tribes, such as the Americans, Londoners, Calcuttaites, &c., &c.; but they are not altogether wanting in "gumption," for our author found to his cost that there is such a thing as "paste sapphires" obtainable from "Brummagen," which are used for the purpose of imposing upon raw and inexperienced dabblers in precious stones. In Siam, too, there are people who enrich themselves by the mean and irritating device of snatching the hats of passers-by, and rushing away with the stolen article of domestic comfort, leaving the quondam possessors bare-headed, furious, and powerless to retaliate; so civilisation has made some strides in these parts.

Mr. Younghusband's work is likely to be read by the many whose attention is directed to our recent acquisition in Burma, for it is the land of the immediate future; and this chatty account of a six months' tour in regions but little known, and, withal, not improbably a playground for the ball of distinction, is interesting, and tinged with importance.

THE BADMINTON LIBRARY.*

Cricket, spite of the fascinations of the recent game of lawn-tennis, still holds sway as, *par excellence*, the national game of this country; and to such an astonishing pitch of perfection is the pastime carried that every village-green can show play which contains some good points, while our schools—at any rate, our great public schools—turn out youngsters well worthy of an admiring audience, merely regarded on their merits as practised dabblers with bat and ball. In these circumstances the work on "Cricket," which forms the most recent of the Badminton Library Series, merits attention, the more so when it is recollected that the honoured names of A. G. Steel, Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, A. Lang, W. G. Grace, R. A. H. Mitchell, and F. Gale are concerned in its production.

To analyse such a work is hopeless. It would need a cricketer as great as the writers themselves—and these are not to be found at every turn. Nor, indeed, is it necessary, for everyone likes cricket, and everyone may, therefore, read with advantage the many hints scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the pages of this most valuable and interesting volume. Nothing is omitted. Batting, bowling, captaincy, umpireship, fielding, each and all come in for a turn; and then follow a series of miscellaneous articles, such as "County Cricket," by F. Gale; "Border Cricket," by A. Lang; "How to Score," by W. G. Grace; "The Australians," by A. G. Steel; "The University Cricket Match," and "Gentlemen v. Players," by the Hon. P. H. Lyttelton, and many more of a like nature. Regarded from the standpoint of cricket the work is valuable beyond compare, but viewed merely as a work, *pour passerle temps*, it leaves little to be desired, teeming as it does with anecdote, and recalling reminiscences of the great national pastime.

Those of our readers who are interested in Indian Law will be glad to hear that the second volume of the Anglo-Indian Codes, which Mr. Whitley Stokes is preparing for the Clarendon Press, is nearly ready for publication. It treats of Adjective Law, and includes the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Evidence Act, 1872, the Oaths Act, the Limitation Act, and other statutes. The work is fully furnished with notes and appendices, and forms a thick octavo volume of more than 1,200 pages.

* "The Badminton Library." By A. G. Steel and the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton. (Longmans and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

JUDICIAL WHIPPING.

We fear that Exeter Hall and the sentimental philosophers who would reform India according to their own ideas of philanthropy will find a new Indian grievance to expatiate upon and protest against. The treatment of Native prisoners in Indian jails has already been made a subject of much commentary, and a great deal of "humanitarianism" in its Exeter Hall form has been expended upon the interesting inmates who go to prisons in the East. In India itself the lot of the jail prisoner has been regarded rather as an enviable one than otherwise. The district jail is recognised there as a comfortable retreat for criminals. It still retains the description which Ali Baba, without a word hardly of exaggeration, gave of its inmates when he wrote:—"In the whole country side you will not find a community so well bathed, exercised, fed, and lodged. It is, indeed, a quiet refuge for world-weary men; a sanctuary undisturbed by the fears of the weak or the passions of the strong. All reasonable wants are gratified here; nothing is hoped for any more. The poor burglar burdened with unsaleable 'grab,' and the reproaches of a venal world, sorrowfully seeks an asylum here. He is a covenanted servant here, having passed an examination in gang robbery, accompanied by violence and prevarication. He cannot be discharged under a long term of years. Uncovenanted pilferers in for a week regard him with respect and envy. And certainly his lot is enviable; he has no cares, no anxieties. Famine and the depreciation of silver are nothing to him. Rain or sunshine, he lives in plenty." And if he gives trouble in jail, the same good authority explains the specific which the Doctor in charge of him has ready at hand:—"Look here, my man! If I hear any more of this infernal nonsense, I'll turn you out of the jail neck and crop." This is a threat that never fails to produce the desired effect.

A change, however, from this pleasant kind of existence is likely to take place if a recommendation supported by the English Press in India be carried out. That recommendation is that whipping should be substituted in many instances for incarceration. The Chief Commissioner

of the Central Provinces draws attention to the subject in an official memorandum, as it is found that the jails are becoming crowded with short time prisoners, for whom a flogging would often be a more appropriate sentence. The *Calcutta Englishman*, commenting upon this memorandum, says:—

Mr. Mackenzie points out that in the jails in the Central Provinces there are a number of sturdy knaves sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for petty crimes for whom this punishment would have been most appropriate. These men are not disgraced by being sent to jail, but rather like it, being sure of a comfortable shelter and capital food. The Government of India lays it down that in times of scarcity, when many persons are driven by want to commit petty thefts, the greatest care shall be taken in passing sentences of flogging. No doubt it is necessary to make allowance at such times, but the effect of all these limitations and suggestions of leniency is undoubtedly to incline the magistrate to abandon flogging altogether. The district authorities look to Government for a clear, strong rule on the subject, or for implicit confidence, and all they get is a halting, hesitating statement of the well-known difficulties, and a vague suggestion of possible displeasure in the event of the usual outcry being raised by the Native Press. There is undoubtedly a want of courage and candour in the line of conduct laid down. "Thrash by all means," says the Government, "but woe betide if you thrash a person of the wrong social degree, or if you thrash a person who has been led astray under unusual temptation, or again if you show what we may consider an undue partiality for the rod." This is not the kind of direction that is likely to do much good, although it is exactly the sort of counsels with which district officers are most familiar.

Mr. Mackenzie has, it is stated, broken away from these cautious and shifty traditions, and has promised to support his magistrates in the exercise of their judgment in the matter of judicial whipping. The *Calcutta journal* recommends other local governments to follow his example, and concludes its homily thus:—"We regret to think that there is any fear of corporal punishment passing into disuse; it is effective where everything else fails, and it is the most economical of all penalties, which is a point in its favour in these hard times."

There is, no doubt, truth and common-sense in the view thus expressed, but it is a view which will certainly be denounced in the Native Press, and there will possibly be a howl against the British Government in India for wanton cruelty, and the friends of humanity in this country will take up the cry, and make Exeter Hall ring with their declamations. But Mr. Mackenzie will, it is to be hoped, keep to his own excellent plan.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, July 28.)

THOMSON, Surgeon S. J., deputy sanitary commissioner, 2nd Circle, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as sanitary commissioner of those provinces during the absence on special leave of Brigade-Surgeon Richardson.

WYER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. R. Wyer as Acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. H. Curjel.

BAKER, Surgeon G. H., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon in Nepal, vice Surgeon R. Shore, M.D., transferred.

FURLONGS.

COOKE, Mr. G. H., deputy-superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 3.
 PATTERSON, Mr. J. H. L., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Store Department, attached to the N.W. Railway, Punjab section, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months.
 RICHARDSON, Brigade-Surgeon J. M.B., sanitary commissioner, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.
 TREVOR, Colonel G. H., resident of the 2nd class, and commissioner of Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 20.

MILITARY.

BROWN, Surgeon E. H., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be officiating medical officer 2nd Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), vice Surgeon L. Swaine, transferred to the 1st Cavalry.
 SMITH, Captain S. G. D., R.A., assistant superintendent of factories, to be ordnance officer, 3rd class, vice Captain E. B. Anderson, R.A., resigned.
 BERTIE-CLAY, Lieut. N. S., R.A., ordnance officer, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, to be assistant superintendent of factories.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. M. S. C., R.A., officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, vice Captain Smith, appointed ordnance officer, 3rd class.
 WALKER, Lieut. W. G., Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from May 28, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. M. B., Leinster Regiment, wing officer 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Regiment, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Dec. 19, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
 DE WILTON—That portion of G.G.O. notifying the admission of Lieut. de Wilton, Connaught Rangers, to the Bengal Staff Corps on completion of eighteen months' probationary service, is cancelled.

FURLONGS.

LIDDERDALE, Brigade-Surgeon (local deputy surgeon-general) R. M.D., sanitary commissioner, Bengal (m.c.), for 177 days.
 HOGGE, Lieut. A. F., Bengal S.C., wing officer and adjutant 34th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., Bengal S.C., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced Nov. 6, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, July 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel W. W. H., squadron commander 11th Bengal Lancers, to be 2nd in command, sub pro tem., vice Bax, seconded for employment on the staff.
 MONEY, Major R. E., squadron commander 11th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Scott, and to remain seconded.
 HEATH, Major H. H. R., squadron commander 11th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Money.
 BEATSON, Major S. B., squadron commander 11th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Heath.
 DRUMMOND, Major F. H. R., squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Beatson.
 GORDON, Captain S. D., squadron commander 19th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Massy, seconded for employment on the staff, Upper Burma Force, and to remain seconded while employed in the Military Department.
 RIVETT-CARNAC, Captain E. H., squadron commander 19th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Gordon.
 BIDDULPH, Lieut. S. F., squadron officer and adjutant 19th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Rivett-Carnac.
 BRANDRETH, Lieut. E., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Judge Advocate-General's Department to fill existing vacancies:—

HANNA, Colonel H. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general.
 PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., Bengal General List, Infantry, to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general.
 CARPENDALE, Lieut. J. M., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general.

The following postings and movements of officers are ordered in consequence of the reorganisation of the Judge Advocate-General's Department, and the departure on leave of Colonel E. Shaw, assistant judge advocate-general:—

TITLER, Colonel R. F. C. A., deputy judge advocate-general, to Poona, army headquarters, and 2nd Circle.
 MATTHEWS, Colonel C. R., deputy judge advocate-general, to Meerut, 5th Circle.
 PRIDEAUX, Lieut.-Colonel R. A., assistant judge advocate-general, to Karachi, 7th Circle.
 CHAPLIN, Lieut.-Colonel A., assistant judge advocate-general, to Mandalay, 9th Circle.
 BALFE, Captain E., assistant judge advocate-general, to Allahabad, 6th Circle.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. J. M., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Meen Meer, 4th Circle, temporarily.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., late deputy judge advocate, is posted temporarily to the 3rd Circle.

HANNA, Colonel H. B., late deputy judge advocate, to perform the duties of the office of the 5th Circle until relieved by Colonel C. R. Matthews.

MINCHIN, Paymaster and Honorary Captain W. C., transferred from the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be paymaster of 8th Hussars.

(July 24.)

SENIOR, Lieut. H. W. R., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Officer, to be wing officer, on probation, 4th Gurkha Light Infantry, dated July 5.

GRANT, Lieut. F. D., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Punjab Infantry, dated July 2.

FURLONGS.

DILL, Surgeon R. R. C. G. Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

DIETZ, Lieut. B. R., 7th Dragoon Guards, for 250 days, on medical certificate.

STUDDY, Lieut.-Colonel R. W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 1.)

BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue.

REILLY, Mr. H. R., joint-manager of the Burdwan Raj-Estate, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

BARNES, Mr. F. C., officiating superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months.

LONGHURST, Mr. C. G., is appointed to act as superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta.

PENNEL, Mr. A. P., officiating joint-magistrate, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the Madubani sub-division of the Durbhunga district.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., district superintendent of police, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for twelve months.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., assistant superintendent of the Alipore Jail, is allowed leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, July 26.)

HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., deputy commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 19.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Mooltan, vice Major J. B. Hutchinson.

SMITH, Mr. H. S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Peshawar district.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 28.)

HEARLE, Mr. N., deputy commissioner of forests, in charge of working plans, Jeunsaar division, school circle, is granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months.

WRIGHT, Supernumerary Civil Surgeon, (Surgeon-Major) R. T., M.D., whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh Government, to be a civil surgeon, 2nd class, with grade station, Etawah, from April 26, the date of retirement from the service of Brigade-Surgeon E. Bonavia.

EMERSON, Supernumerary Civil Surgeon (Surgeon) G. A., whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh Government, to be a civil surgeon, 2nd class, with grade station, Mirzapore, from April 18, the date of retirement from the service of Brigade-Surgeon A. Garden, M.D.

EVANS, Mr. L. G., officiating magistrate and collector, Ghazipur, is posted to Benares as joint magistrate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 23.)

McMINN, Mr. C. W., C.S., deputy commissioner, Damoh, is granted furlough for nine months.

LUGARD, Colonel H. L., deputy commissioner, is posted to Damoh.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 21.)

ELLIOTT, Lieut. F. H., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to Mandalay.

HERTZ, Mr. W. A., is posted to the charge of the Mon Valley sub-division.

ORR, Captain C. J., 3rd Infantry (Hyderabad Contingent), who has been appointed to special duty in Burma, is posted to the charge of the Sagu sub-division, Minbu district, vice Mr. R. Wall, transferred.

AYERST, Lieut. W., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate and judge of the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo.

HARRIS, Captain C. W., 4th Bengal Infantry, who has been appointed to be a commandant of military police in Upper Burma, is posted to the charge of the Kuba Valley Military Police Battalion.

REY, Mr. F. L., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from the Popa sub-division, Pagan district, and is appointed to officiate as superintendent of police of the Myingyan district.

FAUSSETT, Mr. R. F. G., inspector of police, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, and is transferred from Bhamo to the charge of the police of Popa sub-division of the Pagan district.

TATE, Surgeon A. E., M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Minbu district and its police, vice Surgeon F. W. Wright, relieved.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 2.)

HAMMICK, Mr. S., judge and sessions judge of Surat, is allowed furlough for one year and two months.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. F. R. H., 29th Regiment, 2nd Belooch Battalion, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Hyderabad.

WATSON, J. R., Staff Corps, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Malegaon, vice Colonel A. J. Doig, deceased.

ALLEN, Mr. W., C.S., collector of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from Aug. 7.

WOODWARD—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Sholapur, during the absence of Mr. W. Allen.

HORNIDGE—The furlough for six months granted to Mr. S. Hornidge, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, is cancelled.

ERSKINE, Mr. H. N. B., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, from Aug. 31.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 6.)

SETON, Colonel Sir W. S., Bart., 2nd in command 4th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Forteach, who vacates the appointment.

VINCENT, Lieut. F. L., 2nd Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), on probation, dated Aug. 1.

SHAW, Major R. L., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), to remain in England, from July 17 to Oct. 9, on medical certificate.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 31.)

PRICE, Surgeon-Major W., district surgeon, Nellore, is granted privilege leave for three months.

PEMBERTON, Surgeon R., acting assistant surgeon, Ganjam, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

YOUNG, Lieutenant T. S., South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 16th Madras Infantry, from Nov. 25.

COX, Lieutenant F. W. H., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wing officer 15th Madras Infantry, from Nov. 27, 1886.

HODDING, Brigadier-General G. C., C.B., Staff Corps, commanding Southern district, is granted leave out of India (m.c.), for 182 days.

NANNY, Surgeon-Major L. C., Indian Medical Service, to be brigade-surgeon.

THOMPSON, Surgeon-Major D. R., M.D., C.I.B., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service, from May 15, on a pension of £365 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGHS.

LAUGHTON, Colonel A. F., C.B., Madras Staff Corps, commissary-general for Transport with the Government of India, is granted leave out of India from the date he is struck off duty (p.a.), for 152 days; pension service, thirty-second year, commenced May 29.

BAGSHAW, Lieut.-Colonel S. L., General List, Infantry, 8th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, twenty-ninth year, commenced Oct. 6, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

BOALTE, Surgeon-Major W. H., Indian Medical Service, returned from Burma, to do general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

KHAREGAT, Surgeon M. P., on arrival for duty from on leave, to do duty at Quilon.

PINTO, Surgeon J. O., doing duty Eastern district, to do general duty, Burma division.

FURLOUGHS.

FRANKS, Lieut. H. C., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, from July 20 to Sept. 15, in extension.

PARLEY, Major G. C. H., H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for 158 days, on private affairs.

ELLIS, Lieut. W. M., Royal Engineers, for 4 months, on urgent private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. R. W. Lumsden, S.C.; Surg.-Major W. D. Stewart, Surg.-Major W. Finden, Colonel W. G. Cubitt, V.C., D.S.O., S.C.; Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., Cav.; Capt. A. W. T. Radcliffe, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Hon. Lieut. A. Milne, P.W.D.; Surg. R. Ross, Surg. J. L. Poynder.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. E. Nelson, R. M. Towers (Cov.), W. McG. Drysdale.

Madras Estab.—F. H. Hamnett (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—Major W. C. Osborn, R.E.; J. H. Coghlan.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel E. D. H. Vibart, S.C., ten days; Colonel B. Williams, C.B., S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. F. Wilson, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. Ashfield, S.C., six months; Capt. A. L. B. Hughes, S.C., eighteen days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Possmann, six weeks' furlough; A. R. Shaw, fifteen days' furlough, and to return; A. T. Chiodetti, furlough commuted to sixteen months, on m.c.; T. G. Charles, one month's furlough, and to return.

Madras Estab.—H. J. Stokes (Cov.), six months and twenty-three days' furlough; H. T. D. Sweet, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—T. W. De Winton, seven days' furlough, and to return; E. Gray (Cov.), five months' furlough; C. G. W. Macpherson (Cov.), one year's furlough; F. H. Warden, leave commuted to eight months, on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., S.C.; Lieut. W. A. B. Denny, S.C.; Capt. H. M. Mason, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. R. M. O'Brien, Hon. Lieut. E. Delmege, Commissariat Department; Colonel J. A. Tillard, R.A.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. O. Owen, S.C.; Surg. A. S. Faulkner.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. S. Thompson, A. Earle (Cov.), H. D. D. French, Surg. P. W. Dalzell, Col. W. Vertue (M.S.C.), A. B. Patterson (Cov.), N. S. Alexander (Cov.), A. McMillan (Cov.), H. Maude (Cov.), E. S. Carr, Colonel F. W. Grant (B.S.C.), Surg. G. F. Nicholson.

Bombay Estab.—Major J. S. King (B.S.C.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,* AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—Aug. 14, at Kinsale, county Cork, the wife of Major Fredk Graham, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, of a daughter.

HUSKISSON—Aug. 22, at Hazelwell, Southsea, the wife of Colonel S. G. Huskisson, late Commanding 1st Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex (57th) Regiment, of a daughter.

MOCATTA—Aug. 16, at 49, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., the wife of C. A. Mocatta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WHITE-WILSON—Aug. 15, at the parish church, Aylmerton, Norfolk, by the Rev. Lewis Borret White, D.D., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. F. Fitch, M.A., Vicar of Cromer, the Rev. Lewis Meadows White, M.A., Vicar of Horning, near Norwich, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Captain John Hume Wilson, of Bombay

DEATHS.

BLACKMORE—Aug. 20, at 14, Kennington-park-road, W., F. A. S. Blackmore, formerly of Bombay, India, aged 73.

HUNT—Aug. 19, at 62, Kennington-park-road, S.E., John Hunt, formerly of Grantham, Lincolnshire, aged 65.

IRVING—Aug. 17, at Broomfield, Earlswood, Captain Alexander Burlington Irving, of Harnston Hall, Lincoln, late of the Madras Staff Corps.

- SUART**—Aug. 15, at Inverness-terrace, Catherine Mary Harriet, widow of the late Edward Montagu Suart, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 67.
- TOD**—Aug. 17, Charlotte, widow of George Tod, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 86.
- WOOD**—Aug. 16, at Woodbridge, Caroline Stewart Wood, widow of Andrew Wood, late Superintending Surgeon of the Punjab, and youngest daughter of Major-General J. D. Sherwood, Bengal Artillery, aged 82.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- ANDREWS**—July 26, at Agra, the wife of C. A. Andrews, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
- BAZELY**—Aug. 8, at Perambore, the wife of the Rev. C. N. Bazely, Madras Railway, of a daughter.
- BOILEAU**—July 30, at Assam, the wife of Captain T. S. Boileau, 44th G.L.I., of a daughter.
- CARLETON**—July 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. F. C. Carleton, of a daughter.
- CHRISTIE**—July 28, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Christie, 35th Sikhs, of a son.
- DAVIES**—July 29, at Calcutta, the wife of R. J. Davies, Calcutta Police, of a daughter.
- ELLIOTT**—July 27, the wife of Sir C. A. Elliott, of a son.
- FARWELL**—Aug. 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Farwell, 26th P.L., of a son.
- HARKNESS**—July 30, at Jeypore, the wife of Mr. John Harkness, Assistant Engineer, Rajputana Railway, of a daughter.
- HARRIS**—July 25, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon G. F. A. Harris, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
- HENDERSON**—July 29, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain C. B. Henderson, R.E., of a daughter (stillborn.)
- HERALD**—July 27, at Calcutta, the wife of J. L. Herald, Esq., C.S., of a son.
- JOHNSTONE**—July 29, at Allahabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. O. Johnstone, Bengal Ordnance Department, of a daughter.
- KISCH**—Aug. 23, at Derjeeling, the wife of Hermann M. Kisch, C.S., of a son.
- LEAN**—July 22, at Dagshai, the wife of Captain K. E. Lean, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.
- LORD**—Aug. 1, at Kollapur, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Fraser Lord, of a son.
- MENIVEN**—July 28, at Calcutta, the wife of A. McNiven, of a daughter.
- NICHOLSON**—Aug. 8, at Madras, the wife of A. G. Nicholson, of a son.
- STERNDAL**—July 21, at Upper Assam, the wife of C. H. T. Sterndale, of a daughter.
- STURMER**—Aug. 13, at Waltair, Madras Presidency, the wife of A. J. Sturmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- MARTIN—BROWN**—July 25, at Calcutta, J. P. Martin, Esq., of British Indian-street, son of the late F. Martin, Esq., Merchant and Agent, to Jessie J. Brown, daughter of the late J. Brown, Esq., of Kensington Villa, Bowden St. Boswell.
- MORRISON—GALLAWAY**—July 31, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Sub Conductor J. Morrison, Railway Branch, P.W.D., to Miss E. Gallaway.
- SANKEY—RIGORDY**—July 31, at Calcutta, F. H. B. Sankey, to Winifred Alice, daughter of C. Rigordy, Jr., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

- ALONE**—July 25, at Landour, Ben. Alone, District Superintendent of Police, Jounpore, aged 54.
- CARTER**—Aug. 19, at Bombay, Charles Carré Carter, Captain and Major Royal Engineer, Inspector of Submarine Defences, India, youngest son of the late Admiral John Carter, aged 37.
- EDWARDS**—July 23, at Poona, Francis Gamul Edwards, third son of the late James Edwards, of Benarth, Carnarvonshire, aged 21.
- GOULD**—Aug. 14, at Madras, Michael Gould, B.L., LL.D., Administrator of Madras, aged 50.
- HAM**—Aug. 19, at Simla, Anna Maria, the wife of William James Ham, Assistant Director-General of the Post-office, India, and daughter of Mrs. C. B. Elliot, of Cliff Park, Paignton.

A POONA TURF SCANDAL.

Before Colonel Bolton, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, the case in which Captain Hanwell, aide-de-camp to Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., charged a Mahomedan jockey, named Ahmed, with defamation, was called. The complainant stated on examination: I know the accused in this case. I am a member of the Western India Turf Club. I remember riding in the Poona Sky Races on the 3rd of February last. I rode in all the races, viz., five. Accused rode with me in two of the five—Dealers' Handicap and the Connaught Cup. Ahmed won the Dealers' Handicap, and I the Connaught Cup. The accused wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Turf Club, accusing me of having told him to pull the horse. I have summoned the Secretary, Brigade-Surgeon Gaye, my witness, to produce that letter in original. I know Hindustani very little. I never used words "pichee rao." This allegation accuses me of being guilty of a dishonest action, and if proved, I would be turned out of the Club. It would also affect my position in the Army. The meaning of the words "pichee rao" implies that I wanted him to stop his

horse, so that I might win, thus insinuating that I meant to commit a breach of the Turf rules. In both these races I had occasion to speak to the accused. On both occasions the accused tried to cross my horse. I told him to ride straight. I used strong language at the time; besides which I told him to get out of the way. The allegation contained in the letter alluded to is entirely false.

Brigade-Surgeon Arthur Charles Gaye, examined, stated: I know the complainant and the accused. I am the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, and Captain Hanwell is a member of that Club. I was not present at the races on the 3rd February last. I have had some correspondence on the subject. Accused, Ahmed, had written a letter, dated 21st February last, to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, which I now produce in original. The letter is signed by Ahmed. (The letter was here produced and read.) I noticed the words "pichee rao" at the time. I know the meaning of the words "pichee rao." They mean "remain behind." Telling a rider to remain behind would be contrary to the Turf rules, and, if proved, would affect the complainant's character most seriously. I should infer "pichee rao" to mean—"Don't try to win;" that is the light in which I read it. If the allegation were true, complainant would be guilty of a dishonest act.

Major Charles Talbot Smith examined: I know Captain Hanwell and the accused. Complainant is a member of the Western India Turf Club. I remember the races held on Feb. 3. I was riding in all the races. I remember complainant and accused in the "Dealers' Race." I also remember riding for the Connaught Cup, in which both the complainant and the accused rode. I heard the complainant telling the accused in both these races to ride straight. I also heard the complainant shout and use strong language. I understand Hindustani very little. I know the meaning of the words "pichee rao;" they mean keep back. But the complainant never made use of the words "pichee rao;" the allegation reflects on the character of the complainant. This would amount to cheating. If Captain Hanwell had made use of that expression it would affect him most seriously, both officially and socially, and he would be turned out of the Club, and stopped riding in the races for the future. If such expressions were used, I would have heard them. Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee: The words used were "d—n your soul!" "keep straight." I cannot remember what the other expressions were, but they were equally as strong. These expressions were used in the "Dealers' Handicap." They were made while coming round the lop-turn, about a quarter of a mile from the winning-post. I heard him shout at intervals until they came to the winning-post. When I first heard the shout I was about the distance of a horse's neck. The accused was then leading slightly ahead. I commenced to pull to the winning post, and I saw Captain Hanwell and accused close to each other near the winning-post. I could have heard every word that the complainant said at the time. He said "ride straight." Re-examined by Mr. Rajana Lingoo: Complainant made use of strong language because accused tried to cross complainant's horse by jostling. There would be no use in asking the accused to pull up after passing the winning post, because every one would have heard and seen him pull up. As far as I can remember, Captain Hanwell was at a distance of half-a-length. I was behind Captain Hanwell—about thirty to fifty yards. Had Captain Hanwell spoken to the accused in a very low tone near the winning-post the accused would never have heard it on account of the noise. (Mr. Merwanjee Framjee objected to this question.)

The Magistrate: All right, put it in writing, and I'll record it.

Captain Arthur Payne, 2nd Light Durham Infantry, was next examined. He said: I know both the complainant and accused. Captain Hanwell is a member of the Western India Turf Club. I was riding for the Connaught Cup on the 3rd February last. Captain Hanwell and Ahmed were also riding in the same race. I don't remember Captain Hanwell making use of any expression to the accused. I don't understand Hindustani. I was three or four lengths behind Captain Hanwell.

Dr. Morris O'Connor Drury stated: I remember the races of February last. Captain Hanwell and accused rode for the Dealers' Handicap and Connaught Cup. I was present at both the races. I was on the grand stand. I heard complainant speak to Ahmed. I heard complainant say to accused "God d—n you." Immediately after the races, Captain Hanwell complained to me that Ahmed's riding was very bad, and that he tried to cross complainant's horse. If Captain Hanwell said "pichee rao" I could have heard it. I have heard the words "pichee rao" and "pichee jao," which mean, "stand behind." The words "God d—n you" were used in the race for the Connaught Cup. Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanjee: It would depend upon the distance and the tone in which the expressions were used. I am the owner of the horse Mikado,

which the accused rode for the Connaught Cup. After the races were over my jockey made a complaint to me that Captain Hanwell had flurried him. This was made through a third person, Surgeon-Major Craig. He never said Captain Hanwell had asked him to "pichee rao," or hold back. I told Ahmed that I would write to Captain Hanwell, and make inquiries. This was after the assault on Ahmed by Captain Hanwell. I got an answer from Captain Hanwell stating that he gave him two or three cuts with his stick because he tried to cross his horse.

This closed the case for the prosecution.—*Poona Observer*.

This case, in which Captain Hanwell, A.D.C. to Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., Commanding the Station, charges a native jockey, named Ahmed, with defamation, in that the jockey wrote a letter to the steward of the W.I. T. Club stating that Captain Hanwell had told him to "pull" a certain horse in a race on the Race course, came on again for hearing before Colonel Bolton, Cantonment Magistrate, on Thursday, Mr. Xavir and Mr. Rajana Lingoo appearing for the complainant, and Messrs. Kelkar and Merwanji Framjee for the accused.

Captain Hanwell was re-examined, and produced the rules of the Turf Club according to page 15 para. 30 of which he would cease to be a member of the said Club, if he did not disprove the charge brought against him by the accused. He said he would also be barred from running or riding a horse at any meeting where these rules were in force, nor be allowed to enter the enclosure at the Race Course. He would also be deprived of his favourite amusement, viz, riding in races.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelkar: The Stewards have instituted inquiries, and I was told to go to a Court of Law, which accordingly I did.

The accused was then examined and said: My name is Ahmed Eliabux, and I follow the occupation of a jockey. I did write the letter, dated the 21st February last, to Colonel Le Marchant, saying that Captain Hanwell had told me "pichee rao" in the Dealers' Handicap. In the race for the Connaught Cup he only abused me. This expression used by Captain Hanwell was not a proper one to make, and if I had acted up to it I would have been ruined. It is quite true that Captain Hanwell made use of that expression to me, and I have evidence to prove it. I understood that I was to lose the race and let Captain Hanwell win it. This expression was made use of between the distance and winning-post. It was about five lengths from the winning-post. A man who uses such an expression is liable to get into trouble. This expression "pichee rao" was made use of again in the stables, where he assaulted me for not doing as he told me, in consequence of which I made a complaint against him. I did tell my master that Captain Hanwell had told me to "pull" in the race as soon as it was over, who told me that he would assemble the stewards and would ask me to repeat the statement which I made to him. This was about seven o'clock in the evening. I remained till half-past nine, when I went home, as there was no meeting of the stewards. I rode Dr. Drury's horse in the race for the Connaught Cup. I am quite sure it was in this race that Captain Hanwell made use of the expression, and I went and complained to Dr. Drury.

Mr. Merwanjee Framjee then addressed the Court. He said it was admitted both by Captain Hanwell and Major Peyton that the former gentleman was very much excited during the race, and had made use of strong language almost from the beginning to the end of it. This being so it was hardly possible that he could remember everything he had said, and might have made use of the expression without at all intending to attach the meaning the accused thought he had to it. The man did not with a malicious intention report the matter to his master, and if Captain Hanwell wished it the man would apologise to him, which would clear his character, and do all that was required to be done by the party instituting the suit.

Colonel Bolton then framed a charge against the accused under Section 499 of the I.P.C., and postponed the case till next Monday, when the evidence for the defence will be taken.—*Poona Observer*.

A BUILDING at Lucknow, well known in the annals of the Mutiny as the Tarawalli Kothi, will pass in a few months from the possession of the Bank of Bengal, which has held it for a quarter of a century, into the hands of justice, as it is required for the Division Bench of the N.W.P. High Court.

WHILE the men of the S-1 Battery of Artillery were at carbino practice at Bellary on July 31, after the "Cease-fire" had sounded, a gunner shot another who was painting the target. The man died next day. The Officer Commanding was absent at the time. The Sergeant in charge has been arrested, and the gunner who fired the shot is a prisoner.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 18, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; 18, Electrician (s), Calcutta; 16, Clan Murray (s), Clyde; 19, Sutlej (s), Bombay; 19, Paramatta (s), Calcutta; 19, Hesperia (s), Calcutta; 20, City of London (s), Calcutta; 21, Clan Mackintosh (s), Calcutta; 21, Clan Gordon (s), Madras; 23, Pallas (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 16, Etolia (s), Clyde; 19, Siam (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 17, Rewa (s), London; 18, Vesta (s), Liverpool; 20, Rohilla (s), London; 20, City of Venice (s), Clyde.

MADRAS.—Aug. 18, Clan Macpherson (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 17, Locksley Hall (s), Kurrachee; 18, Cuba (s), Bombay; 22, Methley Hall (s), Bombay; 22, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 20, Clan Macarthur (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 16, Clan Grant (s), London; 20, Manora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, August 30; from Brindisi, Sept. 10.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffrey, Mr. J. C. Walker, Major Egerton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Bamber, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Blair Hall, Captain J. B. Lechy, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Witte, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. J. F. P. Langdon, Mr. S. G. Macfarland, Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Mr. G. Henshaw, Mr. A. Mair, Lieut. Cockerill, Mr. C. J. Hamilton. From Brindisi: Mr. V. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay, Major A. G. Begbie, R.E., Mr. Trethewy, Mr. Leusk, Dr. Downie, Mr. Shields, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Davidson, Mr. A. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Carthy, Col. and Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. Van Ezzel, Mr. A. W. Dalziel, Mr. Slade, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Longinere, Mr. Llewellyn.

For Ismailia: Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Chater.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Glenor, Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Baglietto, Miss H. Govett, Mrs. and Miss Lloyd, Col.-Sergt. Smale, Baron Whetnall, Mrs. and Miss Verano, Mr. Weston, Mrs. Swale.

For Malta: Mrs. Haskell, Dr. Weller, Miss Wilkins, Col.-Sergt. Williams, Mr. Thorpe, Captain Inglis.

For Aden: Rev. H. T. Robson, Mr. de Lisle, Lieut. Eagles, R.N.

For Karachi: From Brindisi: Mr. H. Bell.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant, Dr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. D. Mercer, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. T. Gibbons, Mr. Sier. From Brindisi: Mr. Nairn.

For Ismailia: Capt. Brebner.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Sept. 6; from Marseilles, Sept. 13.

For Port Said: Mrs. Bowie, Miss Newton.

For Bombay: From Marseilles: Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Toogood.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Sept. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Dick and child, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. and Miss Latimer. From Brindisi: Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Gutterel, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb, Mr. R. W. Campion, Dr. Benson, Rev. T. D. Gray, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. F. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. Finucane, Colonel F. G. Jackson, Mr. T. C. Medley, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. Valentine, Mr. H. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. E. C. Cox, Mr. Horne, Mr. P. Desdome. From Venice: Rev. G. M. Rae, Mr. T. W. Ansted.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Mrs. Newdigate and children, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Shore and friend, Major Stokes, Mr. Mole, Colonel Stockley, Mrs. Warne, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

For Malta: Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child, Colonel and Mrs. Pasley, Mr. and Mrs. Westup, Mr. P. Smith, Miss Taylor, Mr. H. Powell.

For Port Said: From Brindisi: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Carver, Miss Wallis.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, Lieut. Swayne, R.E.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Beck and family.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Toozoo, Mr. D. G. and Mrs. Cameron, Major W. Hill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. R. F. Hallums, Miss Hallums, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mr. E. Abbot. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoj, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surg.-

General Roe, Mr. E. Joun, Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Consell, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. Ade, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Rev. H. O. Moore, Colonel Harvey, Mr. G. Gordon, Major Hammond, Surgeon C. Mullins, Mr. G. Manson, Major Radford, Sir C. Gough, Mr. Kaye, Mr. W. Sweet, Mr. E. E. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Highway, Mr. N. H. Scales, Major Radford, Mr. B. Strauss, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Parish.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Fry and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Shakoov and two children, Miss Whateley.

For Port Said: Mr. Grey.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child, Mr. A. Farley.

For Gibraltar: Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth, Sir N. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and two infants, Mrs. J. Hunter.

For Brindisi: Two Messrs. Lydall.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13; from Naples, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children, Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Miss Fentiman, Dr. Hughes, Mr. L. Despard, Mrs. H. Pryce, Mrs. Cowan, Captain Clark, Mr. W. B. Oldham, Mr. H. B. Cox. *From Naples*: Mr. H. Bull.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Piggott.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith. *From Marseilles*: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. C. E. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Bond.

For Aden: Major Sealy.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford, Captain Pitt, R.E., Miss Buchanan. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Captain Renton, Captain Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown, Major H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Tulford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. L. and Mrs. Lang, Colonel Barrow, Miss Gough, Mr. J. Short, Mr. Rigg, Mr. E. L. Winter, Capt. Prior, Mr. E. A. Pattern, Major Ternan, Major Hutchinson, Rev. Spence Gray, Captain Benet, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. Keddie, Mrs. Fulford and child, Mr. Holmwood.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bridport, Miss Thomson, Hon. Lady Hotham, Captain and Mrs. Middlemass, Mrs. Easterbrooke and infant, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Tatham, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dalby.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland, Dr. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Bassadore, Miss Herdman, Mr. H. C. Smith.

For Alexandria: Major Patterson.

For Port Said: Mr. W. J. Price.

For Karachi: Mr. A. Shaw.

For Ismailia: Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Marston.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearse.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Miss Edith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Worsley. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponts, Mr. Sparenbourg.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, Miss Lord, Miss Cook.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Maj. Manderson, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mrs. W. K. Porter, Captain S. King, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Mrs. C. G. Miller, Colonel B. A. Combe, Miss Andrews, Miss Pogson, Miss Leonard, Mr. J. W. Burder, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss F. Palmer, Mr. R. Saxton, Mrs. Saxton and infant, Mr. Coles, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. E. J. B. Van Balveren, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Masey, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Daly, Major-General Gillespie, Mr. H. E. C. Paget, Mr. R. Bushby, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. Carawell, Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. A. L. Webb, Colonel J. R. Cowie, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. W. J. Greer, Mr. R. D. Oldham, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. F. Field, Mr. Russell.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Miss Francia, Mr. H. M. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Creswell, Mrs. Renny Tailour and family, Mr. Baker, Sergeant Sillitoe.

For Malta: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears, Miss Capes, Miss Bentley. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell. *From Naples*: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Larpent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbert, Colonel Verner, Miss Verner. *From Port Said*: Dr. Rustonjee, Nazir Bey.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (*for Australia direct*), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. Baron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Cockburn.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Mrs. C. Wynne, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Hoystead and child.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Fisher.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Beer and three children, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Mr. T. Robertson, Surgeon-Major J. Reid, Rev. A. E. Johnson, Rev. J. A. Cullen. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon. *From Naples*: Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, Lady St. John.

For Colombo: Mr. W. C. Simmons, Mr. J. Simmons, Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Lord and Lady Scott Montagu, Miss Scott Montagu, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Colonel H. M. Clarke, Mr. Walker.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, three Misses Templer.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Walsh, Miss W. Baker.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglington, Miss Ward, Miss A. Ward, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Philips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Princeps, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths. *From Naples*: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. R. Giles, Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apar, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman.

For Port Said: *From Marseilles*: Mr. Carstairs.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 25.

For Colombo: Mrs. Robert Kemp, Mr. A. B. Shaffil.

For Madras: Miss Wells, Major Henry, R.E., and Mrs. Henry, Miss Gordon.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 28.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major Young and wife.

For Suez: Mrs. Bridge and infant, Miss Chandler.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail from Liverpool Sept. 8.

For Madras : Rev. Mr. Powell, Miss Wannske, Miss Sievers, Miss Voss, Miss Ruff, Rev. Mr. Kreussler, Rev. and Mrs. Wannske, Rev. and Mrs. Stosch and two children, Mr. C. W. Moss.

For Calcutta : Mr. R. Clair, Mr. Cordery, Mrs. W. T. Reid, two children, and ayah, Mr. Frederick Johnston.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

For Madras : Mrs. E. F. Stranack, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, Mr. Lynn, Miss Lynn, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Stearn and child.

For Calcutta : Lt.-Col. Tregar, Mr. E. D. M. Exshaw, Miss Harque, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Parry.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Madras : Mr. R. G. Macmillan, Mr. D. A. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ramsay and two children and ayah, Miss Mulsany, Miss E. Highton, Miss Hensley, Miss Smith, Miss Holl, Miss Ellis.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, passed Isle of Wight, Aug. 20.

From Calcutta : Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Dobson and children, Mr. A. Forsyth, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. R. Christie.

From Madras : Mrs. Haworth and two children, Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, two children, and nurse, Mr. C. Wright, Mr. W. G. Hitchcock, Mr. J. E. Chatelier.

From Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Esdail, five children, and maid, Mr. P. Moir, Mr. Jas. Hadden, Mr. R. Sterling, Mr. J. F. Ryan, Mrs. Miller and two infants, and two Masters Ingleton.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Malden and infant, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. J. W. Tulloch, Mr. W. Garlic, Mr. Dawes Swinhoe, Mr. T. Owen Locke.

For Madras : Mr. Van Geysel, two children, infant, Mrs. Morell, Miss Firth.

For Colombo : Mr. J. Root, Mr. Frank May.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Sept. 7.

For Kurrachee : Miss Lambert, Miss Strachan, Mr. E. O. Brownlow Mr. Marston.

For Bombay : Mrs. Geo. Price, Mr. A. B. Price.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Sept. 20.

For Madras : Miss S. Simpson, Miss F. E. Stovell, Miss A. E. Baskerville, Mrs. Col. Butler and child.

For Calcutta : Mr. Arrowdell, Miss Moore.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta : Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Macleod, Mrs. Lawless, Miss Alice Adams.

For Colombo : Mr. H. T. Tomalin.

For Madras : Mrs. S. A. Boyd and child.

For Aden : Mrs. G. C. P. Onslow and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo : Rev. and Mrs. Hacker.

Per Star Line s.s. *Pallas*, to sail Aug. 31.

For Colombo : Mr. E. F. Hopkins, Rev. J. C. Ford.

For Calcutta : Mr. H. R. Robinson, Maj. A. H. Jamieson, Mr. J. S. Booth, Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Clark, Mr. Gabb.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta : Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, five Misses Smith, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. H. Williams, Dr. A. J. Elliott, Dr. John Hewan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash and child, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. P. S. Dennis, Mr. Greig, Miss Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Wyly, Mr. Dudley Graham, Mr. L. S. Graham, Mr. Norman Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Graham. From Suez : Mrs. G. A. Warburton.

For Colombo : Miss C. R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mrs. W. H. Taylor and two infants. From Suez : Captain and Mrs. E. M. Edge Munns.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Aston Hall*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Bombay : Lieut. E. B. Burton, Mr. Joseph Greaves, Mr. Donald Mackenzie.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi : Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mrs. S. H. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Mrs. J. Y. Shakespeare, Mrs. James and three children, Miss Neill, Mr. W. Shimwell, Mr. F. C. Waller, Mrs. Elliot and three children, Major A. U. Sandilands, Mrs. Steel, Miss Steel, Colonel Wilmer, Surgeon-Major Faulkner. From Marseilles : Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 27.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley. Mrs. Farrant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, Aug. 6.

From London : Mr. Strickland, Mr. McGowan, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Faucus, Miss McDonough, Mr. Stone, Mr. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, child, and infant, Mr. Holden.

From Brindisi : Mr. King, Mr. Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. Tritton, Dr. Dymott, Lieut. Fuller, Mr. Porter, Mr. Oddie, Mr. Glass, Mr. Foster, Major Barrow, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jessel, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Owen, Mr. Ivens, Mr. Symonds, Mr. Hynd, Brig.-Gen. Wolseley, Major Scott Chisholme, Mr. Knox, Captain Appleton, Mr. Daniell, Captain Benson, Colonel Benson, Mr. Mollinson, Mr. Wildhaber.

From Aden : Captain H. J. Pryce.

S.s. *Parramatta*, at Plymouth, Aug. 18.

From Calcutta : Mr. Greening, Mr. Tindale, Mr. Hackett, Mr. G. C. Ranger, Mr. Robinson, Mr. G. M. Reilly, Surg.-Maj.-Maj. Gordon Price, Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. Anderson, Surg.-Gen. Cowie, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. H. B. Garrick, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Babonna and three children.

From Colombo, Mr. R. A. Bosanquet, Mr. Carey.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Harris, at Marseilles, Aug. 18.

From Bombay : Dr. E. Beilby, Mr. West, Surgeon-Major Bridges, Captain Radcliffe, Mr. Harnote, Major E. W. Chalmers, Mr. P. Field, Mr. J. L. Kipling, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Mr. W. W. Finden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from Bombay, August 7.

For London : Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. H. L. Holland, Mr. C. H. Mackie, Colonel and Mrs. Clerk and two children, Mr. Waller, Mrs. W. R. Williams and child, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Whyte and infant, Mr. J. B. Fry, Mr. Lehzen, Mr. R. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. W. Fry and four children, Rev. R. W. Metcalfe, Mr. C. R. Beattie, Mr. W. H. Chapman, Dr. C. A. Graves, Mrs. Graves and two children, Captain C. Gadd, Mr. W. Hooper, Mr. V. Willis, General G. C. Hodding, Mr. C. J. Greaves, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. W. Simpson, Major McRae.

For Brindisi : Colonel and Mrs. N. M. T. Horsford, Colonel Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Colonel H. M. Stanley Clarke, Mr. O. D. Clarke, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. Williams, Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Captain H. M. Jackson, Mrs. Peile, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Mr. W. A. Thompson, Sir R. Low, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Webster, Dr. Lidderdale, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Mr. S. P. Doig, Mr. H. S. Olcott, Mr. F. E. Kemp, Colonel Chambers, Miss Rossi, Dr. J. Richardson, Mr. B. W. Blackwell, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. W. A. Orr.

For Suez : Mr. W. Atkins.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. Orman, from London, Aug. 23.

For Colombo : Mr. Small, Mr. W. B. Scott, Mr. J. Sinclair. From Brindisi : Capt. Taylor.

For Malta : Captain Orman, Mr. Merry, Surgeon-Major McGann, Mr. Bald, Colonel Gordon, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Foley, Miss Foley, General Wilkie, Mr. Denne, Mr. Lewis.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Foster, Mr. J. Hook, Mr. Bernstein, Miss Juneen, Mr. Gray, Sir F. Dickson, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. McAndrew, Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper.

For Brindisi : Mr. E. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Zuccato.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. Thompson, from London, Aug. 23 ; from Marseilles, Aug. 30.

For Bombay : From Marseilles : Captain Warner, Mr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Doran, Rev. J. Legueux.

For Port Said : Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and two children, Mrs. Kew.

For Marseilles : Rev. F. J. Norris and two friends.

The following passages have been engaged :—

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, Aug. 14.

For Marseilles : Miss A. M. Hume, Captain Griffiths, [Mr. J. Tweedie, Rev. Wm. Ellison, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hare, Mr. R. D. Percival, Major H. Kelly.

For Brindisi : Mr. T. LeMesurier, Major-General Sir C. Gough, Lieut.-Colonel G. Hogg, Mr. H. C. Sanders, Mr. W. Harrison Barwell, Lieut. H. E. Bruce Lane.

For London : Mr. W. L. Gray, Mr. L. Porter.

S.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Aug. 21.

For Brindisi : Mr. R. Giles, Mr. E. Giles, Mr. R. G. Culloden, Mr. R. F. Leslie, Mr. T. W. Miles.

For London : Miss E. Boardman, Miss Willis, Mr. G. Savielle.

For Ismailia : Colonel A. J. Ross.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 23.

For Marseilles : Dr. G. E. Maclaren.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Sept. 4.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. R. T. Woods.

THERE is a rumour in Umballa that treasure to some fabulous amount has been discovered buried somewhere on the Pattiala-Bhatinda Railway, and that guards have been mounted near the spot ; but whether the wealth goes to Pattiala or the British Government is not announced.

In consequence of the Volunteers of the Madras Presidency being transferred from Government to the Military authorities from Aug. 1, the Governor, as Honorary Colonel of the two corps, is placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, if his Excellency retains the Colonelcies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1883 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	10 pr. ct.	845
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	840
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Brown's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	50	570
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,225
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,450
French ...	all	80	400
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Kherangum ...	450	45	860
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	415
Munim M. ...	all	40	230
New Berar ...	500	60	530
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,100
Sind ...	750	75	450
Volkart ...	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	365
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	670
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	465
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	105
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	80	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	890
Central India ...	500	35	1,030
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	630
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	75	1,070
Empress Co. ...	all	25	800
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	640
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	750
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	580
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,400
James Greaves ...	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	30	1,150
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	690
Khatav Mookunjee ...	1,000	20	780
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,300
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,310
Margon ...	250	0	165
Morari Goudas ...	1,000	50	1,615
Nagim ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	700
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	107
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,320
Souderdas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	200
Southern Mahatma ...	250	—	277½
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	480
Western India ...	1,000	50	695

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Com- solidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	380
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	50
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-18-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	98
Bombay Burnah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,050
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	385
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	150
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,245
Thacker and Co. ...	all	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—August 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs. 100	5 to	—
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	100	12	to
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	105	0	to 105 4
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105	0	to 105 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	105	0	to 105 4
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	0	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	107	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	4	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106	0	to	—
6 of 1884-85 (1905) ...	106	0	to	—
5 of 1885-86 (1915) ...	106	12	to	—
5 of 1886-87 (1916) ...	107	0	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	960 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	185 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	—	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	170 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	115 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,570 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	16 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	8½ to
Bengal Mills Co. ...	£100	1,600 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	320 to
Bowman Cotton Mills ...	100	76 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	93 to
Burnakur Coal ...	100	177 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	105 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	122 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	98 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	126 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	46 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	218 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	76 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	210 to
Gourapore ...	100	144 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	87 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	123 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	91 to
Kamerbatty Jute Mills ...	50	185 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	75 to 77
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	236 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	165 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	130 to
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	111 to
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	139 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	40 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	54 to
Riverdale Press ...	90	82 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seelapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	93 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	90 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	119 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulporo Terni (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	75 to
Acruitpore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	530 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	60 to
Do. contributory ...	80	40 to
Blahnauth (Assam) ...	200	224 to
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	98 to
Central Cachar ...	200	129 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	25 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coochbeela (Cachar) ...	100	85 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	47 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhumsiri ...	100	85 to
Dhurring (Assam) ...	100	68 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	45 to

Endogram ...	10.	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	130.	71 to 72
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	18 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	71 to
Indian Terai ...	500	475 to 485
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	80 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	72 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	62 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£1½	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	65 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	26 to
Do. contributory ...	90	21 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mutuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	30 to
Punkabare (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	88 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	46 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	175 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	20 to

LONDON.—August 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	97 to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	102 to 104
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 114
4 Do. ...	104 to 106
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 106

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS. Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100 to 116
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 to 129
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 to 110
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100 to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	93 to 95½
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5 to 5½
B., B., & C. L., guar. 5 per cent. ...	169 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A., 1968 ...	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	26½ to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	119 to 121
Great I. Fein., guar. 5 p.c. ...	106 to 167
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100 to 130
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100 to 126
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	23½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5 to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	100 to 113
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100 to 113
West of India Port., Ld. ...	110 to 112

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

- Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 3, '87.
- Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
- Adams, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Adams, M. A., P. W. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 19, '87.
- Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 17 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
- Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Alexander, N. S., Ben. Cov., Bengal, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Amos, R., Ben. Customs, 12 mos., Feb. 27, '88.
- Anderson, J. D., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 24 mos., May 26, '87.
- Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Anderson, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 11½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
- Andrews, H. E., Bo. Forests, 18 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
- Anley, G. A. D.A., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos. and 30 days, July 17, '88.
- Appohn, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 4½ mos., June 19, '88.
- Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 16, '88.
- Arbutnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 18 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
- Austed, T. W., Muty. Dept., Govt. of India, 6 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
- Austin, W. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., May 1, '87.
- Avron, E., Bombay Judl., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
- Aydon, J., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '87.
- Azizuddin Munshi, Foreign Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
- Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., July 18, '88.
- Baddelley, H. D., Ben. P.O., 6 mos., June 29, '88.
- Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.
- Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
- Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
- Barnes, H. S., Ben. Cov., India Pol., 18 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
- Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Barron, A. E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Barrow, W. F., P. W. Dept., India, 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Barry, W. Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
- Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 8, '86.
- Batten, H. G., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Bawa Iwan Singh, Punj. Medl., 16 mos.
- Beaman, F. C. O., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judl., 7 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Beatty, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
- Bell, H., P.W. Dept., India, 7½ mos., Apr. 4, '83.
- Bennett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 9 mos., Apr. 14, '83.
- Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '83.
- Berrington, T. D., Telegraph Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
- Bovan, J. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 10 mos., Feb. 4, '88.
- Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 36 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
- Bilderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 15 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
- Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
- Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 24 mos., May 6, '87.
- Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., to Apr. 1, '89.
- Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., to Mar. 31, '89.
- Blythe, W. D., Ben. Cov., Bengal Registration, 6 mos., May 4, '88.
- Bolton, T., Survey of India, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
- Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 1 year, Mar. 14, '88.
- Brereton, W. R. J., N. W. Provs., Forests, 12 mos., Nov. 22, '87.
- Briddon, H. R., Secretar., Burma, 12 mos., May 20, '88.
- Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 19 mos., 20 April, '87.
- Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Asst. Comr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.
- Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Brown, W. P., Ma. Provs., to July 9, '88.
- Browne, Maj.-Gen. C. M., P.W.D. Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
- Brownfield, C., Settlement Officer, India, 12 mos.
- Browning, C. A. R., M.A., C. P. Educl., 6 ms., July 7, '88.
- Burbridge, D. J., Fin. & Com. Dept., India, 1 yr., Mar. 30, '88.
- Burges, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
- Butler, T., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.
- Cameron, W. L. S. L., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., 23 May, '88.
- Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 24 ms., Mar. 11, '87.
- Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
- Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Campbell, Col. O. E., Dy. Comr., Assam, 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Cappel, Sir A. J. L., K.C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., India, 9 mos., March 9, '88.
- Cappel, A. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
- Cappel, E. L., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
- Carnell, N. M., Ind. P.W.D., 6½ mos., May 25, '88.
- Carter, P. J., Forest Dept., India, 1 yr., April 28, '88.
- Carr, E. S., Punjab Forest, 6 mos., May 25, '88.
- Cassey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 33 ms., Apr. 16, '86.
- Chadwick, C., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 5, '88.
- Chalkie, Asst. Surg. E. L., Mad. Med., 12 ms., June 26, '88.
- Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 21 mos., March 2, '87.
- Chanter, F. W., Pun. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.
- Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 19 ms., Apr. 15, '87.
- Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 20 mos., 13 April, '87.
- Chester, E. G., Ben. Forests, 15 mos. Sept. 23, '87.
- Chiodetti, A. T., P.W.D., 16 mos.
- Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., 15 mos., April 12, '88.
- Clarke, A. H., N. W. P. & O. (Supt., Office of Acct. Gen.), 1 year, April 10, '88.
- Clarke, H. S., N.W.P. and O. Police, 3 mos., June 7, '88.
- Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 ms., Dec. 2, '87.
- Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
- Clogstoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Coghlan, J. A., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., 23 June, '88.
- Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '87.
- Cole, W. H., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 12, '88.
- Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 18 mos., May 5, '87.
- Cullins, A. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 10, '87.
- Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
- Constable, C., Ben. Marine.
- Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '87.
- Cooke, H. R., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 18 mos., May 6, '87.
- Cooper, P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '87.
- Copleston, F. S., Ben. Cov., Dy. Comr., Burma, 10 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Cordery, J. G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 4 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
- Cotgrave, F. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
- Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 10 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Craig, J., Berars P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
- Crampton, A. C., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, '88.
- Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 15 mos., Aug. 8, '87.
- Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos., June 12, '88.
- Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderabad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Currie, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
- Currie, C., Ind. P.O., 6 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
- Dalton, R. J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '88.
- Dalzell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
- Dalzell, A. Bo. Rev. Survey, 27 mos., June 28, '87.
- Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
- Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Dashwood, F. A., Bombay, P.W.D., 21 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
- Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
- Davies, Lieut. H. S., B.S.C., Asst. Comr., Punjab, 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Davies, J. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '88.
- Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
- Deanna, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 20, '88.
- Deasi, Framji, Sind Forests, 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
- De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
- Dey, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 10½ mos., Feb. 12, '88.
- Douglas, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
- Douglas, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
- Dowson, E., Telegraph Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 18, '83.
- Drew, W. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 10, '88.
- Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 33 mos., July 27, '86.
- Drysdale, T., Indian C. P., 5 mos., 26 June, '88.
- Drysdale, W. McQ., Punjab Pol., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
- D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
- Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Asst. Comr., 6 mos., July 24, '88.
- Duff-Bruce, W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
- Dunlop, A. J., Hyderabad Comm., 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Dunn, G. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Dyson, J., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Dyson, S. P. A., Burma Asst. Comr.
- Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 25 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
- East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 7, '87.
- Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
- Elliott, E. C., Ind. P.W.D., 6 mos.
- Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Baroda Survey, 6 mos., June 27, '88.
- Ellison, T. E., Bo. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 19 ms., May 31, '87.
- Engleud, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., 12 mos.
- English, R. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 16 ms., Apr. 14, '87.
- Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 22 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
- Faithful, A. H., Burma Police, 11 mos., Jan. 11, '88.
- Farmer, H. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Farrer, P. W. N., Mad. Rev. and Gen.
- Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Feb. 25, '87.
- Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
- Finlay, J. F., Ben. Cov., Under Secy. Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Firebrace, Major F. R. E., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., May 18, '88.
- Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 15, '88.
- Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
- Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 16 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
- Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.
- Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
- Forbes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., July 13, '88.
- Forbes, W. R. S., Bom. Survey, 12 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medl., 10 mos., May 18, '88.
- Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 19 mos., 15 April, '87.
- Fowler, W. A., Asst. Comr., Madras, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '88.
- Fox, C. E., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 9 mos. 12 dys., Apr. 20, '88.
- Franceton, W. A., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 5 ms., July 10, '88.
- Fraser, C. G., P.W.D. Punjab, 16 mos., 21 June, '88.
- French, H. D., Forest Dept., Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
- Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.
- Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 21 mos., April 7, '87.
- Geoghagan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., July 18, '87.
- Gibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Gilchrist, W. G., P. W. Dept., India, 10 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Gilliland, J. H., Prof. Engr. College, Sibpore, 6 mos., April 28, '88.
- Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 9 mos., Feb. 10, '88.
- Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 10 mos., May 1, '87.
- Glazier, E. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
- Gleadon, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Glenny, W. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 2, '87.
- Goldsmid, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, '88.
- Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen., to May 4, '88.
- Gracey, Major T., R.E., Burma P.W.D., July 10, '88.
- Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
- Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
- Grant, Col. F. W. (B.S.C.), Dy. Comr., Hyderabad, 6 ms., April 20, '88.
- Grant, G. F. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Grant, H. E., P.W.D., C. Ind., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
- Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Grant, Dr. J. G., Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, to Jan. 19, '89.
- Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
- Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
- Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 16, '87.
- Grant, T. W., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '88.
- Granville, H. C., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Griffin, Sir Lepel, K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident C. India, 1 year, May 4, '88.
- Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., April 29, '87.
- Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 43 ms., Mar. 16, '86.
- Haddon, H. E., P.W. Dept., Bombay, 8 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Haig, W. S., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 74 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
- Hallett, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Hamblyn, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Hammick, M., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 14 mos., Nov., '87.
- Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Hammond, Lt.-Col. H. A., M.S.C., C.P. Police, 6 mos.
- Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Hannett, F. H., Maj. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
- Hannah, T. H., Acct. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, Apr. 13, '88.
- Harison, P. L., Ben. Cov.
- Harris, H. N., Ben. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Harrison, A. G. Bom. P.W.D. Accounts, 13½ mos., Apr. 16, '87.
- Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
- Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 8½ mos., Apr. 3, '88.
- Hart, G. H. R., Finl. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P.W.D., 10½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
- Harvey, J., Punj. Educational, 6 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Harvey, W. P. W. Dept., Bombay, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 1 yr., Apr. 18, '88.
- Hawkes, R. B., Burma Police, 1 yr., Apr. 9, '88.
- Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., 7 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
- Hobbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 30 mos., June 8, '86.
- Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Henderson, J. E., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 8, '88.
- Henslowe, C. W. E., Barma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
- Henderson, Capt. F. C., Assam, Asst. Comr., 6 mos., June 26, '88.
- Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
- Higgins, A. F., Hyderabad P.W.D., 12 mos.
- Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
- Higham, T., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
- Hirst, W. P., W. Dept., India, 6 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
- Hodgert, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.
- Hoey, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Hodges, E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88.
- Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Comr., 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
- Home, W., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 18 mos., June 8, '88.
- Hordern, P. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
- Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P. W. D., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Hudleston, R. H., Mad. Pol., 16 mos. and 26 dys., Jan. 18, '88.
- Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
- Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Apr. 21, '87.
- Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
- Ireland, W. De C., Barma Comm., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
- Irvine, V., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
- Jerdon, C. M., Optum Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
- Jordan, F. J., Punjab P.O., 6 mos., June 5, '88.
- Johnson, E. C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 19, '88.
- Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., 22 April, '87.
- Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
- Johnston, W., Ben. Comr. of Forests.
- Johnstone, J. W. D., Ben. Educational, 1 year, Mar. 10, '88.
- Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., May 4, '88.
- Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., May 25, '87.
- Joseph, H. C., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 20 mos., July 24, '87.
- Joyner, R. E., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 33 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
- Kealan, H. E. T., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
- Kidd, J. C., Tol. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
- King, Capt. J. S., Political Dept., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
- King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 24, '88.
- Kingsmill, J., Bo. Govt. Provs., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
- Knapp, C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
- Knyvett, R., N.W.P. & O., Police, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Laing, J. A.
- Lala Faleh Chand, Punj. Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '88.
- Leah, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '87.
- Lea, R., Assam Comm., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.
- Learnmouth, A. C. L., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Le Breton, Maj. W. J., Bo. S. O., P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 24, '88.
- Lees, O. C., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Leggatt, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Lenahan, P. W., Ind. P.W.D., 6 mos., 23 June, '88.
 Lester, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd, 18 mos.
 Edgingstone, C. A. G., Forest Dept., Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Langham, A. F., Burma Judd, 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
 Slater, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 29, '87.
 Little, Surg. S., N.W.P., Medl., 15 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
 Lloyd, R. A., N. W. Provs., Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.
 Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos., July 26, '85.
 Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 22 mos., Mar. '87.
 Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., to Dec. 14, '88.
 Luckstedt, H., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
 Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 6 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
 Ludlam, W. N., Punjab Police, 6 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
 Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 18 mos., June 28, '87.
 Iqbal, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '88.

MacCartie, C. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
 MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
 Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '87.
 Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
 Maclean, W. A., P.W. Dept., Punj., 9 mos., April 19, '88.
 Macleod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
 Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
 Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 17½ mos., Apr. 15, '87.
 Macmaghten, C., Bo. Educational, 9 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
 Maconochie, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 9, '88.
 Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd, 8 mos., May 18, '88.

Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 27 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
 Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 16 mos., June 28, '87.
 Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
 Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
 Martyn, P. H., Burma Comm., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
 Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
 Maude, H., Ben. Cov. Under-Sec. Punj., 186 days, May 4, '88.
 Maude, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
 McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 306 days, Apr. 19, '88.
 McCalman, Surg. H. B., Medl., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
 McDonald, J. C., Forest Dept., Punj., 20 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
 McIvor, C. M., Bo. Police, 16 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
 McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
 McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., Ma. Med. Col., 20 mos., May 26, '87.
 Mercer, F., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos.

Metcalfe, G. C. S. I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Michell, W., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
 Middleton, J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
 Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judd, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
 Miller, J. O., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Asst. Commr., to Dec. 12, '88.
 Millie, W., P.W.D., Burma, 6 mos., May 29, '88.
 Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
 Mitchell, W., 12 mos.

Monkton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D.
 Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
 Mooneson, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen. 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
 Morrisson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
 Morris, J. J., Madras Postal, 12 mos.
 Morris, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
 Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 12 mos., May 29, '88.
 Muller, W. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 17, '88.
 Muntz, W. E., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 6, '87.
 Myhill, H. W., Calcutta Mint, 24 mos., Apr. 4, '87.

Naller, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos.
 Nash, A. E., Kidderpore Dockyard, 6 mos., May 1, '88.
 Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 9 mos., July 18, '88.
 Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
 Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
 Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., Railway Dept., to Aug., '89.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 19 mos., April 7, '87.
 Oldham, Lt.-Col. F. G. R. E., P.W.D. India, 6 mos., Apr. 27, '87.
 Ollivant, E. O. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Commr., 18 mos., April 29, '87.
 Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87.
 Osborn, Maj. W. R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 19, '88.
 Owens, J. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., June 14, '87.
 Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 257 dys., Apr. 8, '87.
 Ozanne, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Agricultural, 9 mos., Feb. 17, '88.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Aug. 12, '86.
 Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
 Patten, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 20 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
 Patterson, J., Indian P.W.D., 6 mos., 10 June, '88.
 Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Peck, Gunner G. T., Ind. Mar., 12 mos., May 5, '88.
 Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
 Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.

Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
 Pfitzner, C. E., C. I. E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
 Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Pogson, Miss E. S. S., Madras Astronomical, 10 mos.
 Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 17 mos., June 7, '87.
 Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 15 mos., 22 April, '87.
 Pope, J. V., Educational, Behar, 1 yr., Apr. 1, '88.
 Pope, R. S., Asst. Commr., Assam, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
 Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 16 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
 Porter, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 4, '88.

Porter, W. N., Burma Comm., 9 mos., Feb. 11, '88.
 Powell, C., Mad. Rev., 7 mos., 14 Apr., '88.
 Poyner, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., July 24, '88.
 Frendgast, C. M., Burma Police, 9 mos.
 Frideaux, Lt.-Col. W. F., Bo. S. C., India Political, 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Mad., 18 mos., Oct. 15, '87.
 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.
 Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 mos., April 13, '88.
 Rawlins, J. E., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.

Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov., & General, Pun., to Nov. 19, '88.
 Rawson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
 Rees, F. W. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd, 15 mos., July 26, '87.
 Reeves, Col. H. N., 6 mos.
 Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
 Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
 Rendel, A. W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Rennie, W. C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
 Ring, R., Burma P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
 Robb, J., P. W. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 20, '88.
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 2 mos. & 25 days, June 18, '88.
 Roberts, L. B., Punj. P.W.D., 2 mos. & 25 days, June 18, '88.

Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., to Sept. 1, '88.
 Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 24 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
 Rogers, A. C. O., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
 Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
 Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 1, '87.

Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gn., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
 Rumsby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Rustomjee, C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs. Judd, 8 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
 Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Pilot Serv., 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.

Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Samuels, C. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Savory, H. G. S., Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, '88.
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
 Seagrims, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
 Sedgwick, Maj. K. R. E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.

Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 22 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Shakespear, W., Forest Dept., Punj., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
 Sharp, H. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 1, '88.
 Shaw, A. R., Salt Revenue Dept., 6 mos., Apr. 3, '88.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '88.
 Shedlock, O. J., Bom. P.W.D.
 Shorer, W. M., N.W.P. and O. Police, 6 mos., May 13, '88.
 Sherlock, O. J., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
 Showers, E. M., Railway Police, Bengal, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., June 7, '88.

Sinclair, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
 Skrine, F. H. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 22, '88.
 Slack, F. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
 Smeaton, R., Ben. Cov., Fincl. Secy., N.W.P. & O., 6 mos., May 11, '88.

Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
 Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 23, '89.
 Smith, C. S., Mad. Consr. of Forest, 12 mos.
 Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judd, 20 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
 Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Nov. 11, '87.

Smith, W. P. W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
 Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comm., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judicial, 24 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Somers-Eve, J. F., Ma. P.W.D., to Oct. 23, '88.
 Spedding, B. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 15 mos., Aug. 4, '87.
 Stack, G. A., Ind. Educl., 6 mos., 26 June, '88.
 Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Jan. 23, '89.
 Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
 Steel, Col. J. P., C.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., July 8, '88.
 Stent, W. R., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Stephen, Carr, Punj. Judd, to Nov. 19, '88.
 Stevens, H. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 23, '88.
 Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.

Stokes, G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
 Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd, 18 mos., Dec. 25, '87.
 Strange, W. B., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Sullivan, T. J., Acct. Dept., 12 mos., June 7, '88.
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 19 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.
 Tawney, C. H., Bengal Educational, 8 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
 Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
 Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails, to 1 Jan., '89.
 Thompson, A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 16, '88.

Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 7 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., to Oct. 31, '88.
 Thompson, A. B., Cov., Asst. Commr., Burma, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 16 mos., July 20, '87.
 Thomson, C., F.W. Dept., Rajputana, 10 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Thomson, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
 Thomson, J. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Judd, 6 ms., May 4, '88.
 Thomson, Dr. M. M. D., Prof. of Experimental Science to Govt. of N.W.P. & O., to Feb. 17, '89, Apr. 20, '88.

Thornburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab Rev. and Gen., 120 mos., Oct. 3, '87.
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Tilly, H. L., Burma Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 Tipper, C. W. R., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Todd, H. F., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Oct. 26, '87.
 Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd, 15 mos., July 24, '88.
 Traill, Col. D. H., P.W. Accounts, 6 mos., May 11, '83.
 Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 24, '88.
 Travers, C. H., Mad. Pol., 6 mos.
 Treadwell, T., Ben. Cov., Dy. Commr., Punj., 9 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
 Tuppi, A. C., Mil. Dept., 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Tuseon, F. E., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., 30 June, '88.
 Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., to Oct. 23, '88.

Uma Shaukhar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
 Vander-Straten, E., Bo. Judd, 24 mos., Sept. 22, '86.

Veasey, J. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Police, 12 mos., July 17, '88.
 Venning, F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd, 20 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
 Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
 Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 18 mos., Dec. 13, '87.
 Von Ahn, C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.

Wallace, J., Burma P.W.D., 15 mos., June 8, '85.
 Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
 Ward, A. W., Ma. Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '87.
 Ward, W., Punjab Police, 10 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
 Ward, W. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Judd, 15 mos., Nov. 10, '87.
 Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 8 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 25, '88.

Watkins, L. O., Judd Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Weir, Surg.-Maj. P. A., Opium Agent, Bonares, 1 year, April 4, '88.
 Weir, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd, 15 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
 White, G. G., C. P. & P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Whiteley, S., Ishapore Factory, 22 mos., Aug. 27, '86.
 Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 86 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
 Wilkieson, H. F., Madras Police, 15 mos., Aug. 10, '87.
 Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 4, '88.
 Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
 Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '87.

Wills, F. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
 Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
 Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W.D., 6 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Wise, Col. F. W., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., May 22, '88.
 Wittkugel, T., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., April 28, '88.
 Wolfe-Murray, F. D. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms.
 Woodburn, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sec., 6 mos., July 10, '88.

Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
 Wright, F. N., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Wright, W. H., N.W.P. & O., Educational, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '88.
 Wyly, H.

Yald, Surg.-Maj. H. P., Ben. Mint, 6 mos., July 10, '88.
 Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 17, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben.
 Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 16 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben.
 Browne, Ven. Archdeacon, Madras, 6 mos., May 3, '88.
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Clark, Rev. W., 12 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
 Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.
 Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.

Johnson, Most Rev. Bishop, 4 mos. 24 dys., Mar. 7, '88.
 Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 1 yr. 1 mo. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.
 Lambert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
 Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.
 Mackay, Rev. J. H., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
 Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Moulson, Rev. J., 18 mos., June 28, '87, Ben.
 Mylne, Rt. Rev. L. G., Bishop of Bombay, 4 mos. 6 dys., May 19, '88.

Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.
 O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 24 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.
 Strachan, Rt. Rev. J. M., D.D., Bishop of Rangoon, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Tollemache, Rev. C. R., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 19, '88.
 Watkins, O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., '88, Ma.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

[FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.]

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th August; and from Calcutta to the 11th August.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council was postponed to Aug. 15th.

THE Viceroy has abandoned the idea of visiting Kashmir. His Excellency, after leaving Simla in November, will probably make a very short tour in Northern Bengal, but beyond this nothing is contemplated.

ON Tuesday morning, Aug. 7th, Sir Asman Jah presented in open durbar a complimentary *kharita* from the Nizam to the Viceroy. The proceedings were purely ceremonial, and lasted but a very short time. In the afternoon the Viceroy paid a private visit to the Minister.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has gone to Almorah.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT was to open the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla on Aug. 29th.

THE Hon. Mr. Charles Master, of the Madras Council, has suffered a relapse, and his condition is again causing much anxiety.

SIR EDWARD BUCK has returned to Simla from his recent tour in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY SANDEMAN left Quetta for Ziarat on August 3rd.

MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE, C.S.I., late Commissioner of Sind, has been permitted to resign the Bombay Civil Service from August 31st.

THE Bombay Government on August 9th retired from the prosecution of Mr. Arthur Crawford, who was, therefore, discharged by the District Magistrate of Poona. Mr. Crawford is about to proceed on furlough for two years, preparatory to retirement from the Service.

COLONEL WARD, of Bhopal, has arrived at Simla on two months' leave.

ON Mr. D. M. Smeaton going on leave Mr. H. T. White acts as officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma up to October 16th, when Mr. Symes, the permanent incumbent, returns.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT, officiating Judge Advocate-General, has arrived at Simla, and assumed the duties of that office.

SURGEON E. A. FENN, of the Grenadier Guards, who is to be Lord Lansdowne's doctor, has seen service in Afghanistan, where he was mentioned in despatches at the battle of Kandahar, being then attached to a battery; and also in Egypt with the 3rd Grenadier Guards.

LIEUTENANTS MACDONALD AND PRINGLE, R.E., have gone to Lundi Kotal, in the Khyber, to commence work again upon the fortified serai at that post. Lieut.-Colonel Warburton, Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, accompanied them.

LIEUT. R. W. ROOKE died at Simla on the afternoon of August 6th from injuries received when thrown from a runaway pony a few days previously, and was buried at Sabathu, where his regiment (the Wiltshire) is stationed.

THE Amir's troops have not yet attacked the Shinwaris,

who are showing a very bold front, and somewhat harassing General Gholam Hyder. As part of their regular duty, they tell off 300 or 400 men to fire into the Afghan camp nightly.

THE Punjabi fakir who is supposed to have shared in Mr. Dalgleish's murder has been caught in Yarkand and surrendered to Captain Ramsay, the Political Officer at Loh. Dad Mahomed is believed to have escaped into Russian territory.

THE Kashmir troops have not yet recaptured the fort at Chaprot from the Hunza and Nagar tribesmen. Some seven thousand Kashmiri soldiers are now at Gilgit, whence an advance will be made shortly.

TWO more companies of the Derbyshire Regiment have been warned to be in readiness to proceed to Sikkim. The 500 men of the 1st Gurkhas who have been ordered to reinforce the troops at Gnatong have left Pathankote, and were expected to arrive at Ghoom, below Darjeeling, on the 17th, and Gnatong on the 23rd or 24th August. The augmented force will endeavour to clear this side of the passes of the enemy, in order to free Sikkim territory from the Tibetans' forces, who have now advanced four or five miles inside the border. The Tibetans are said to be intriguing with some of our protected States in the Himalayas, giving out that they are preparing for a twelve years' war.

THE official messenger sent by the Chinese Ambassador at Lhasa has visited the Tibetan outposts in Sikkim, and started on his return journey northwards.

THE three months' special leave granted to officers in the Burma Field Force is to be extended to all who have served there since the Force was recognised.

IT has been decided to employ, for the conduct of forest surveys, a section of Colonel Thuillier's Department, under the general control of the Presidency Governments, in lieu of the construction of a new Forest Department in each province.

THE Viceroy's tour in the autumn will probably be confined to the line of railway between Umballa and Calcutta, with possibly an excursion on the river Ganges for a part of the journey down, but no details have yet been settled. His Excellency is likely to make over charge of his office to Lord Lansdowne on Monday, the 10th of December, and leave Calcutta the same day direct for Bombay, whence he will sail for Europe.

THE Lahore paper hears that his Excellency the Viceroy's medals granted in connection with the National Association for rendering medical aid to the women of India have been presented to Miss Masih and Miss Thomas, of Agra.

THE standing problem of Indian hill stations—what to do in the rains?—is, according to an up-country paper, being solved in Darjeeling in a novel and exciting fashion. A Tibetan scare of most circumstantial character has been evolved, and those ladies on whom the diversion of dancing with one another has palled, find an absorbing occupation in packing their dresses and preparing for instant flight. It is true that there are no Tibetans anywhere near the station, that our influence in Sikkim is supreme, and that nearly three hundred British soldiers are guarding Darjeeling. Prosiac assurances of this sort are in vain. The oracle Rumour has lipped in numbers with an exactness leaving little to be desired. Five hundred Tibetans are "massed" below an adjoining tea garden, and are waiting for a dark night to sack the station. Their advanced guard is already there in the form of many *budmashes*, who, though invisible to the local police, are known by the alarmists to be prowling about in broad daylight and preparing the way for the main body. Meanwhile, the Mall of this modern Magdeburg is strewn with nursemaids and mothers, babies and perambulators, and the Tibetan coolie is making a good thing out of the sudden demand for transport. The panic has even reached Calcutta, and anxious parents in the plains are hastening to recall their children from school before the Tibetan Herod appears on the scene. Everyone wants a guard for his own house, and denounces the inaction of the local officials, who take refuge in the unromantic theory that the whole thing is partly gossip and partly a mischievous hoax. But it is generally felt that this explanation is, to speak officially, wholly inadequate.

NOTES.

THE papers to hand by the present Overland Mail are full of the Crawford case, and comment in no light terms on the extraordinary action of the Government throughout this painful business. First of a Civil Servant of the very highest position, one who had earned for himself a great reputation in Bombay for having as Chief Magistrate of that city improved and beautified it, is allowed to be "run in" by the police as if he were a common felon; then when he is brought before a magistrate, the Government Prosecutor is not prepared to go on with the case and asks for a fortnight's remand; that when this is granted, the Government suddenly abandons the prosecution, and the intended trial collapses. No explanation has been made public of this extraordinary course of action.

THE English Press in India is naturally indignant. The *Pioneer*, a journal not given to speak slightly of the powers that be or the deeds they do, has the following rough remarks on the matter:—"The Indian public was not more astonished at the announcement of the arrest of Mr. Arthur Crawford on a charge of corruption than it will be by the news that the Governor in Council has revoked his previous order sanctioning Mr. Crawford's prosecution. All the accusations have accordingly been withdrawn, and Mr. Crawford has been discharged. A more extraordinary collapse of a prosecution instituted at the instance of the head of a Government was never heard of, and if the Anglo-Indian public call out for some one to be hanged, Lord Reay and his councillors need not be surprised. We are not specifically told why the Governor has seen fit to revoke his original order; but it is not to be supposed that his Excellency would have taken a step so obviously stultifying his Government, had he not found that the prosecution set on foot had not a leg to stand on. Yet Mr. Crawford's arrest was accompanied by an intimation that the Government's resolution had been taken only after a long and careful deliberation, which left no doubt as to its imperative necessity; and the postponement of the trial on two occasions, at the request of the Government Prosecutor, to admit of new charges being added to the indictment, naturally kept the public in the belief, up to the very last moment, that the strongest and most ample grounds existed for suspecting Mr. Crawford's guilt. At present there would seem to be only two alternative conclusions. Either the Government of Bombay has been hoodwinked in the most barefaced manner, or it has acted with the most incredible haste and indiscretion. The public will certainly call for something more than the curt and mysterious order, which is the only substitute for an explanation yet vouchsafed."

BUT to make confusion worse confounded the Bombay Government has, it is said, intimated to the Government of India its intention of trying Mr. Crawford by a Commission, and has asked the Supreme Government to name the Commissioners. The letter from the solicitor to the Government of Bombay announcing the withdrawal of the charges from the magisterial court, and announcing an investigation by Commission, is anything but a satisfactory one. It is putting the cart before the horse. The Commission should have come first.

ANOTHER Bombay Presidency scandal has ended more satisfactorily. Captain Hanwell, A.D.C., who prosecuted a Native jockey for slander, has gained his case, and the Native has been fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment. Three Native witnesses swore that Captain Hanwell said to the jockey: "*Soor, ham do wakht bola piche jao.*" The Captain swore that what he said was, "D—n your eyes," which is an English, not a Hindustani, form of address.

THE only news from the headquarters of Government at Simla is that no legislative business is going on (for which

the land may be grateful), but that amateur theatricals are in full swing. Colonel Hughes Hallett's admirable histrionic powers have not been allowed to remain for the benefit of the benighted Presidency of Madras. He has been deservedly exalted to a higher altitude—that of Judge Advocate-General at Simla. There is much mourning in Ootacamund, where he had lately given a reading of *Macbeth*. The local Press says that "Ootacamund's loss is Simla's gain." A captain of the Royal Scots, whose burlesque dancing is said to be perfection, has also very properly found a local habitation and honour at the abode of the gods. This is as it should be, for, as one of the Simla correspondents writes to a Bombay paper, "It is only your severe moralists who regard an indulgence in burlesque as one of the symptoms of the frivolity of Simla society."

THE *Times of India* to hand, dated August 14th, states positively that the Mahommedans of Bombay will not be officially represented at the next National Congress, which is to be held at Allahabad during the cold season. Reuter telegraphs from Bombay, under date August 28th, to the effect that at a meeting of the Aujuman-i-Islam in that city a resolution was passed pledging the Aujuman to be represented.

THE statement that a proposal was made by the Government of India to reduce the European garrison of India by 3,000 men must not be taken to mean that a permanent decrease of strength was contemplated. The Government really suggested to the home authorities that, with a view to relieve the financial pressure, it might be well to reduce the drafts from England during the next trooping season by 3,000 men. This applied solely to British Infantry, no proposal being made as regards Cavalry and Artillery. Both the War Office and the Secretary of State objected to any change being made. The *Pioneer* says that the wisdom of the decision cannot be gainsaid, for even a temporary reduction of the garrison is most undesirable in view of contingencies which may arise at any moment. The War Office naturally were not disposed to look favourably on the proposal, as all their recruiting arrangements were made for the year, and they would have had 3,000 men thrown on their hands.

SIR ASMAN JAH, during his brief visit to Simla, is said to have spent his money with characteristic generosity. He clothed the poor and fed the hungry amongst the Natives, and gave a liberal grant to the local mosques for repairs. But of all the deeds which possibly pleased the community of Simla most must have been his offering of Rs. 2,500 to the Simla Municipality for the erection of a place of shelter for picnic parties on the summit of Jakko, "as a suitable souvenir of his visit, the almost incessant rain of the previous week marking a certain appropriateness in the gift." It is not mentioned whether his Excellency made the Municipality an offering towards repairing the roof of their own Town Hall, which, it is said, "lets in water freely."

AN interesting feature in connection with the recent opening of the Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur was, says the *Pioneer*, the presence of a number of Native ladies, who were screened off in a special ward, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who has throughout shown himself a most excellent beggar in connection with Lady Dufferin's movement, seized the opportunity to appeal to them directly. The zenanas of Nagpur, he pointed out, would derive great benefit from the skilled nurses now under training, and they might very well in return endow and support the hospital for women. The Native ladies would doubtless be somewhat surprised at being thus invited to take a direct part in forwarding a public undertaking, and before they could recover Mr. Mackenzie adroitly contrived to make it a matter in which their claim to personal charms was more or less involved. If the husbands tried to raise difficulties he was sure, he said, they would know how to get over them. "The meanest curmudgeon would melt when deified

by the lips of the woman he loved." This was a novel way to meet a novel situation, and it shows that Mr. Mackenzie spoke the truth when he said he had not been married twenty-five years for nothing.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

NEW BROOMS.

(By R. K.)

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

"If seven maids with seven mops
Swept it for half a year,
Do you suppose," the Walrus said,
"That they could sweep it clear?"

Ram Buksh, Aryan, went to bed with his buffalo, five goats, three children, and a wife, because the evening mists were chilly. His hut was builded on the mud scooped from a green and smelly tank, and there were microbes in the thin blood of Ram Buksh.

Ram Buksh went to bed on a charpoy stretched across the blue tepid drain, because the nights were hot, and there were more microbes in his blood. Then the Rains came, and Ram Buksh paddled, mid-thigh deep, in water for a day or two with his buffaloes till he was aware of a crampsome feeling at the pit of the stomach. "Mother of my children," said Ram Buksh—"this is death." They gave him cardamoms and capscums, and gingelly-oil and cloves, and they prayed for him. "It is enough," said Ram Buksh, and he twisted himself into a knot and died, and they burned him slightly—for the wood was damp—and the rest of him floated down the river, and was caught in an undercurrent at the bank, and there stayed; and when Imam Din, the jeweller, drank of the stream five days later, he drank Lethe, and passed away, crying in vain upon his gods. His family did not report the death to the Municipality, for they desired to keep Imam Din with them. Therefore, they buried him under the flagging of the courtyard, secretly and by night. Twelve days later, Imam Din had made connection with the well of the house, and there was typhus among the women in the zenana, but no one knew anything about it—some died and some did not; and Ari Booj, the faquir, added to the interest of the proceedings by joining the funeral procession and distributing gratis the more malignant forms of smallpox from which he was just recovering. He had come all the way from Delhi, and has slept on no less than fifteen separate and distinct charpoy; and that was how they got the smallpox into Bahadurgarh. But Eshmith *Sahib's dhobi* picked it up from Ari Booj when Imam Din's wife was being buried—for he was a merry man, and sent home a beautiful sample among the Sunday shirts. So Eshmith *Sahib* died. He was only a link in a chain which crawled from the highest to the lowest. The wonder was not that men died like sheep, but that they did not dielikeflies; for their lives and their surroundings, their thoughts, their actions, their sicknesses, their deaths, were parts of a huge conspiracy against cleanliness. And the people loved to have it so. They huddled together in frowsy clusters, while Death mowed his way through them till the scythe blunted against the unresisting flesh, and he had to get a new one. They died by fever, tens of thousands in a month; they died by cholera, a thousand in a week; they died of small-pox, scores in one mohulla; and of dysentery by tens in a house; and when all other deaths failed they laid them down and died because their hands were too weak to hold on to life.

To and fro stamped the Englishman, who is everlastingly at war with the scheme of things. "You shall not die," he said, and he decreed that there should be no more famines. He poured grain down their throats, and when all failed he went down into the strife and died with them, swearing and toiling and working till the last. He fought the famine and put it to flight. Then he wiped his forehead, and attacked the pestilence that walketh in the darkness. Death's scythe swept to and fro, around and about him; but he only planted his feet more firmly in the way of it, and fought off death with a dog-whip. "Live, you ruffian!" said the Englishman to Ram Buksh, as he rode through the reeking village. "Jenab!" said Ram Buksh, "it is as it was in the days of our fathers!" "Then stand back while I alter it," said the Englishman, and by force, and cunning, and a brutal disregard of vested interests he strove to keep Ram Buksh alive. "Clean your mohullas; pay for clean water; keep your streets swept; and see that your food is sound, or I'll make your life a burden to you," said the Englishman. Sometimes he died: but more often Ram Buksh went down, and the Englishman regarded each death as a personal insult.

"Softly here!" said the Government of India. "You're twisting his tail. You mustn't do that. The spread of educa-

tion forbids, and Ram Buksh is an intelligent voter. Let him work out his own salvation."

"H'm!" said the Englishman, with his head in a midden; "collectively you always were a fool. Here, Ram Buksh, the Sirkar says you are to do all these things for yourself."

"Jenab!" said Ram Buksh, and fell to breeding microbes with renewed vigour.

Curiously enough, it was in the centres of enlightenment that he prosecuted his experiments most energetically. The education had been spread, but so thinly that it could not disguise Ram Buksh's natural instincts. He created an African village, and said it was the hub of the universe, and all the dirt of all the roads failed to convince him that he was not the most advanced person in the world. There was a pause, and Ram Buksh got himself fearfully entangled among Boards and Committees, but he valued them as a bower-bird values shells and red rags. "See!" said the Englishman to the Government of India, "he is blind on that side—blind by birth, training, instinct, and associations. Five-sixths of him is poor stock raised off poor soil, and he'll die on the least provocation. You've no right to let him kill himself."

"But he's educated," said the Government of India.

"I'll concede everything," said the Englishman. "He's a statesman, author, poet, politician, artist, and all else that you wish him to be, but he isn't a Sanitary Engineer. And while you're training him he is dying. Goodness knows that my share in the Government is very limited nowadays, but I'm willing to do all the work while he gets all the credit if you'll only let me have some authority over him in his mud-pie making."

"But the liberty of the subject is sacred," said the Government of India.

"I haven't any," said the Englishman—"he can trail through my compounds; start shrines in the public roads; poison my family; have me into court for nothing; ruin my character; spend my money, and call me an assassin when all is done. I don't object. Let me look after his sanitation."

"But the days of a paternal Government are over: we must depend on the people. Think of what they would say at Home!" said the Government of India. "We have issued a resolution—indeed we have!"

The Englishman sat down and groaned. "I believe you'll issue a Resolution some day notifying your own abolition," said he. "What are you going to do?"

"Constitute more Boards," said the Government of India—"Boards of Control and Supervision—Fund Boards—all sorts of Boards. Nothing like system. It will be at work in three years or so. We haven't any money, but that's a detail."

The Englishman looked at the Resolution and sniffed. "It doesn't touch the weak point of the country."

"What will touch the weak point of the country then?" said the Government of India.

"I used to," said the Englishman. "I was the District Officer, and I twisted their tails. You have taken away my power, and now —"

"Well," said the Government of India, "you seem to think a good deal of yourself."

"Never mind me," said the Englishman. "I'm an effete relic of the past. But Ram Buksh will die, as he used to do."

And now we all wait to see which is right.

RAILWAY OUTRAGES.

The *Indian Daily News* thus sensibly comments on a matter of considerable importance to the travelling public:—The recent outrage on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Nassick Road station, and close to the Godavery Bridge, resulting in the derailment of the mail train, is the second attempt of this nature that has occurred within a few weeks on the same line, and almost in the same locality. These attempts at wholesale murder have not hitherto attracted the attention of either the public or the authorities which, in the interest of the travelling public, they should do. The mere accident that the Nassick derailment has not been attended with a long list of deaths and casualties should in no way deter the Government and the Railway authorities from straining every nerve to bring the crime home to the perpetrators. We are inclined to think that the ordinary working of the Penal Code is scarcely calculated sufficiently to deter malefactors who seek to revenge themselves for private wrongs, actual or supposed, by such diabolical methods. Crimes of this nature are prone to become contagious, and the contagion is liable to spread, and for this very reason they should be checked with a strong hand; and it may be advantageous by special legislation to authorise summary and drastic measures to effectually stamp out the chances of repetition. We see that the departmental enquiry has so far failed, though seven persons are reported as being in custody under suspicion. There can be no question but that the perpetrators of the Nassick derailment were either railway men, or had at some time been employed on railway work. We are not at present aware whether the immediate

portion of the line attacked was laid with wooden or iron sleepers, but in either case the work of removing a section of rail would ordinarily engage two or three skilled workmen acquainted with the mode of fastening the rails, &c., for half-an-hour or more, and they would have to bring with them the necessary appliances, such as pinch bars and spanners, to accomplish their purpose. These appliances could only be obtained from the nearest tool chest in charge of the *mistry* of the permanent way gang; without the regular appliances, and with ruder implements, the time required to displace a rail would be considerably longer, and it must be remembered that in this case the work was done thoroughly; it was not an instance of the rail being merely loosened, in the hope that the train might itself displace it. The rail was taken out and laid on the permanent way, the fish bolts being thrown under the bridge. Bearing these facts in mind, and knowing that the head-quarters of the permanent way gangs on all railways are quartered at a distance of three to four miles apart, and that each length of line is supposed to be patrolled by the *mistry* in charge before the mail train passes, it is difficult to conceive how, without the cognizance or connivance of some of these men, the line could be tampered with, and whole rails removed, as was the case. We believe the procedure that generally obtains, subsequent to accidents of this nature, is to quarter punitive police in the neighbourhood of the outrage; hitherto this has utterly failed either as a detective or preventive measure, and in the interests of the public, we think a surer means, both to bring home conviction to the offenders as well as to prevent the recurrence of such diabolical acts, would be to offer such a reward as would induce men to come forward and give evidence that would lead to the conviction of the offenders, with a view to their being brought under the provisions of criminal laws which should be specially enacted to meet cases of this class. Crimes of this nature, like those of the dynamiters, are inadequately met by the provision, of modern legislation, and the Government would be in sympathy with public opinion, if they brought forward a measure calculated to stamp out a crime that threatens the safety of the whole travelling community for the gratification of a malignant personal revenge which hitherto has invariably been found to be the motive instigating men in these cases. We do not attempt to suggest what special direction such legislation should assume; but as we understand a revised Railway Bill is under consideration, the question might advantageously be discussed at the coming Railway Conference at Simla, with a view to a suitable provision being made in the Bill.

THE INDIAN TURF.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hopelessness of attempting to reason with "The Kingdom of Bombay" on all matters touching ordinary life is now apparent. A contemporary, learned in the law, has just devoted a long article to the discussion of the latest Home racing scandal, and in an evil hour has glorified the Indian turf at the expense of that not very green plot across the water. "Here," we are told, "we have no welchers, and no pulling, ramping or kidding. We have our two or three firms of respectable bookmakers, our lotteries and our totalisators; but everything is fair and square, and the sportsman who buys a horse in the lottery has the most perfect security that the horse which carries his fortunes will run straight and, unless hopelessly distanced, will be ridden out." This, be it remembered, is not a description of Arcadia but of India, where, strange as it may seem to the virginal innocence of our contemporary, such things as "pulling" and "kidding" are not absolutely unknown. A novice who plunged into the maze of Indian racing matters with sentiments so noble and confiding as those which we have just quoted, would at the end of a year find himself disagreeably enlightened as to the running or otherwise of horses purchased in lotteries and ridden out in the interests of the game. Let it be clearly understood that we do not say that Indian racing is one jot worse than the home article; but we decline to subscribe to the statement that it is invariably "indulged in from pure love of the horse and of sport." One short night in a lottery-tent would enlighten the guileless writer as to the exact percentage of "pure love," either of horse or man, which enters into the play, and few indeed are the gentlemen who spend their substance on racing stables for sport's sake. But it is to be conceded that in a land where most men know something about, and keep something in the nature of, horseflesh, the relations between owner and animal are closer than they are at home. This may be an advantage, but not to the outsider. We have not many racing scandals in India, for the simple reason that men prefer to settle differences in the privacy of their own quarters instead of appealing to the law; but outward calm is small proof of internal sobriety. Let no unthinking young man who is meditating registering his colours, accept unreservedly the dictum that he may race "without fear of being sold by his jockey or jockeyed by his friend."

They may manage things better on the Bombay side, but the news has not yet spread up-country, where the "sportsman or sporting man," to quote our contemporary's distinction, will read of the reign of purity and confidence with derisive chuckles.

EUROPEANS—NOT WANTED! IN BURMA.

(*Mandalay Herald.*)

A recrudescence of Bernardism, that well-intentioned, highly conceived, but mischievous "fad," which once punished rebellion and outrage with a forgiveness almost divine in its mercy, seems to have again appeared in our administration, not a hundred miles from Mandalay. In a district that has been, and is at present notoriously disturbed and ravaged by the dacoit, the post of a European head constable fell vacant. An ardent, and active European young gentleman with intelligence, and knowledge of Burmese considerably above that met with ordinarily among those who take to head-constableships, anxious for service and advancement, applied for the vacant post. In reply to his application he gets the astounding reply that "no more Europeans are required for the Civil Police of this district," and this reply is signed by the District Superintendent of Police. We do not object to the delusion of Burma for Burmans being played in this country so long as it serves any useful purpose. It is all very well to say that we ought to absorb as much of the Burman element into our administration of this country as possible. No one can object to this. But that a District Superintendent of Police should be empowered to prevent the introduction of Europeans in the police service, in which the Burman is proved untrustworthy, in a district rife with dacoital activity, is handing down the administration to a very dangerous depth of folly. Why should competent Europeans be debarred from competing with any other race in Burma in the public services? We do not say or advocate that the European should be always preferred to the prejudice and detriment of worthy and competent Burmans, but that the European is to give place to the Burman simply because he is a European is positively unjust.

RAILWAYS IN BURMA.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

Though there has been a considerable falling off in the earnings of Indian Railways during the past year, it is very satisfactory to be able to state that the Burma State Railway, in no way contributed to this decrease. Comparing the earnings of last year with those of 1886 we find they increased to the extent of 25 per cent., a small percentage of which was due to the carriage of railway materials. At the close of the year the capital account stood at fully two crores and eighty lakhs of rupees, the net earnings for the year, showing a profit of nearly 5·50 per cent. This is, we believe, the highest rate of interest ever earned on the capital of the line, and it goes to show that railways in Burma can be made to pay well, and they might pay still better. During the year the total earnings of the railway amounted to thirty-three and a quarter lacs, and the expenditure to seventeen and three quarter lacs. Under the earnings head we observe that nearly three and a half million passengers were carried, 97 per cent. being third-class passengers, 396,300 tons of goods were carried, the principal items being rice, timber and cutch. Turning to the expenditure, we find it was 54 per cent. of the earnings, and this result when contrasted with other railways in India compares very favourably indeed, specially so, when it is borne in mind that the cost of staff, of fuel, and of stores is necessarily much greater than on the majority of Indian Railways. Not only has the railway proved itself to be a financial success, but it has conferred benefits on the country which cannot well be estimated. With these excellent results before us, we have every reason to believe that the extension to Mandalay will, at no distant date, pay a still more handsome return on the capital expended, and there is no doubt it will also help very materially to develop the revenues of the country, and bring peace and prosperity to those parts of Upper Burma through which it passes.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(*Englishman.*)

We referred lately to the diversity of measures and standards for which the official reports of India are remarkable. The returns of the river-borne trade of Assam are given in maunds, and take no account of the matter of value. In the last quarter of 1887-88, the principal commodities imported into the province weighed 638,746 maunds, and the exports 439,307 maunds, against 927,802 and 292,151 maunds respectively in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Thus there was a decrease of 31 per cent. in the imports, a rise of 50 per cent. in the exports, and a falling-off in the traffic by 11 per cent. in the aggregate. The imports in cotton goods, metals, ghi, salt, and tobacco exhibited an increase; but imports of grains and sugar fell off considerably, the decrease being most marked in

the cases of wheat and rice. It is believed that this was the result of a comparatively good harvest during the year 1887. The increase in the exports was mainly due to a larger quantity than usual of raw cotton, rice, hides, skins, and oilseeds being exported. The exports of tea decreased by 13,244 maunds. It is curious to read of maunds of liquor, but here we are told that Assam received 160,798 maunds of wine, and we can only infer from the drinks being heavier than last year that Assam is prospering, and is indulging itself more freely. Obviously, however, the inference is faulty. The liquor may weigh more and yet cost less. In fact, it is the cheap drinks that are heaviest. Assam, for all these maunds, may be going to the bad, and consoling itself with a tippie that is only estimable in avoirdupois. This is undoubtedly a defect which runs through all these statistics, rendering them little better than a bauble to delight the official compiler.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA: A NATIVE VIEW.

During the past few weeks a number of articles have appeared in the Vernacular Press of Bengal upon the question of Russia's rivalry with England in Asia. The following translations by the *Pioneer*, which are purposely made as near literal as possible, will serve to show what the views of some Bengali journalists are upon this subject:—

The *Bangabasi* (Calcutta) says:—"At this present moment the Lion has become apprehensive with fear of the Bear. The settlement of the Boundary question will not preserve peace. Embankments of sand cannot withstand high tides. The nature of the European is that so long as he does not find an opportunity he remains quiet; whenever he finds an opportunity he avails himself of it at once. Will the Russians fear your boundary line? If the Russians were the incarnation of virtue it is doubtful whether the English could place reliance on their assertions. If their sole object was to advance towards Constantinople, why have they marched so close to India? Their pretence is that they are moving towards Constantinople, but practically they are advancing towards India. We do not mean to say that the Russians have no intention of moving towards Constantinople, but (our contention is that) if they find an opportunity of advancing towards India they will avail themselves of that first of all, and give up the idea of moving towards Constantinople. How can the English believe that for the sake of Constantinople the Russian will let them alone? We would not believe even if the Russians swore in the name of their spiritual guide. So we say that the Russians will have to be feared. Who can say when and in what manner the English will rid themselves of this fear? The English believe that they have no means of doing so, 'but we know that there are such means.' The English are fearful on account of India: that fear may be removed. Where the disease is, the remedy is also found there. You should not displease the Natives of India and make distinction between white and black in any way. If 250 millions of the Indian population be discontented, then you will not get rid of our fear of Russia. You must not introduce any measure which will offend the Natives of India, and you should also see that justice is duly administered. Englishmen, you are not foolish! Why do you not introduce the administrative policy of your country into a foreign country? Better keep the people of India happy and contented: you will then for ever remain happy and contented."

In an article headed "Who Will Suffer More?" the *Dainik and Chandrika* (Calcutta) writes as follows:—

"The Russians are gradually advancing towards India. The English are very apprehensive of the Russians, more particularly as regards India. If Russia really takes possession of India then the question is—Who will suffer more? The English themselves say that if India passes out of their hands England will suffer a great deal. This is true. By reason of India the commerce and manufactures of England have considerably increased, and from India England is drawing interest on her capital. A good deal of English capital has been laid out on railways; and these have been providing many with the means of livelihood. English merchants, shopkeepers, brokers, indigo and tea planters are earning their bread by India, not to mention the civil and military officers—in fact, the English will be ruined if India passes out of their hands. The Anglo-Indian readers must not feel offended with us for this assertion. We do not say this. It has been stated by an Englishman of high position in a very respectable English paper. This assertion is very true. Who will suffer more if India passes into the hands of the Russians? What is it to us? Subjects will obey whoever may be their king. We were under the Hindus; then we became subjects of the Pathans, and afterwards of the Moghuls; now we are under English rule. The English have kept us in happiness as well as in misery, and that is not very bad. We shall have to become subservient to him who shall become the sovereign of our country. So we say that it is the English who will suffer more if India passes out of their hands. We shall remain if the Russian occupy India. They will take care

of us. There will then be no Englishmen in India. Then the facility for English commerce and manufactures and the influence of indigo and tea planters will pass away. The facility for employing English capital will cease. There will then be no means to support thousands of civil and military officers. In fact, England will greatly suffer. So we earnestly beseech you Englishmen to do your best in order that you may hold India in your possession for ever. Better satisfy the people of India. If 250 million of India's population be contented, then neither gods nor demons will be able to do anything against you."

Shomeprokash (Calcutta) remarks:—

"It is impossible for the Russians to take possession of India—unless they can defeat the English. For this reason they have become rivals of the English. The Russians are excited, and it is no longer possible to pacify them. Therefore, Englishmen better be careful! Either to-day or to-morrow the Russians will meet you once more in the battle-field. We are very sorry for the want of foresight on the part of the English. In connection with the crooked policy of Lord Dufferin the English conquered Burma the other day, and for this they are suffering. It has now become very difficult for the English to preserve peace in Burma. If the Russians were now to conquer India we are not in a position to say what the English would do. Instead of being masters of an extensive Empire, without the capacity to keep it in peace, it would be better, we think, to have small territories which may be well managed. So we say, Englishmen better give up the lust for territory; what you have is enough. You should try and preserve what you have already in your possession."

The *Prajabandhu* (Chandernagore) says:—

"On the 27th of May last, which was the anniversary-day of his Majesty Alexander III., the Emperor of Russia, the Transcaspian Railway to Samarkand was opened with great pomp. The rejoicings on the opening day of this railway have astounded the heart of the British Lion. We find that what the Native paper said after the Russian victory at the battle of Pendjeh has now been stated in a similar manner in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. The assertion of the Russians, 'We stop here and shall proceed no further,' has no value, and cannot be relied upon. What the Russians may say in words their ultimate design is undoubtedly against India. But what is really being done for that (i.e., to meet that design)? At this moment is it proper to waste energy in Tibet and Burma? Or can the realisation of some money from Native Princes through pressure be of any benefit? Our English contemporaries have now begun to say that England will suffer a great deal if she be deprived of India. For a long time past the Natives of this country have been saying: 'Englishmen, be careful, and do your best for the defence of India against Russia's aggression.' But who hears that? So we say: 'You are not lending your ears to those words, because you are now in your glory; but you will have to shed tears hereafter.'"

BENGAL.

THE *Englishman* learns that the Bonai expedition has just returned to Chaibasa, and that Mr. Renny has met with complete success in the matter on which he was deputed. It appears that the whole Gond race of Bonai had revolted against the Raja, and were robbing his granaries as well as those of his supporters. All the Gond leaders have surrendered to Messrs. Renny and Stack, and have asked for a hearing of their grievances by the Deputy Commissioner. The cause of the disturbances has not yet been made known, but it is said to be found in that kind of oppression so frequently resorted to by Native rulers in dealing with aboriginal and semi-savage subjects. The expedition traversed in about three weeks nearly 200 miles of wild country, most of which, lying in the Kemighar and Bonai States, is almost impassable at this most unhealthy season of the year. From the absence of any kind of roads for the greater part of the distance it had to make its way up the beds of streams and nullahs through dense forests and jungle, and over mountains ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. The little expedition seems to have encountered great hardships, owing to almost incessant rain, which brought down the mountain torrents, stopping progress, and making a misery of camping in the open. In spite of all difficulties it managed to keep in efficient working order till near the end of the return journey, when fever and dysentery laid up about half of the party.

THE Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has notified by circular to the members that a special general meeting will be held on the 31st October "to consider, and, if necessary, to amend the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule," which, in certain particulars, is at variance with the existing custom of the Port of Calcutta.

DURING the week ended the 28th of July there were 169 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 20·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 159

deaths, and the death-rate was 19.1 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 15 from cholera, 34 from fevers, 31 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 6 Mixed Races, 123 Hindoos, 35 Mahomedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th July was 169 against 159 and 143 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 20. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 34 and 15 respectively, against 41 and 10 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20.3 per mille per annum, against 22.8, the mean of the last five years.

A CURIOUS accident happened on the Northern Bengal Railway, at about 1 A.M., August 6th, to the Sunday Darjeeling up-mail. The train was approaching Sultanpur, sixty miles from Sara, when the coupling of the carriage next to the engine and tender parted. The engine proceeded on, the driver being apparently unaware that he had lost his train, and the guard equally ignorant that he had lost his engine. The engine slowed and drew up at Sultanpur; and shortly afterwards the train which was following with an accelerated motion, owing to a slight incline towards the station, dashed into the engine and tender. Half-a-dozen carriages were derailed by the shock, and three rolled down the embankment. Fortunately only one Native passenger and a Native railway employé were in the first carriage that collided with the tender, and which was considerably smashed up. These two men are rather severely injured.

MADRAS.

THE Hon. Mr. Master has had a relapse, and his condition again gives much cause for anxiety.

DURING July the Mysore Mine crushed 1,430 tons of mixed ore, yielding 1,231 ounces of gold; 370 tons concentrated tailings gave 93½ ounces of gold. Nundydroog crushed 350 tons for 620 ounces of gold. Ooregum crushed 205 tons for 415 ounces of gold. Balaghat crushed 165 tons for 354 ounces of gold. The Indian Consolidated crushed 380 tons of ore for 212 ounces of gold.

At the annual general meeting of the Madras Bank on the 6th inst., the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the Bank had never been in a better position. The reserve fund was twelve lakhs, or 24 per cent. of the Bank's capital. The shares were quoted at 69 per cent. premium, against 37 at the same time last year. The average minimum rate of interest was 4½ against 6½ last year. The report was adopted. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the secretary, &c., the meeting terminated.

FOR the past two months a very useful course of instruction has been carried forward in Fort St. George in what is known as Stretcher-Bearer Drill. The object of this drill is to teach men how best to pick up, and carry to the rear, the wounded on a battlefield. Also how to improvise, with the arms and hands, supports on which the wounded may be carried for short distances, with the least amount of pain and discomfort. The class has been instructed by Surgeon A. H. Dixon, Medical Staff, and has been attended by men of the Madras Volunteer Guards and the Duke's Own Artillery, as well as by a number of the Regulars. There have been three parades a week, in the evenings, in squad, company, and stretcher-drill.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN J. S. KING, Bombay Staff Corps, has been promoted to Major.

CAPTAIN A. PRINGLE, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Lancers, has been granted leave for one year.

MR. COWASJEE BEZONJEE ALBLESS has contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the funds of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage.

LIEUT. F. L. VINCENT, 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

MR. C. E. S. STEELE is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* City Magistrate of Kurrachee, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr. F. Gibbons.

MR. H. F. ASTON, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. E. H. Moscardi acts for him.

LIEUTENANT H. R. MEAD, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

COLONEL G. C. GRANT, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, has been appointed to perform the duties of Judge and

Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. G. McCorkell, or till further orders.

THE undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps become entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the 29th ult.:—Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. D. U. La Touche and Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. T. Moore, C.B., V.C.

MR. FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT, the son of the Parsee Knight, has presented to the Committee for the Erection of Dwelling Houses for Poor Parsees a plot of ground near Guilder-street, valued at about Rs. 6,500.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay season reports for the past week:—River continues low in Sind. Rain in parts of Kurrachee and Hyderabad and throughout the Presidency proper, but insufficient for sowing in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and for rice transplantation in Gujarat; also insufficient in Kattywar and Baroda. Sowing of early crops progressing in parts of Surat, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar, and Baroda, and transplantation in parts of Kurrachee, Nasik, and Tanna. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Kurrachee, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Rice damaged by excessive rain in parts of Kanara. Cotton in parts of Kattywar and standing crops in parts of Upper Sinn Frontier injured by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Kurrachee, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Baroda.

It is amazing that scholarships of the value of £150 sterling per annum, tenable for four years, and open to the competition of Native or Eurasian candidates, male or female, should annually go a begging: yet such is the case. The Indian Gilchrist Scholarships, of which the above is a description, have of late years attracted so little competition that the trustees gave notice some time back of their intention to offer no more scholarships after January, 1888. However, India is to have another chance, and the trustees, being unwilling "to sever their connection with the educational advancement of India," have decided to continue the Indian Scholarship for another year—viz., for January, 1889. It is to be hoped that the competition on this occasion will be such as to justify the permanent establishment of this valuable boon to the educated youth of India.

THERE has been another case of fraudulent conduct in connection with the Public Service Certificate Examinations which has resulted in the ruin of the two principal culprits concerned. It appears that a young man named Ganesh Dowlut Talati, a probationary talati in the Tanna District, who had already once passed the examination at the Colaba Centre in 1884, appeared at the Ahmednugger Centre at the examination of 1887 and personated a friend, named Ganesh Khanderao Gadkarne. The fraud came successfully off. He passed the examination, obtained the certificate, and gave it to his friend, who obtained by means of it, a temporary Government post in Tanna. Circumstances led the education authorities to suspect wrong-doing, and investigations were instituted which have resulted in the sentencing of the two young men above named to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

It is announced, says the *Policy Holder*, that Mr. Thomas Lang, who arrived from India about a year ago, after an absence of fifteen years, to take up the appointment of general superintendent of English branches, &c., to the Standard Life Assurance Company, is about to return to India, having accepted the appointment of "General Secretary for India and the East" offered to him by the Standard directors. During the short period in which Mr. Lang has been in this country he has won the esteem of the local secretaries and connections of the company generally, and his energy and genial influence have already had a good effect on the English business. His return to the East will be much regretted by his colleagues at home. Mr. Lang's Indian experience has marked him out as the most suitable man to administer the company's affairs in the East, and there is no doubt that his qualifications and training fit him in a special manner to maintain the unrivalled position which the Standard holds in that part of the world.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

ONE of the Queen's Punjabee servants recently obtained six months' leave, and returned to India, owing to his mother's illness. Since his arrival in India he has received an autograph letter from Her Majesty, expressing, in the most kind terms, the hope that his mother's health has improved.

THE Punjabi Police in the districts traversed by the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, struck by the natural richness of the soil, are desirous in many instances of settling in the country and forming villages of their own. Their proposals are received favourably, but the difficulty lies in the provisions of the Arms Act, to which the Punjabis are said to object.

THE cholera is, the Lahore paper of the 9th Aug. learns by telegraph, much less severe at Murree. Heavy rain and thunderstorms have taken place, and it is hoped that these will still further benefit the health of the station. At Rawalpindi, on the other hand, the outbreak has become really serious. There were no fewer than twenty seizures in one day among the King's Dragoon Guards. Many people, who had been meditating flight from Murree, are now detained there owing to the bad news from below.

THE POONA TURF SCANDAL.

The hearing of the case in which Captain Hanwell charged Ahmed Ali with defamation of character has been brought to a close. After witnesses had been called for the defence, Captain Hanwell addressed the Court as follows:—

On the 3rd February last I rode in two races—viz., the Dealers' Handicap and the Connaught Cup, in both of which Major Peyton was riding. In the former race Major Peyton deposed that he heard me shouting at the accused two or three times going down the straight, but that he did not hear me shout at him at all in the Connaught Cup. Captain Payne, who was also riding in the race for the Cup, says he did not hear me shout at all; and Ahmed himself acknowledges that I did not do so until just at the finish; saying that it was about five lengths from the post. Dr. Drury, who was present in the Race Stand, says that he heard me using strong language to Ahmed, and telling him to keep straight; but that was all he heard. I purposely produced Dr. Drury as a witness because he is owner of the horse Ahmed was riding; and if he is perfectly satisfied that I never used the words imputed to me that should be pretty conclusive proof that I did not. There were over 200 people in the Stand. Had I known that Ahmed referred in his accusation to this point of the race I could have produced any number of witnesses from those present in the Stand and enclosure. Again, Ahmed has not produced a single witness from among those present at the Stand, though I shouted out loud enough for all to hear. It would have been impossible for me to have done it; it takes less than a second to gallop five lengths, and I could not have given such instructions any more than he could stop his horse. I had won the race 100 yards from home, and Mikado was stopping from distress, but when I went up to him Ahmed deliberately tried to cross me. There were, I know, three or four witnesses present when I thrashed Ahmed, and the evidence produced in Court to-day is mainly true, with the exception that the words I used were "Kis waste cross kiya;" and not as stated by the witnesses. They are ignorant men who have no knowledge of English, and it would be an easy thing to drill them as to what words they should depose to my having used. Mr. Merwanjee says that Ahmed was actuated by no spite against me, but he acknowledged in his examination that he was perfectly aware how serious a thing such a charge, if proved, would be to me. It would affect me most disastrously in every way—in the service, on the Turf, and generally in society. Another thing that proves the element of spite is the fact that Ahmed did not report me to the Stewards until after I had assaulted him, and he appears to have deliberately planned this accusation in order to pay me out. He knew perfectly well that his duty to his employer was to report such a matter to him immediately after the race, and he therefore stated in examination that he did so, but this is altogether denied by Dr. Drury. I wish particularly to call attention to the evidence concerning my swearing at Ahmed two or three times during the race for the Dealers' Handicap, and only once when close home in the Connaught Cup. In the Handicap Ahmed three times made an attempt to cross me, and I shouted at him on each occasion; but in the Connaught Cup he only attempted to cross me when I collared him near the winning-post, and evidence shows that I only shouted at him then. The Cantonment Magistrate now retired into Chambers to consider the evidence adduced in the case, and after an absence of about two-and-a-half hours returned into Court and read his judgment. After reviewing the evidence he concluded, "I consider the accused maliciously attributed the words 'Piche raho' to the complainant. I, therefore, find him guilty under Section 500 I P C, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, one hundred. In default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment."

SIR SARDAR AYUB KHAN has left Murree for Rawalpindi, wisely choosing heat and health to coolness and cholera. He did not go to his own house, but to one next to the Mess House of the 45th Sikhs. As there has been so much sickness among his followers, the military authorities very properly refused to allow him to remain there, and he had to move into other quarters.

THE CHINESE NATIVE PRESS.

The British Consul-General in Shanghai in his last report refers to the growth of the Native newspaper press in Shanghai. Besides religious and illustrated periodicals there are two daily newspapers published in Chinese there, the *Shen Pao*, published by an Englishman, and the *Hu Pao*, which is published at the office of the leading English newspaper in China. The former has an average daily circulation of 12,000 to 13,000 copies. During the Franco-Chinese war, its articles being written by patriotic Chinese to suit the popular taste, the circulation increased to 18,000 copies daily. The price is 10 cash, or less than a halfpenny, yet it is often sold after perusal, sometimes changing hands more than once during the day. It is then bought by employes of the Chinese post-office, who send it to places in the interior where steamers cannot reach. The *Hu Pao* has also a considerable circulation, especially within the Kiangsu province. Both papers, says Mr. Hughes, though owned by foreigners, are *bona fide* organs of Chinese educated public opinion. In international questions they do not always take the foreign side, but their influence is, on the whole, exerted in favour of progress and civilisation. The owner of the *Shen Pao* has also founded a printing and stereotyping business. It was started four years ago for the express purpose of reprinting with movable type a copy of the collection of Chinese literature, ancient and modern, issued under Imperial directions in the seventeenth century. The whole work consists of 6,000 volumes, but in the new edition these will be comprised in the comparatively convenient number of 1,800. The printing is finished, and the binding is being done as rapidly as possible. An establishment for printing by photo-lithography was founded by the same gentleman, but has now passed into Chinese hands, and has been so successful that eight similar establishments, all Chinese owned, are now in operation. Many of the books are beautifully executed, the illustrations especially being well done. Handsome editions of encyclopedias and dictionaries have been published at much cheaper prices than those for which they could formerly be obtained, but this has necessitated the use for these voluminous works of prints so small that readers are obliged to use magnifying glasses.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Sir Syed Ahmed has sent the following to the *Pioneer*:—

"NOTICE.

"The National Congress, which the Bengalis and some others have made, has been thoroughly discussed throughout India. In Bengal, Behar, Oudh, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, influential and distinguished Mahomedans and large general meetings have expressed extreme antagonism to the movement; and have stated their conviction that the Congress, and its objects, and its methods, by which hatred and hostility to the Government are stirred up in the ignorant masses, are in the highest degree dangerous for the Government, for the country, and for the preservation of peace. Influential and distinguished Hindoo gentlemen of these Provinces have expressed their agreement with Mahomedans in these views. In Oudh the men of real influence, the Talukdars, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, have united in refusing to join the movement, and in stating their opposition to its objects. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, Maharaja of the most sacred city of the Hindoos, has, in a large meeting attended by all the most respectable Hindoo gentlemen of that town, expressed thorough-going and uncompromising hostility to the Congress. There have recently been two large meetings of Mahomedans in Bombay. In one of them his Highness Aga Akbar Shah was president. The other was held at the house of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay. Both of them passed resolutions condemning the Congress, and declining to join it. Besides these reasons of a general nature, the most thoughtful and influential Mahomedans have stated their belief that the proposals of the Congress would be extremely prejudicial to the interests of Mahomedans, not only in their present condition, but also in the future, however much their education might have advanced; and that these proposals would seriously endanger the preservation of order. If the measures of the Congress be carried into effect the disturbance of the peace will be so great that it is impossible to prophesy its extent. It will be no wonder if such events occur as the imagination cannot picture. What surprise if the Government of India be obliged to substitute a military for a civil administration?"

"In India all people—the officials and the public—are well aware of the opposition that has been raised by Hindoos and Mahomedans to the Congress. But the supporters of the Congress are trying by wrong means to create a false impression in England, that the whole of the people of India, Hindoo and Mahomedan, are in its favour. Hence it is necessary for us to inform the people of England that the Mahomedans and many

influential and powerful Hindoos are opposed to it. It is, therefore, desirable that an association be formed of those Hindoos and Mahomedans who are opposed to the Congress. Every member of this association, which will be called the Indian Patriotic Association, should pay a subscription of five rupees per month; and a request will also be made for donations from those who are inclined further to help the movement. The business of this association will be to inform the people of England of the real condition of India by printing pamphlets from time to time. Several thousand copies of each pamphlet will be sent to London to be distributed among members of Parliament, editors of newspapers, &c.; and will be circulated by means of an agency, arrangements for which have been already made. If, besides Hindoos and Mahomedans, any Englishmen wish to join the association, we shall be extremely grateful to them for their assistance. But no Government servant, whether Hindoo, Mahomedan, or English, can be accepted as a member of the association. Those gentlemen who wish to join this association should send their names either to Munshi Imtiaz Ali at Lucknow; to Raja Shiva Prashad, C.S.I., at Benares; or to Mr. Theodore Beck, or the undersigned at Aligarh. A list of names, with subscriptions and donations, will be published."

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

At a meeting held at Simla, August 4th, of the Simla branch of the Uncovenanted Service Association, an Executive Committee was elected, and the following resolutions were adopted:—1. This meeting recommends concerted action by individuals and branch associations, and suggests that all members should join some branch of the association, in order to insure unity of action. 2. This meeting recommends all members and all associations to work in concert with the Calcutta Central Association, which should be considered the head association for India. 3. The committee of the Simla branch should draw up a pamphlet dealing with the disqualifications of the Uncovenanted Services, and with the recent debate in the House of Commons, and this pamphlet should be offered to the Calcutta Association for circulation. 4. In the opinion of this meeting a pamphlet would be of service in appealing to the members of Parliament. 5. In the opinion of this meeting the first action to be taken should be the preparation of a petition to the House of Commons praying that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the effects produced by the fall in exchange on the services, and such other points as the House may direct.

A meeting of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held at Bellary on July 19 to consider what reply should be sent to a circular letter lately received from the London Committee. After an introductory address by Mr. Wheatley, the following resolutions were passed:—That this meeting duly appreciates the very able manner in which the claims of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service have been advocated by Mr. King. That this meeting entirely agrees with the view taken by the London Committee of the recent debate in Parliament. That it is most desirable to obtain the support of the English Press, and that the *Daily Telegraph* be asked to take up the case of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service. That each member now present, either by direct communication or through the agency of friends, endeavour to obtain the support of one or more members of Parliament. That the members present are prepared to sign a fresh petition to Parliament in time to be presented by Mr. H. S. King next session. That each member subscribe Rs. 10, to be remitted to the London Committee with the promise of a further contribution when necessary.

The gentlemen present at the meeting were:—Messrs. H. C. D. La Touche, Engineer-in-Chief, P. W. D.; M. R. Trower, Superintendent of Telegraphs; G. Wheatley, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs; B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.; A. H. Garrett, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.; T. Michell, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.; C. E. Cardew, Locomotive Superintendent; G. F. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.; T. C. Lyle, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.; P. M. Lushington, Assistant Conservator of Forests; and R. H. L. Lushington, Madras Revenue Surveys.

The following gentlemen were unable to attend, but have signified their assent to the resolutions adopted:—Messrs. J. H. Cook, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey; R. W. L. Tooz, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.; J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.; B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.; J. W. A. McNair, Chief Storekeeper; N. D. La Touche, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.; and G. Rickle, Inspector of Schools.

CAPTAIN HORACE HAYES has just arrived from Japan, and intends starting a paper in Calcutta under the name of *Hayes' Sporting News*. He will also attend all race meetings, and probably offer his services as starter.

A SERAGLIO PENSIONED.

The late ex-King of Oudh left 249 ladies to bemoan his demise, and the Government of India has sanctioned the disbursement of Rs.11,049 per mensem for their maintenance. They have been divided into eight classes, A to H, of Begums, and a discarded Begum. The A class Begums will receive from Rs.75 to Rs.200 a month; the B class Begums from Rs.75 to Rs.200; the C class from Rs.75 to Rs.130, and so on. The discarded Begum is allotted Rs.15 a month. All the ladies have the prefix of Nawab, and the affix of Sahiba to their names. The following is the summary of the list:—

Class A,	among 8 Begums	...	Rs.1,100
" B,	" 16	"	" 2,010
" C,	" 8	"	" 870
" D,	" 7	"	" 441
" E,	" 40	"	" 2,273
" F,	" 129	"	" 3,740
" G,	" 26	"	" 390
" H,	" 14	"	" 210
Discarded Begum	1	"	" 15
249			11,049

THE MORGAN-ROSS CASE.

The late Morgan-Ross *crim. con.* case has now entered upon a new phase, Mr. Ross having filed a complaint against Mr. Rhodes Morgan for perjury, an application was made at Calicut before Mr. Louis Moore, the judge, on the 27th of July for sanction to prosecute. Mr. Melliush appeared for Mr. Ross, and Mr. Lanauze for Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Melliush, in opening the case, said, that defendant had stated on oath in the Police Court that his wife arrived at Ooty, on 2nd March, that he cohabited two or three days with her, &c., and had filed a petition for divorce in the District Court, in which he stated "I lived and cohabited with my wife at Ootacamund, Manantoddy, Coimbatore, and, lastly, at Calicut" that this statement was therefore false, and that he had made it, knowing it to be false.

Mr. Lanauze said that his client disputed the accuracy of what he was said to have stated in the Police Court. It was true that the copy of his client's statement in that Court produced was a duly certified copy; but that the statement made by him was neither read over nor signed by him; that what his client did say was "on April 12 I went down to Wynaad and ceased to reside with my wife then. I ceased to cohabit with her almost immediately after she came to Ooty from Calicut—this was early in March," and to bear out this statement he had further said, when cross-examined, "I was living in the same house with my wife at the time, but occupied another room," Mr. Lanauze pointed out that the defendant at further length made three statements which fully bore out what he said in the Police Court and High Court and proceeded to quote them. Counsel then said that he would produce witnesses, if need be, to prove that defendant was seriously ill with fever and heart disease and that from the day of his wife's arrival he had occupied a separate room; and though he resided under the same roof that was a different thing to cohabitation, which was a technical word, only used in a strictly legal sense with reference to the marital life of husband and wife. He then went on to say that the other side had shown no motive for making a false statement. His client had filed a suit against his wife alone, and as the Judge knew, it was by his order that his client was compelled to include the co-respondent under Section 11 of Act IV. of 1886. He further pointed out that his client had suffered loss, and unnecessary delay had been caused by the mistake he had made in the question of jurisdiction, which under Section 3, Clause 3 of the Indian Divorce Act, was determined by residence alone; that the form of petition in the Act had misled him—for the words "live and cohabit" were entered and nothing said about "residence." His client, he said, had suffered greater loss and been put to greater annoyance, than the co-respondent who had suffered nothing. Even supposing his client had made a mistake it was a mistake and nothing more, and that there was nothing wilful about it. Mr. Norton advised him to file his suit in Calicut, and Messrs. Cowdell and Winterton corrected the draft petition, and Messrs. Champion and Short had been sent the original to file in the High Court before it was determined to file it in this Court.

Mr. Ross said that he was an innocent man, acquitted of the charges brought against him, and that Mr. Morgan had shown the utmost vindictiveness. He had pursued him criminally, and now civilly, and he had shown his vindictiveness in the petition for divorce and read out para. (5) "That the said prosecution resulted in the acquittal of the said Henry Thomas Ross, in consequence of the evidence then adduced by your petitioner not being considered sufficient by the jury, who gave the said Henry Ross the benefit of the doubt.

(6) That your petitioner, considering the circumstances of the case, and believing his said wife to be the victim of the said Henry Thomas Ross, was not inclined to proceed to extreme measures and divorce her; but that immediately, subsequent to the abovesaid criminal prosecution, your petitioner's wife gave your petitioner to understand in the most distinct and emphatic manner, that owing to the discreditable line of action adopted by the said Henry Thomas Ross to evade punishment, her character had been blasted for ever," &c. Talking about the other side being put to expense, Mr. Ross asked if he had not been put to expense? Had he not to engage counsel's assistance here? He did not understand what the other side meant by drawing a difference between the words "residence" and "co-habit," but admitting there was a difference, he maintained that Mr. Morgan said that he had co-habited with his wife in Ootacamund, and there was a motive for his saying so—he wished to make evidence, that should be subsequently used to rebut the evidence Dr. Smith was prepared to give.—Mr. Morgan had another motive—by filing this suit in the wrong Court and then transferring it to another—he had the advantage of discovering his (Mr. Ross's) defence beforehand. Mr. Morgan, he said, had wilfully done this to harass him out of vindictiveness.

Mr. Moore delivered judgment sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Morgan for perjury.

The divorce suit was transferred to Coimbatore during the recess. On the 23rd June the petition was returned to Mr. Morgan with an order from the Judge to put on the full stamp duty, Rs. 475, and to strike out paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the petition as irrelevant. Mr. Morgan upon this amended his petition to one of judicial separation, and the case is fixed for the 26th September next.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE REVERBERATION.*

The Reverberation—what is it? The answer would reveal in part the plot of Mr. James's novel, which latter, if novelty of idea and originality of conception are to be taken into consideration, is certainly likely to be one of the successes of the season. Yet, withal, it may be doubted whether the work leaves an entirely satisfactory impression upon the reader. There is a languor in the style, a heaviness in the incidents, a want of "verve" in the language which somewhat mar the effect of the tale. But, on the other hand, the characters are well drawn and happily sketched. George Flack, a "Society journalist," stands forth as the representative of a class of persons who live by prying into the secrets of the world at large. By necessity curious, such individuals gradually tend to regard society as a mere conglomeration of atoms, whose actions and life are the property of the world at large. Privacy with such literary inquisitors has no sanctity, home has no retirement, existence no secrecy; all that happens is dished up as a dainty dish to set before the public. Such beings are the *bête noire* of civilisation; their actions occasion a feeling of scorn and loathing. Everyone repels a man whose very existence depends upon the amount of injury he inflicts upon his fellow creature. Then comes Gaston Proper, the descendant of a French family, rich in blood albeit poor in pocket; a nervous, sensitive Gallic lover, eager to conciliate his parents, and yet doubtful how to act when a *fiancée* is in one class and his "people" in the other. Which of them gains the tug of war is, perhaps, scarcely open to doubt; but the conception is clever, original, and replete with interest. Lencie Dosson, the heroine of the piece, is a charming sample of a rich American. Untutored, so far as the ways of the world are concerned, she possesses a rare fund of instinctive delicacy and refinement. Aware of her want of cultivation, she commands sympathy by her unsophisticated simplicity and natural modesty. But what is most striking in her portraiture is the "ungushing" way in which Yankee girls are "wooed and won." There is an entire absence of the sentimental speeches, the thousand and one pretty deeds and still prettier sayings which in England mark the stage through which it is necessary for all true lovers to pass. Matrimony seems amongst our cousins across the water to be a matter-of-fact sort of affair, just as if it was only a case of commerce or business. But Lencie Dosson is nice; and when it transpires towards the close that all ends well, the reader is pleased and happy.

Other characters must be passed in silence; not possessed of sufficient individuality to demand detailed notice, they merely serve to fill up the picture. And what is to be the verdict on the same? It is good, undoubtedly; "very good" is, perhaps, open to question; but none will be disappointed if they spend an odd hour or so in company with the "Reverberator."

* "The Reverberation." By Henry James. (Macmillan and Co.)

DOLLY LORAINE.*

There are times when the mind as well as the body needs relaxation—when one longs to lounge upon the lawn and quaff the goblet of pleasure in the shape of a plain, light, pretty, unsophisticated novel. On such occasions the reading will be for interest rather than instruction, for amusement rather than profit. "Dolly Loraine" is just such a book. Founded upon the conventional lines and nicely written, it is sure to please, while there is an utter absence of aught to raise the blush, the appearance of which is in many cases the highest aim of modern fiction.

The characters are depicted with considerable skill, and play the part naturally and with effect. Some are sly, intriguing and underhand; some are high-minded, generous, and the soul of honour; some are lazy, indolent and romantic; while some are matter-of-fact, industrious and unpretentious. These varied and various characteristics are the reflex of real life, and, as a consequence, the tale flows easily and in a natural groove. Of course there are flirtations, difficulties, misunderstandings, disagreements, and the thousand and one little troubles which are a novelist's stock in trade. But all ends well; the mysteries are cleared up, the right people marry one another, money matters flow in a proper direction, the hero becomes heir to a title; and when the work is laid aside the reader is willing to admit that time has passed pleasantly, and that there are worse things in the world than an autumn lounge absence from town, and "Dolly Loraine" *pour passer le temps*.

MILITARY MOSAICS.†

There is a charm in a military life of adventure and daring which finds a reflex in Mr. O'Shea's most charming series of romances, recently published under the alliterative title of "Military Mosaics." The devil-me-care daring of "Tommy Atkins" peeps forth at every page, and the reader lays down the work with a sigh of regret that such companionable tales, such fascinating adventures, have come to an end. There is, too, considerable variety in the nature of the stories. Some are sad and melancholy, full of suffering and horror; others are humorous and quaint, laughter being the aim and end of the narrator; and in one instance there is a curious anecdote in regard to the great Napoleon Bonaparte, which is, we fancy, not generally known. It happened thus: During the hostilities with Austria a "parlementaire" arrived with a summons to the French to surrender. "And if we refuse?" said the young General. "You dare not," rejoined the Austrian. "You are outnumbered and surrounded." "My friend," was the cool reply; "it is you who are outnumbered and surrounded, for this is the main body under the command of Bonaparte himself." This astounding assertion so amazed the Austrian commander to whom it was reported that, terrified at the name of the great scourge of Europe, he agreed to lay down his arms; yet, withal, 4,000 men had yielded unconditionally to less than 1,200! But most interesting of all the tales is that which narrates the account of the memorable charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava—the grandest, most foolish, most awful onslaught which ever cast a halo of glory on the annals of Britain's history. Courage so superb, heroism so magnificent, may well again and again be brought to the notice of a giddy, thoughtless world; and if Mr. O'Shea has done no more than recall attention for a few brief moments to the most memorable of England's doughty deeds, assuredly "Military Mosaics" will have performed a useful part on the stage of life.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Statesmen Series" (Metternich), by G. P. Malletson (W. H. Allen and Co.); "To Gibraltar and Back in an 18-Tonner" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Bacon-Shakespeare Question," by C. Stokes (T. G. Johnson); "Parity of Indian Government Paper with Rupees" (Spottiswoode and Co.); "The Invasion and Defence of England," by Captain Maude (Thacker, Spink and Co.).

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Ooregum Shares were in demand yesterday on Glasgow account and rose 1s. Otherwise Indian Gold Mining Shares were unaltered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 1-16 to 3 3-16, Nundydroog 1 7-16 to 1 9-16, Indian Consolidated 6s. 6d. to 7s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. to 13s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., Ooregum 25s. to 26s., ditto Preference 25s. to 26s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 7s. to 7s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 1-16 to 1 3-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s.

* "Dolly Loraine." By Susan Morley. (F. V. White and Co.)

† "Military Mosaics." By John Augustus O'Shea. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

THE CLEANSING OF INDIA.—I.

THE Government of India having awakened to the fact that India is dirty has determined to make it clean by—a Resolution. In every city, town, village, or hamlet throughout the land since an Englishman first put foot on it, Dirt has been a presiding genius, respected, nay, almost worshipped, by the Natives, who have over and over again vigorously resisted any attempts to interfere with his tutelary sway. He was an ancient institution in a country where ancient institutions are held in the highest reverence, and was not to be wantonly displaced. He governed the most palatial city and the humblest huts with equal impartiality. In Dr. Busteed's *Echoes from Old Calcutta*, lately published, he describes the capital of India at the close of Warren Hastings' Governor-Generalship thus:—

Calcutta at that time stood in what was little better than an undrained swamp, in the immediate vicinity of a malarious jungle, the ditch surrounding it was as it had been for thirty years previously, an open cloaca, and its river banks were strewn with the dead bodies of men and animals. The chief source of the drinking water-supply was a tank in Lal Diggee (Dalhousie-square). "Here," a correspondent writes to the newspaper of the day, "I saw a string of pariah dogs, without an ounce of hair on some of them, and in the last stage of the mange, plunge and refresh themselves." Another draws attention to the fact of a burial ground in the very centre of the City, in which no less than 400 bodies are annually interred. No wonder that the inhabitants on whom these unpleasant facts were thus obtruded took every opportunity of converting the water into arrack punch prior to consumption; or that those who could afford to do so, gave it the go-by altogether by the substitution of mulled claret, or Madeira, all which drinks were, we find, very much in fashion. No wonder that a most ordinary formula for accounting for the absence of such or such a one from society was that, in the unvarnished language of the day, he was "down with a putrid fever, or a flux." Little wonder either that, as the close of each October brought round what was considered the end of the deadly season, those Europeans who were fortunate enough to find themselves above ground, all met in their respective circles, and thankfully celebrated their deliverance in that truly British device, large banquets.

The city of palaces and of pale faces has of course considerably improved since then, but even at the close of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty we read that parts of the Native town could not be excelled in filth and abomination by any African village known. Bombay, it is said, can rival Calcutta in stench; and Madras, it is reported, can in that

respect hold its own with both. If such be the condition of the cities, it does not require much stretch of imagination to picture "in the mind's eye" what is the condition of towns where European supervision is less strict, and of villages where there is no European supervision at all. Indeed, so far as the villages are concerned, the condition of things is more favourable. For things there are generally as they ever were. The abominations of Nature have remained undisturbed for ages. As the filth was in the beginning so it is now, and so it it ever would be but for the mischievous interference of the Englishman. He comes upon the scene with a nose for odours, and finds fault with those which, from the village headman to the lowest caste baby wallowing in the mire, are being inhaled without a murmur of complaint, as in the same manner they were inhaled by preceding generations. The Englishman protests that cholera comes and kills; that fever is ever present to weaken and make sick; that men, women, and children, and cattle, die in this atmosphere! What of that? Death is not a new institution—men, women, children, and cattle have always died there. It is the will of the gods, and it is wicked to question that will. *Kismet* is not to be controlled. When it is remembered how great was the opposition amongst the most enlightened Natives of Calcutta to the introduction of any system of drainage or clean water supply only a few years ago, it need not be wondered at that in other parts of India less civilised, sanitary laws should not only be ignored, but actually held in abhorrence. But the Government of India has now determined that there shall be a general cleansing throughout the land. It has been held by political philosophers that no people were ever made virtuous by an Act of Parliament, but the Government of India is of opinion that a nation may be made clean by a Resolution. The Viceroy in Council has published a Minute on the "Practical Application of Sanitary Principles to Towns and Villages in India," which is full of those charming common places and platitudes which characterise all State papers in the East. There is no place in the world where the moral pocket-handkerchief system is so much in favour and so widely experimented with as in India. A late Educational Minute told the people of India that they would be wiser if they strove after knowledge, and another Minute informed them that they would be happier if they were good. The present Minute tells them that they would be more presentable if they were clean. But the Government of India aspires to be a paternal one; and, therefore, does not wish to reform its children too suddenly against their will. So the District Officers, whom this Minute is very much pointed at, are reminded that "The great feature of Indian rural life is immobility of custom, upon which novel ideas make but little impression." This doubtless has been the general experience of District Officers. And, indeed, the Government of India itself does not seem altogether satisfied with the result of its engrafting of new ideas upon immobility of custom, for the Minute goes on to say:—"For improving the sanitation of villages, executive rules have been from time to time framed and recommended for general adoption. It does not appear, however, that they were anywhere productive of much good." This is a sad but candid confession. However, the Supreme Power does not lose heart. "The Governor-General in Council therefore desires to impress upon Local Governments that from the beginning the promotion of sanitation should be regarded as one of the most important duties of all Districts and Local Boards, and of Village Unions where they exist."

As to the manner in which the Government of India would have this pleasing platitude carried out, we shall have something to say in another issue.

LORD DUFFERIN will leave Bombay on December 14 by the mail steamer for Brindisi.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 4.)

MULLANE—The services of Surgeon P. Mullane, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

HUME—The services of Surgeon-Major T. Hume, M.B., civil surgeon, Amraoti, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

LEONARD—The services of Lieut. A. W. Leonard, Madras Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an assistant commandant in the military police in Upper Burma.

The following promotions are made in the Geological Survey Department, consequent on the retirement of Mr. C. A. Hacket :—

GRIESBACH, Mr. C. L., C.I.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to be deputy superintendent, 1st grade.

JONES, Mr. E. J., officiating deputy superintendent of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

BROUN, Mr. A. F., officiating deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is deputed to Upper Burma as a deputy conservator of the 3rd grade (temporary rank), from the date on which he reports himself for duty to the conservator of forests, Upper Burma.

HOGG, Sir F. R., C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Director-General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 21st August.

FANSHAW, Mr. A. U., Postmaster-General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director-General of the Post Office of India during the absence, on privilege leave, of Sir F. R. Hogg.

FARRER, Mr. H., postmaster-general of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as postmaster-general of the 1st grade, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe to officiate as Director-General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 5th Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer and adjutant Hyderabad Contingent, 2nd Cavalry, vice Marrett, on furlough, dated June 28.

BROWN, Surgeon E. H., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be officiating medical officer 3rd Infantry, vice Wortabet, on furlough, from June 14.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

RAWLINSON, Lieut. C. B., Derbyshire Regiment, wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, from April 6, 1887.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval, in the Bengal S.C. :—

BIRCH, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., to be colonel, July 30.

HALKETT, Captain H. C., to be major, Aug. 2.

MONCKTON, Mr. M. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is granted special leave for two years from July 10.

WILSON, Mr. J. H., superintending engineer, 2nd class, Bengal, is granted special leave for two years, in continuation of the furlough for two years granted to him by the Government of Bengal in 1886.

FOLEY, Lieut. R. E., Shropshire Light Infantry, wing officer 45th Bengal Infantry, from May 22, 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which the are respectively struck off duty :—

MACNAGHTEN, Colonel W. H., C.B., Cavalry, 18th Bengal Lancers (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced October 2, 1887.

RADCLIFFE, Captain A. W. T., Bengal S.C., 14th Bengal Infantry; pension service, 15th year, commenced Aug. 9, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, July 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut.-Colonel T. St. Q., station staff officer, Barrackpore, to be officiating second in command 7th Bengal Infantry, from date of joining, vice Jamieson, on leave.

WATSON, Lieut. E. H., wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Hunter, on leave.

HEATHCOTE, Captain A., R.E., on vacating his appointment as officiating inspector of army signalling, Bengal, is posted as an attached officer to the Rawalpindi command, Military Works.

FURLOUGHS.

HAWKER, Lieut. E. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

MACGEORGE, Lieut. H. K., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Australia, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it to April 30, 1889.

(August 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SAWYER, Major H. A., assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, to officiate as deputy quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, from July 25, vice Colonel M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., vacated.

WEDDERBURN, Captain J. A. C., wing commander 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Gowan, on leave.

BAX, Colonel W. L., assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Allahabad division.

BELL, Major and Brevet-Colonel M. S., A.D.C., V.C., R.E., on completion of his tour of staff service, is permitted to revert to imperial duty.

WYNELL-MAYOW, Second Lieutenant C. E., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 8.)

ALLEN, Hon. T. T., superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, is allowed leave for three months from the 18th inst.

GARRETT, Mr. C. B., district and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, during the absence on leave of the Hon. T. T. Allen.

NOLAN—The services of Mr. P. Nolan, secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Revenue and Statistical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, from July 23.

CRAWFURD, Mr. J., district and sessions judge, Nuddea, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Patna.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., district superintendent of police, Bogra, is transferred to Jessore.

DUNDAS, Mr. R., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dacca, is transferred to Bogra, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.

RAMSAY, Lieut.-Colonel R., district superintendent of police, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, from the 1st prox.

CASTLE, Mr. R., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Burdwan.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 2.)

GRAY, Rev. H. J. S., chaplain of Meean Meer, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 22.

LONG, Rev. H. J., officiating chaplain of Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of the fort and cathedral, Lahore, during the absence of the Rev. W. F. Armstrong on privilege leave.

FIELD, Mr. F., extra judicial assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 26.

BARTHOLOMEW—On the expiry of the privilege leave of absence granted to him, Lieut.-Colonel R. Bartholomew, deputy commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Lahore district, from July 30, vice Mr. W. O. Clark, proceeding on leave.

DENNYS, Surgeon G. W. P., civil surgeon, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 14.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, July 28.)

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner, vice Mr. D. M. Smeaton, who proceeds on leave, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Syme, Chief Secretary.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., under secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner, vice Mr. H. T. White, C.S., appointed to officiate as chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

KYNOCH—With effect from the date on which Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S., relieves Mr. H. T. White, C.S., as secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Kynoch, assistant secretary, is appointed to officiate as an under secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

BERR, Mr. S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the headquarters of the Myadaung district to the charge of the Kawlin sub-division of the Myadaung district, vice Mr. H. F. P. Hall.

HALL, Mr. H. F. P., is transferred from Kawlin, and is posted to the Upper Chindwin district.

STRICKLAND—The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to grant special leave, on urgent private affairs, for four months, to Lieutenant W. A. W. Strickland, assistant commissioner, from the date on which he availed himself of the leave granted to him.

SMEATON, Mr. D. M., C.S., commissioner, Central division and officiating chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is granted furlough for six months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 7.)

BENSON, Mr. C., assistant director of Land Records and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for three months from or after July 30.

SHAW, Mr. C. B., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Arcot Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

FARRER, Mr. P. W. N., assistant commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Chingleput Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, from May 19.

MILITARY.

STRICKLAND, Surgeon P. C. H., is admitted to the Madras Establishment from April 23, the date of his arrival in India.

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

MARSHAM, Captain C. Viscount, 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be aide-de-camp, vice Lieut. A. J. Mullins, R.A., who has resigned that appointment, dated July 14.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 3.)

WRIGHT, Colonel H. C., Staff Corps, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Cooenoor, and will be available for any military duty other than regimental.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WARNER, Lieut.-Colonel W. B., second in command 1st Madras Lancers, to be commandant, vice Colonel Hope, appointed deputy adjutant-general, dated March 14.

LAWFORD, Captain E. E. M., squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Warner, appointed commandant.

JONES, Captain R. G., 3rd squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Captain Lawford.

MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J., wing officer, sub pro tem (on probation), 1st Pioneers, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

PEACH, Lieut. E., wing officer 3rd Light Infantry, sub pro tem, to be wing officer, vice MacMahon, transferred to 5th Madras Infantry.

MACMAHON, Captain E., wing officer 3rd Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 5th Madras Infantry, and to be graded next above Lieut. F. G. Bradley.

DONNOLLY, Lieut. K. J. G., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer, sub pro tem, vice Watson, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

REID, Lieut. C. L. O., officiating wing officer (on probation) 6th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

TRYDELL, Lieut. B., officiating wing officer (on probation) 10th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain attached to 10th Madras Infantry.

DITMAS, Lieut. B. J. H., wing officer, sub pro tem, 10th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

HUMFREY, Lieut. B. J. H., officiating wing officer (on promotion) 11th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

SCOTT, Lieut. W. T. W. (on probation), officiating wing officer 15th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, sub pro tem, vice Thomas, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

PAXTON, Lieut. A. F. B. (on probation), officiating wing officer 14th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain attached to 15th Madras Infantry.

NEPEAN, Lieut. H. E. C. B. (on probation), officiating wing officer 32nd Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain attached to 32nd Madras Infantry.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. L. W. Y. (on probation), officiating wing officer 25th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

PASSINGHAM, Lieut. R. T. (on probation), officiating wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

WALKER, Lieut. L. H. (on probation), officiating wing officer 15th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer 28th Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain attached to 15th Madras Infantry.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. H., officiating wing officer 24th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer 31st Light Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, but to remain attached to 27th Madras Infantry.

HODGSON, Lieut. W. G. (on probation), officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

FRENCH, Lieut. J. A. I. (on probation), officiating wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, to be wing officer 33rd Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, and to be graded next below Lieut. A. French.

DREVER, Lieut. J. W., officiating wing officer 19th Madras Infantry,

to be wing officer, sub pro tem, vice T. French, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

PHILSON, Surgeon S. C., Medical Staff, is granted leave for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 9.)

MEAD, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from June 9, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are entitled to the colonel's allowance from July 29:—

LA TOUCHE, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. D'U.

MOORE, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) A. T., C.B., V.C.

KING, Captain J. S., Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, six of which has been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Aug. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

VINCENT, Lieut. F. L., 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from Aug. 1.

FURLOUGH.

PRINGLE, Captain A., Staff Corps, squadron commander 2nd Lancers, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 16th year, commenced Dec. 30.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel T. Howard, R.E.; Deputy Surgeon General A. J. Cowie, Major H. P. Leach, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Laing, Inf.; Lieut. C. R. Mallaby, Worcestershire Regiment.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. J. Jordan, J. T. Babonau, L. W. King (Cov.), Surg. J. L. Poynder, A. Forbes (Cov.), J. P. Henderson.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major R. Harvey, M.D., six months; Major R. J. H. Wyllie, S.C., two months; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Beckett, Inf., three weeks.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. R. Ditmas, S.C., three months; Colonel G. Murray, S.C., till Jan. 10, 1889.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel T. Trueman, S.C., five days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. P. Brodie, one month's furlough, and to return; A. F. Ludlam, six months, s.c.; H. L. Hibbert, two months, s.c.; J. G. Charles (Cov.), one week's furlough, and to return.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major C. J. McNally, two months, s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Carr, Inf.; Capt. F. C. Maisey, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Beckett, Inf.; Major A. N. Sandilands, S.C.; Major W. Hill, S.C.; Major A. P. Thornton, S.C.; Vet.-Surg. J. C. Dwyer.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major A. L. Hackett, Colonel W. Hill, S.C.; Colonel J. W. Macdougall, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, S.C.; Capt. H. D. M. Minchin, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Rustomjee (Cov.), F. J. Pope, Surg. R. R. Weir, C. Hughes-Hallett, Colonel D. H. Traill, R.E.; A. F. Higgins, W. H. Grimley (Cov.), W. Fiddian (Cov.), O. C. Lees, R. Amos.

Madras Estab.—J. F. Somers-Eve.

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Middleton (Cov.), Surg. O. H. Channer.

THE accounts of India's foreign trade for the first three months of the current year show a decrease in exports amounting in value to over 140 lakhs of rupees, and an increase in imports of over 150 lakhs. The falling-off in exports is due to the contraction in the exports of raw cotton and wheat during April; the rise in imports being most conspicuous in cotton yarn and twist and cotton piece goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

- BAKER**—Aug. 7, at 70, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, the wife of Surgeon Richard Baker, M.D., Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.
- CHAMIER**—Aug. 24, at Newstead, Palace-road, Streatham-hill, the wife of Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
- DAWES**—Aug. 28, at Clumber-road, The Park, Nottingham, the wife of E. W. Dawes (4th Dragoon Guards), of a son.
- HITCHINS**—Aug. 22, at Guernsey, Channel Islands, the wife of Lieut. Charles Hitchins, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
- HUSKISSON**—Aug. 22, at Hazelwell, Southsea, the wife of Colonel S. G. Huskisson, late Commanding 1st Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex (57th) Regiment, of a daughter.
- LA BROOY**—Aug. 21, at 31, Plumstead-common-road, Plumstead, the wife of Justin T. La Brooy, of a daughter.
- LEWES**—Aug. 26, at Broxmore, Dean Park, Bournemouth, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. Meredith Lewes, of a daughter.
- MACKINTOSH**—Aug. 27, at Ardmore, Leigh Woods, Clifton, the wife of J. S. Mackintosh, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
- MCLEOD**—Aug. 26, at Pilrig House, Edinburgh, the wife of Major-General Sir John McLeod, of a son.
- PITT**—Aug. 23, at 39, Philbeach-gardens, S.W., the wife of Captain W. Pitt, R.E., of a son.
- SIMPSON**—Aug. 26, at 10, Holyrood-terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth, the wife of Major Alex. Ward Simpson, 1st Battalion the Royal Irish, of a son.
- SCOTT-MONCRIEFF**—Aug. 23, at Naemoor, Perthshire, the wife of Captain G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
- WEIR**—Aug. 24, at 7, Kelvin-side-gardens, Glasgow, the wife of Surgeon-Major P. A. Weir, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- ALLEN-RAYNER**—Aug. 23, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, William H. Allen, eldest son of the late George Wellesley Allen, Esq., Dhuarigle, county Cork, Ireland, to Annie, second daughter of Hugh Rayner, Esq., The Manor House, Wallington, Herts.
- ASHBY-ANDERSON**—Aug. 28, at St. George's, Kensington, by the Rev. C. B. Simpson, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Lindsay, George Ashby Ashby, Captain and Brevet-Major 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to Mabel Cecilia, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel P. C. Anderson, Royal Bengal Artillery, and granddaughter of the late Major Alexander Anderson, of Montrave, Fife.
- COLWELL-BURTON**—Aug. 22, at Minera Church, Colonel G. H. T. Colwell, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Edith E. E., daughter of the late Rev. R. O. Burton, of Minera Hall, Denbighshire.
- DUFF-DUFF**—Aug. 23, at St. Congan's, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. G. L. Duff, brother of the bridegroom, Alan Colquhoun Duff, Bengal Civil Service, son of Lieut.-Colonel Duff, of Knockleith, to Bertha Hope, youngest daughter of the late Garden William Duff, Esq., of Hatton.
- MCCONNELL-SOWERBY**—Aug. 23, at St. Mary's parish church, Teddington, Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell, M.D., F.R.C.P., Bengal Medical Service, to G. E. Violet Sowerby, daughter of William Sowerby, Esq., M.I.C.E.
- MORE-PEACH**—Aug. 25, at St. James's Church, Paddington, Robert More to Edith Eliza, second daughter of the late Captain R. A. Peach, Royal (Madras) Artillery.
- VALLENTIN-CARNEY**—Aug. 23, at Northam, Bideford, John Maximilian, Lieut. 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, son of the late Sir James Vallentin, Rectory Manor, Walthamstow, to Helen Mary, third daughter of Colonel (late Brigadier-General) Carnegie, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

- DICKINSON**—Aug. 23, at 23, Finborough-road, South Kensington, Virginia, widow of Henry Dickinson, Esq., Member of Council, Madras Civil Service.
- HEARN**—Aug. 24, at 17, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Major George Hearn, late Commandant 15th Madras Native Infantry, aged 62.
- KELLY**—Aug. 24, at 219, Barry-road, Dulwich, Ruth, widow of the late Surgeon-Major John Price Kelly, Bengal Army, aged 57.
- REID**—Aug. 24, at 97, Earl's-court-road, Lavinia Lucy, the wife of General Sir Charles Reid, G.C.B., aged 59.
- ROSE**—Aug. 24, at Langwell, Caithness, the Right Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G., aged 68.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- CORNISH**—July 22, at Ranchi, the wife of W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
- CHRISTIE**—Aug. 4, at Bellary, the wife of Colonel G. Christie, M.S.C., of a daughter.
- CROOKE**—Aug. 3, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. Crooke, Esq., C.S., of a son.
- HARINGTON**—Aug. 3, at Dunga Gali, the wife of H. S. Harington, Executive Engineer, N.W. Railway, of a son.
- HILL**—Aug. 4, at Mercara, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Hill, C.I.G., of a daughter.
- KISCH**—Aug. 23, at Derjeeling, the wife of Hermann M. Kisch, C.S., of a son. (By telegram.)
- MARSDEN**—Aug. 3, at Mercara, the wife of J. C. Marsden, Surgeon Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Coorg, of a daughter.

- MEIN**—Aug. 3, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain A. L. Mein, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
- MITCHELL**—Aug. 5, at Egmore, the wife of Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.
- OZZARD**—Aug. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain H. H. Ozzard, B.S.C., of twin sons (prematurely).
- SCULLY**—Aug. 5, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Scully, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- RICE-TAYLOR**—Aug. 2, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, Alfred Ernest Rice, of Cornwall, England, to Maud, Sara, daughter of the late William Henry Taylor, of Westmoreland.
- SUTHERLAND-LESLIE**—Aug. 1, at Mussoorie, J. C. Sutherland, Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Infantry, son of the late Dr. J. Sutherland, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, to Beatrice, daughter of C. S. Leslie, Esq., Army Commissariat Department.
- WRIGHT-KELLY**—Aug. 1, at Moradabad, J. McC. Wright, B.S.C., to Ada Geraldine, daughter of the late Major R. Kelly, Commissariat Department.

DEATHS.

- ABREY**—Aug. 8, at Calcutta, J. C. Abrey, for many years Station master E. B. State Railway, Barrackpore, aged 44.
- BRIND**—July 27, accidentally drowned, near Kabwet, Shwabo District, Upper Burma, Charles Brownlow Brind, Assistant Commissioner I.C.S., eldest son of Charles Brind, of Marlborough-road, Lee, Kent, aged 23.
- BURROWS**—Aug. 9, at Ootacamund, the wife of L. R. Burrows, of the Madras Civil Service.
- DICKSON**—July 31, at Lahore, Punjab, Catherine, the wife of William P. Dickson, and youngest daughter of the late John Coldstream, M.D., Edinburgh.
- ELKINGTON**—Aug. 2, at Naini Tal, Florence, daughter of Hon. Lieut. H. Elkington, Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla.
- FLEMING**—Aug. 1, at Mhow, James Edward Francis, infant son of F. Fleming, Esq., The Carabiniere.
- GREENWOOD**—Aug. 4, at Jullundur, Lucy Ellen, the wife of J. A. Greenwood, District Engineer, aged 22.
- HEWSON**—Aug. 11, at Neutral Lines, Poona, Leoline Isabel, daughter of John Hewson, Esq., C.E., Bombay, aged 3.
- LYNCH**—Aug. 4, at Allahabad, of cholera, while in command of the Allahabad Division of the Bengal Army, Major-General William Wilshire Lynch, C.B., of Pareora, Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey.
- NOLAN**—Aug. 6, at the residence of his brother, Byculla, Bombay, Frank Nolan, late Inspector, Bombay Police, aged 26.
- O'POTTER**—July 8, at Palej, from cholera, J. O'Potter, P. W. Inspector, Bengal, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway.
- PEMBERTON**—Aug. 23, at Cashmere, Colonel D. S. Pemberton, Royal Artillery (late Bengal).
- PREIST**—July 29, at Murree, the wife of Sub-Conductor H. W. Preist, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 25.
- SAUNDERS**—Aug. 4, at Murree, Captain H. R. Saunders, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, aged 34.
- STEERS**—Aug. 6, at Bombay, Walter John Steers, late Telegraph Department, Persian Gulf, aged 34.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL H. R. B. WORSLEY, C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division, has issued an order directing that all officers in the Division shall wear mourning for a month as a mark of respect to the late Major-General Lynch.

SURGEON-MAJOR POTTER, Medical Staff, is detailed for duty at Netley.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, and Lieutenant Boddy, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, are granted twelve and nine months' leave to England, respectively.

COLONEL RYVES, 13th Bengal Lancers, takes leave in India for one year.

SURGEON D. M. SAUNDERS, M.S., having reported his arrival from England, has been directed, under instructions from Army Headquarters, to proceed to Jhansi for duty in the Gwalior District.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters Captain R. T. Hanford-Flood, lately aide-de-camp to the late Major-General Lynch, has been directed to join the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment pending orders from the Horse Guards.

MAJOR S. G. F. SELFE, 7-1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, Mandalay, has been ordered home to join the depot of the Welsh Division.

THE administration of volunteer corps in the Madras Presidency has been transferred from the Government of Madras to the military authorities with effect from Aug. 1.

It is not often nowadays, says the *Pioneer*, that a regiment of Native Infantry turns out and all present parade to bid farewell to a Native officer—going on his well-earned pension. But those who saw the Subadar of the 2nd (Q.O.) B.L.I.—Subadar Raghubir Pande, Bahadur—standing at the saluting point on the 3rd inst., while his old regiment marched past with shouldered arms, could not but admire the splendid old soldier in full dress, as smart as paint and bedecked with three

medals and two orders. He is a type of the old Bengal Army, a credit to his fine old regiment, and an example of a thorough soldier. His services are as follows :—Against Sonthal Insurgents, 1855 ; throughout Indian Mutiny (where he gained the Order of Merit), 1857 ; Operations in Central India, 1858 ; Afghan War, 1879-80 ; Burma War, 1885-87. In the latter war he gained the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadur."

THE re-arming of the Native army with the Martini-Henry rifle is being carried out in earnest. Some fourteen or fifteen battalions in the various Presidencies have already received their rifles. Both battalions of 5th Gurkhas have been re-armed—a wise measure with a Black Mountain expedition possible.

MADRAS and Bombay are to share proportionately in the distribution of Martinis to the Native army. Some four regiments of infantry in those Presidencies have already been re-armed. At least thirty regiments, all in India, will be given the Martini by the end of the year.

THE sentence of death passed by court-martial upon Gunner Kelly, of R-3 R.A., stationed at Dinapore, for the murder of Sergeant-Major Burton on June 29 last, has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and only awaits arrival of the warrant to be put in execution.

CHOLERA has increased at Rawalpindi, and the King's Dragoon Guards have been ordered into camp in consequence.

THE following appointments have been made :—Colonel C. L. Prendergast to officiate as Second-in-Command, 1st Bengal Infantry.

Captain Read, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Commander of the regiment.

Major Bailey, 1st Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Second-in-command of the 18th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Waterfield, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to the 11th Bengal Lancers ; and Lieutenant Carey, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to the 19th Bengal Lancers, both as officiating Squadron officers.

Second Lieutenant Stoddart, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to the 17th Bengal Infantry, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

The following postings have been ordered :—

To 1st Battalions :—Lieutenant Taylor and Major Godfrey, King's Own Scottish Borderers ; Lieutenant Newnham, Royal Fusiliers ; and Second Lieutenant L'Estrange, Leinster Regiment. Major Godfrey and Lieutenant L'Estrange will come out to India next trooping season.

To 2nd Battalions :—Major Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers ; Captain Lane, Leinster Regiment ; Captain Davidson, Seaforth Highlanders, who remains at the dépôt until next trooping season ; and Major Ross, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

LANGUAGE TESTS AND REWARDS.

An army Circular just issued notifies the revision of tests and rewards for the examination in Hindustani. The present tests are to be abolished from the 1st January, 1890, from which date candidates will have to pass the following examination :—

Reading fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than one page of the *Bagh-o-Bahar* ; translating half a page of plain English into Hindustani ; reading and translating a manuscript in Persian character as already laid down in Army Regulations ; and conversing with the examiner and with natives of the country.

Any candidate will be allowed the option of being examined under the new test from the 1st January, 1889.

Rewards will be modified as follows :—From 1st January, 1889, for the Lower Standard according to the new test, Rs. 180 ; the Higher Standard, if the candidate has already passed the Lower by the new test, Rs. 120 ; if passed by the present test, Rs. 200 ; and if passed without previously being examined by the Lower Standard, Rs. 300.

Rewards for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers will be of Rs. 50 for the Lower, and Rs. 100 for the Higher Standard in all cases.

From the 1st September, 1888, the committee for examining candidates for the Higher Standard will be composed of one officer of the Civil Service, if available, and two military officers, the senior presiding. The reduction of the reward for the Higher Standard will be applicable to all three Presidencies.

THE *Times of Ceylon* states that the defendants in the libel action of Digby v. Ferguson, have filed an answer in which they apologise completely for the libellous statements made concerning the plaintiff, and withdraw them ; they also plead in mitigation of damages the apology previously published.

NEW ROUTE TO SIBERIA.

Sir R. Morier, writing to the Marquis of Salisbury on June 30, gives the following interesting account of the enterprise of a British seaman who successfully established commercial relations with Siberia through the Kara Sea :—

"For the last year and a half I have uninterruptedly laboured to procure the success of an enterprise which, though at present of very modest proportions, and having for its sole basis the intrepidity, energy, skill, and perseverance of a single British shipmaster, is yet potential with commercial revolutions, the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated, and which, by opening up new channels on a vast scale for British imports and exports, is capable in the course of time of the largest results. For the proper comprehension of the scheme I must presuppose access to a large scale Russian map, giving both the European and Asiatic halves of the empire. It will be seen in such a map that there runs out at the juncture of the two halves what appears like a monster promontory, crescent-shaped, between, speaking roughly, the 70th and 75th parallels of latitude. This apparent promontory encloses a gulf into which there pour themselves, from far away south, two rivers, that for size and volume of water have been compared by M. de Lesseps to the gigantic streams of America, navigable for vessels of deep draught up into the very heart of Asia to the frontier of China, the Obi and the Yenisei. What I have described as an apparent promontory and gulf are really islands and a sea, the former described collectively as Novaia Zemlia, the other as the Sea of Kara. The promontory, when examined closer, is seen to be pierced by three channels, one at its immediate base, namely, the Yugerski (or Petts) Strait, a very narrow inlet, one further up and much wider, called the Kara Gates, or also the Iron Gates, from their supposed closure by ice ; a third, the Matochkin Straits, narrow and tortuous. The navigation of the Kara Sea had always been supposed to be impossible, owing to the ice. A serious attempt was made by Admiral Lütke to establish a regular passage out of the sea some forty years ago, which did not succeed, and the theory was set up that no commercial road could be established across it to the west. The question, however, had become one of those nautical puzzles which ambitious navigators dream about and become possessed by. This kind of possession laid a strong hold, also about forty years ago, on the imagination of Joseph Wiggins, a young English mate on board a brig connected with the Archangel trade. Learning that 'Kara,' in Tartar, meant black, he inferred that such a name could never have been given to an ice-bound sea, and that, therefore, the Kara Sea implied open water. The dream of being the man who should open up this waterway never left him. Having acquired extraordinary distinction in his profession (he was for six years examiner for the Board of Trade), and been successful in various ventures, he fitted out, as soon as he had money enough of his own, a small Arctic built steam yacht of about 120 tons, the *Diana*, with which he solved the problem brilliantly in the year 1874, by sailing through the Kara Straits to the mouth first of the Obi, and afterwards to the estuary of the Yenisei. The voyage had no commercial character, and was exclusively devoted to scientific exploration, with the result that certain definite bases were once for all established, which demonstrated by actual experience what by a happy intuition Mr. Wiggins had *a priori* laid down, viz., that at certain seasons the straits, the southern portion of the Kara Sea, including the whole of the coast to both rivers, and the estuaries of those rivers, must be free from ice. These facts were, that the Gulf Stream, which in previous voyages he had ascertained beyond a doubt moved eastwards along the coast of Lapland towards Novaia Zemla, instead of, as formerly supposed, going straight in a north-easterly direction from the White Sea, would not all of it, with straits to pass through, run round to the northern end of the promontory. Given the entrance of the Gulf Stream through the straits into the Kara Sea, and the immense volume of water carried down from south to north by the two giant rivers, he concluded that when these two forces had had time to do their summer work the ice would be driven to the north of the gulf, and kept there till the winter again established its dominion over the entire region. It was, thanks to this first successful voyage by the *Diana*, and to the principles thus laid down by Mr. Wiggins, that Nördenskjöld was enabled the following year, 1875, to make his first voyage to the Yenisei, and ultimately his celebrated journey through the Behring Straits round the world. A scientific expedition of this kind, fraught with the greatest commercial possibilities for the future, undertaken entirely at his own expense by a man of small means, ought to have met with far other encouragement amongst mercantile classes in England than I regret to say it did. Mr. Wiggins, however, was not to be daunted. He had exhausted his means in the *Diana* expedition. He could only afford next year to make the attempt in a sailing cutter of 25 tons, and a crew of eight men. He was blown back in his attempt to pass the Kara Straits, but nevertheless did invaluable work during six weeks by taking soundings this side of the straits, and proving that all the approaches were free of ice. At last, in 1876, a Russian mine proprietor in Siberia, M. Siberiakow, offered to contribute £1,000 for the accomplishment of the voyage through the Kara Sea into the Yenisei, and a similar sum was forthcoming from an English yachtsman who had come across Mr. Wiggins in northern waters, and had learnt to appreciate his work. A 100-ton steamer (the *Thames*) was fitted out, and with her Mr. Wiggins not only crossed the Kara Sea, but ascended the Yenisei for nearly 1,000 miles. The ship was laid up for the winter, but unfortunately came to grief with the breaking up of the ice and the rush of the mighty ice-laden river in the following spring. However, there could be no doubt that the problem had now been solved, and that there existed a navigable water-way, if one only knew how to navigate it, from the heart of Asia and the untold mineral and agricultural store-houses of Siberia, 2,000 miles inland, to the markets

of Europe. Accordingly, next year (1879), a Liverpool firm placed the *Warkworth*, a 500-ton steamer, at the disposal of Mr. Wiggins, who successfully carried a cargo and brought one back from Nadim, at the mouth of the Obi. But the postulate, 'if you know how to navigate it,' was not afterwards borne in mind. Five steamers were next year freighted from England for the Obi, and one by M. Siberiakow for the Yenisei. Mr. Wiggins was offered the charge of the British expedition, but refused it, and condemned the ships as completely unfit for the work. On the other hand, he offered to take charge of M. Siberiakow's ship, who, from patriotic motives, wishing to do the work with Russians, refused. All six ships came to grief. The result was universal disappointment, both in England and on the Obi. Merchants from the inland Siberian towns had been induced to send goods down the Obi for ships which never arrived, and British houses had consigned goods which were never delivered. The theory that the Kara Sea might now and again be free of ice, but could not be depended on, and that Mr. Wiggins had just had a run of luck and no more, firmly established itself. He, however, stuck to his theory, and, to make a long story short, he finally succeeded last year in finding a few bold spirits, who, having formed themselves into a small limited company, and assumed the name of 'The Phoenix Merchant Adventurers,' bought an iron steamer of 400 tons, freighting her with a cargo of samples, with which Mr. Wiggins started from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Yeniseisk—the first large town on the Yenisei, some 2,000 miles from the mouth of that river, and within a few hundred versts from the Chinese frontier. For a very long way from the mouth up the river the navigation was practically unknown, and Mr. Wiggins, with a ship drawing eleven feet of water, had to pick his way as best he could, and with such shifts as he was able to have recourse to, not the least interesting, the vessel having been piloted for a considerable distance by the blind chief of a Samoyede tribe, whose accurate description from memory of the landmarks enabled the *Phoenix* to ascend in safety. On October 9, 1887, for the first time, a sea-going steamship, carrying her own cargo from across the ocean, cast anchor and landed her goods in the heart of Siberia. She was received with enthusiasm by the population, from the Governor downwards, and every kindness and encouragement shown to Captain Wiggins and his crew. Nor can this be wondered at when we reflect that the sentiments evoked could not have been different in kind from those which would be felt by men buried alive suddenly seeing themselves brought into contact with the rest of the world. I had at an early date, and when the company of 'The Phoenix Merchant Adventurers' was first formed, been in communication with the Russian Government as to facilities for the enterprise. These stout-hearted and independent north countrymen asked for no subsidies, monopolies, or special privileges, nor did Mr. Wiggins claim any recompense for the boon conferred by his self-denying labour and skill on Russia. They only urged that, seeing the enormous risks and difficulties of the venture, they should not be charged duties for the goods they had successfully conveyed through the dangers of the Arctic region. I met with a very warm response on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, not only from M. de Giers and M. Vlangaly, but more particularly from Baron Osten Sacken, the head of the Commercial Department, who, being one of the vice-presidents of the St. Petersburg Geographical Society had from the first followed Mr. Wiggins's career with the greatest interest. I said that, as it was not in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government to associate themselves directly with any private commercial enterprise, I did not wish to urge the cause of 'The Phoenix Merchant Adventurers' in my official capacity; but, seeing the very great international importance, and the special advantages to Russia of opening up a commercial waterway between the heart of her Asiatic possessions and Western Europe, the extraordinary sacrifice of time and money, and the skill, judgment, and perseverance displayed by my countryman in solving this great question, I was convinced that the Imperial Government would regard it as quite natural that I should throw myself heart and soul into the scheme. I will not trouble your lordship with the long negotiations carried on through the Foreign Office, which did everything to assist me, with the various Ministries called upon to deal with the matter. I succeeded in getting the whole of the cargo of the *Phoenix* admitted free of duty, and am now in a position to state with great satisfaction that I have obtained a five years' concession for the free entry of certain classes of merchandise up the Yenisei, and a similar concession of one year for the Obi. The greatest difficulty I have had to contend against, however, was obtaining permission for the *Phoenix* to navigate the 2,000 miles of river from Yeniseisk to the mouth of the Yenisei. By Russian law riverain navigation is the exclusive right of Russian subjects under the Russian flag. The whole enterprise, however, would have fallen through if the *Phoenix* had not been allowed to take a return cargo down the river and meet the fine Arctic wooden steamer, the *Labrador*, fitted out for this year's venture, and which is to bring a cargo from Newcastle-on-Tyne to exchange at Golchika, at the mouth of the Yenisei, with that from Yeniseisk, for there are as yet no Russian steamers on the river of sufficient draught and power, or with the necessary fittings to convey the machinery and other heavy goods which constitute the bulk of the imports. I have only obtained the permission for this year, but I have every hope of its being continued until the Siberians have themselves organised a river service to Golchika. The additional risk and expense of the river navigation constitute a heavy strain upon the limited resources of the Phoenix Merchant Adventurers, of which they would gladly be relieved. Accordingly the manager of the company, when at Yeniseisk last year, offered the *Phoenix* for sale if the buyer would establish a regular service with her to meet the ocean ship. But with the shrewdness which strongly characterises the Siberians, the answer returned was:—'We have seen the *Phoenix* safely navigated up the river, we will wait and see how she gets down.' If this year's operations succeed, and confidence in the undertaking is once firmly established, I feel no doubt that the great Siberian mine proprietors, who are a patriotic

and enterprising body of men, will organise an efficient steam system to Golchika, and establish warehouses there for the storing up of goods, leaving to the Phoenix Adventurers the task of transporting them across the Arctic Seas."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 27, Governor (s), Calcutta; 28, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; 29, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; 30, Aston Hall (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 25, Sirocco (s), Cardiff; 26, Clyde (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 25, Clan Mackay (s), Bombay; 25, Clan Macpherson (s), Liverpool; 27, City of Edinburgh (s), Clyde; 28, Engineer (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Aug. 26, Clan Alpine (s), Cardiff; 29, The Roma (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 24, India (s), Calcutta; 25, Navarino (s), Calcutta; 26, Clan Buchanan (s), Colombo; 28, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay; 30, Sutlej (s), Bombay; 30, Clan Monroe (s), Bombay.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 25, City of Bombay (s), London; 27, Hispania (s), London; 28, Mira (s), London.
MADRAS.—Aug. 27, Clan Macarthur (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Sept. 6; from Marseilles, Sept. 13.
For Port Said: Mrs. Bowie, Miss Newton, Corporal and Mrs. Fassan.
For Bombay: *From Marseilles*: Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Toogood.
For Colombo: Colonel Tillard.
S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Sept. 6 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Sept. 17.
For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Bailey, Mrs. Redfern, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Dick and child, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. and Miss Latimer, Mrs. E. Russell, Mr. H. A. Rose, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. J. Hudson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Adair, Col. and Mrs. Gutterel, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Webb, Mr. R. W. Campion, Dr. Benson, Rev. T. D. Gray, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. F. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. Finucane, Colonel F. G. Jackson, Mr. T. C. Medley, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. H. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. E. C. Cox, Mr. Horne, Mr. P. Desdone, Mr. F. E. Kemp. *From Venice*: Rev. G. M. Rae, Mr. T. W. Ansted.
For Gibraltar: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Mrs. Newdigate and children, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Shore and friend, Major Stokes, Mr. Mole, Colonel Stockley, Mrs. Warne, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. A. Cole, Sergeant Ryder.
For Malta: Sir A. Dingle, Lady Dingle and child, Colonel and Mrs. Pasley, Mr. and Mrs. Westup, Mr. P. Smith, Miss Taylor, Mr. H. Powell.
For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson.
For Colombo: Mr. F. Carver, Miss Wallis.
For Aden: Lieuts. Eagles, Clarke, Nicholas, Elliott, Ainger, Mr. Meader. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, Lieut. Swayne, R.E., Mr. Kennick.
For Brindisi: Mr. C. W. Wood, Mr. Fairleigh.
For Karachi: Mr. A. S. Hill.
For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Beck and family.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.
For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Tozzo, Mr. D. G. and Mrs. Cameron, Major W. Hill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. R. F. Hallums, Miss Hallums, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mr. E. Abbot, Lieut. Staniforth, Mr. Carle, Mr. Williamson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surg.-General Roe, Mr. E. Joun, [Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Consell, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. Ade, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Rev. H. O. Moore, Colonel Harvey, Mr. G. Gordon, Major Hammond, Surgeon C. Mullins, Mr. G. Manson, Major Radford, Sir C. Gough, Mr. Kaye, Mr. W. Sweet, Mr. E. E. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Highway, Mr. N. H. Scales, Mr. B. Strauss, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Mr. Parish, Dr. Hughes, Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. Kipling, Mr. H. Holmwood.
For Ismailia: Mrs. Fry and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Shakoar and two children, Miss Whateley.
For Port Said: Mr. Grey.
For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child, Mr. A. Farley, Mr. W. L. and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. H. Hepburne, Rev. M. Griffin, Rev. N. Fraser, Mrs. Mitchell and two children, Mrs. McLachlan and five children.
For Gibraltar: Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth, Sir N. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and two infants, Mrs. J. Hunter.
For Brindisi: Two Messrs. Lydall.
S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13; from Naples, Sept. 24.
For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children,

Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Miss Fentiman, Mr. L. Despard, Mrs. H. Pryce, Mrs. Cowan, Captain Clark, Mr. W. B. Oldham, Mr. H. B. Cox, Mr. R. A. Marsden, Major Gordon Price, Mrs. S. C. Adley, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Barrie, Mr. H. J. Hawes. *From Naples*: Mr. H. Bull. *For Madras*: Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Piggott. *For Colombo*: Mr. G. Head. *For Ismailia*: Major Beaksley.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith. *From Marseilles*: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. C. E. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Wallace.

For Marseilles: Captain and Mrs. Thomson.

For Aden: Major Sealy.

For Ismailia: *From Marseilles*: Mrs. Wyndham.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford, Captain Pitt, R.E., Miss Buchanan. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Captain Renton, Captain Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown, Major H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Tulford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. L. and Mrs. Lang, Colonel Barrow, Miss Gough, Mr. J. Short, Mr. Rigg, Mr. E. L. Winter, Capt. Prior, Mr. E. A. Pattern, Major Ternan, Major Hutchinson, Rev. Spence Gray, Captain Benet, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. Keddie, Mrs. Fulford and child, Mr. Holmwood.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bridport, Miss Thomson, Hon. Lady Hotham, Captain and Mrs. Middlemass, Mrs. Easterbrooke and infant, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tatham, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dalby, Miss Ward.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Bassadore, Miss Herdman, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. J. Langdon, Mr. Cazes.

For Alexandria: Major Patterson.

For Port Said: Mr. W. J. Price.

For Karachi: Mr. A. Shaw.

For Ismailia: Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Marston.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearse.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Miss Edith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Worsley. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponts, Mr. Sparenburg.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, Miss Lord, Miss Cook.

For Port Said: *From Naples*: Miss Elverson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Captain W. A. Seaton, at Bombay, Aug. 12.

From London: Major and Mrs. Gompertz and infant, Mrs. Cable, Mr. Boorman, Mr. Chater, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Devon, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Vantmuri, Colonel Egerton, Mrs. Ghosh.

From Brindisi: Major Sawyer, Captain Bunny, Mr. Knowlys, Mr. Hill, Captain Dunlop, Lady Plowden, Major Porter, Captain Ind, Mr. Guinness, Mr. Wynch, Mr. Stockwell, Surgeon-Major Stewart, Colonel Sym, Surgeon-General Broke Smith, Mr. Swinnerton, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Burrows, Major Spratt.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Edwards, at Brindisi, August 23.

From Bombay: Colonel Horsford, Mr. B. W. Blackwell, Dr. Richardson, Sir R. Law, Mrs. Horsfall, Lieut. W. A. Thompson, Mr. S. P. Doig, Mr. A. W. Orr, Mr. Clarke, Captain H. M. Jackson, Mr. W. Allen, Colonel Charles, Mr. T. Webster, Mr. G. Cotton, Dr. Lidderdale, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. M. Waller, Mr. Simpson, Mr. J. Ellis, Colonel Olcott, Mr. J. B. Fry, Mr. F. E. Kemp, Mr. Benford, Colonel J. Hay, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Billing, Colonel H. M. S. Clarke, Major Churchill, Mr. C. A. M. Williams, Mr. Lehzen, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Watson, Miss Rossi, Mr. Morris, Colonel Pitcher, Mr. Smeaton. *For London*: Mr. Thorowgood, Colonel and Mrs. Clark and two children, General Hodding, Mr. Bradley, Mr. C. J. Greaves, Mr. Fraser Hore, Major McRae, Major C. H. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Graves and two children, Rev. — Metcalfe, Mr. L. Holland, Mr. W. H. Chapman, Mr. C. R. Beattie, Mr. R. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Granfield, Mrs. Fry and family, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. W. R. Williams and family, Mrs. Whyte and infant, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Peill, Captain Gadd, Mr. R. Hooper, Mr. Willis.

From Aden: *For London*: Mr. Cracknell.

From Suez: Captain Harvey, Dr. Gillespie.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Aug. 14.

For London: Mr. W. L. Gray, Mr. L. Porter, Mr. F. W. Butler,

Lieut.-Colonel Cave, Mr. H. F. Ferguson, Mr. T. Sibsey, Captain Peel, Mr. F. White, Mr. J. Bancroft.

For Brindisi: Mr. T. LeMesurier, Major-General Sir C. Gough, Lieut.-Colonel G. Hogg, Mr. H. C. Sanders, Mr. W. Harrison Barwell, Lieut. H. E. Bruce Lane, Mr. W. C. Furnival, Hon. H. W. Gordon, Mr. T. H. Lowinsky, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. J. E. W. Bowen, Mr. Afailoni.

For Marseilles: Miss A. M. Hume, Captain Griffiths, Mr. J. Tweedie, Rev. Wm. Ellison, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Hare, Mr. R. D. Percival, Major H. Kelly, Hon. Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. T. A. Homan.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Captain Worcester, from London, August 30.

For Bombay: Major W. Gordon, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffrey, Mr. J. C. Walker, Major Egerton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Bamber, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Blair Hall, Captain J. B. Lechy, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wits, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. J. F. P. Langdon, Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Mr. G. Henshaw, Mr. A. Mair, Lieut. Cockerill, Mr. C. J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Ahoyhune, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Barton, Mr. Donne. *From Brindisi*: Major A. G. Begbie, R.E., Mr. Trethewy, Mr. Leask, Dr. Downie, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Ellis, Capt. Davidson, Mr. A. Barnard, Col. and Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. Van Ezzel, Mr. A. W. Dalziel, Mr. Slade, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. Longinere, Mr. Llewellyn, Lieut. Morton, Lord William Beresford, Mr. Chetti, Mr. Vallentin and friend, Colonel Cunningham, Colonel and Mrs. Guthrie and niece.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Ellis.

For Ismailia: Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Chater, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Radice.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thornton, Miss Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Elenor, Archdeacon Govett, Miss Govett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Baglietto, Miss H. Govett, Mrs. and Miss Lloyd, Col.-Sergt. Smale, Baron Whetnall, Mrs. and Miss Verano, Mr. Weston, Mrs. Warne, Mr. Ruft, Mr. Maman, Mrs. Gemmell, Miss Besso, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Altra.

For Malta: Dr. Weller, Col.-Sergt. Williams, Mr. Thorpe, Captain Inglis, Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Wilkins, Col.-Sergt. Redstone, Sergeant and Mrs. Rush, Mr. Tugwell, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Croke.

For Aden: Rev. H. T. Robson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. de Lisle.

For Karachi: Mr. Dasai.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Nantes, from London, August 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Downing and infant, Dr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. D. Mercer, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. T. Gibbons, Mr. Sier, Mr. Pyne, Dr. Gray, Mr. Middleton, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and three children. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Nairn. *For Ismailia*: Capt. Brebner.

For Colombo: Mr. Wynne.

Per Star Line s.s. *Pallas*, from Liverpool, Aug. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. Henry Robinson, Maj. A. W. Jamieson, Mr. J. S. Booth, Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Clark, Mr. H. L. Gabb. *For Colombo*: Mr. E. Hopkins, Rev. J. C. Ford.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, Aug. 21.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. Giles, Mr. E. Giles, Mr. R. G. Culloden, Mr. R. F. Leslie, Mr. T. W. Miles, Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Mr. Manisty, Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. R. K. Williams.

For London: Miss Willis, Mr. G. Savielle, Mr. Rowlinson, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Captain and Mrs. Carter and child.

For Ismailia: Colonel A. J. Ross.

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 28.

For Marseilles: Dr. G. E. Maclaren.

For London: Miss E. Boardman.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Sept. 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. R. T. Woods, Hon. F. M. Halliday.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Malden and infant, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. J. W. Tulloch, Mr. W. Garlic, Mr. Dawes Swinhoe, Mr. T. Owen Rocke, Mrs. Fox and infant, Mr. D. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Harrington and two children, Miss C. Head, Mr. Donald McGill.

For Madras: Mr. Van Geyzel, two children, infant, Mrs. Morell, Miss Firth, Mr. John Rodgers, Mr. A. Pellymounter.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Root, Mr. Frank May.

For Malta: Miss M. Rainier.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Sept. 7.

For Kurrachee: Miss Lambert, Miss Strachan, Mr. E. O. Brownlow, Mr. Marston.

For Bombay: Mrs. Geo. Price, Mr. A. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. B. Critchley, Mrs. J. M. Simpson, Lieut.-Colonel Wilberforce Clarke, R.E.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Sept. 20.

For Madras: Miss S. Simpson, Miss F. E. Stovell, Miss A. E. Baskerville, Mrs. Col. Butler and child, Mr. J. F. Somers Eve.

For Calcutta: Mr. Arrowdell, Miss Moore, Mr. L. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Reed, Mrs. P. A. Sandilands, Dr. J. M. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta: Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Macleod, Mrs. Law.

less, Miss Alice Adams, Major and Mrs. W. J. A. Birch and child, Mr. T. G. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Charles, Mr. C. J. Stewart.
For Colombo : Mr. H. T. Tomalin.
For Madras : Mrs. S. A. Boyd and child, Colonel and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Brereton, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Downes, Colonel W. H. Burton.
For Aden : Mrs. G. C. P. Onslow and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers.

For Madras : Mr. T. Lawson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo : Rev. and Mrs. Hacker.

For Calcutta : Mr. George Alexander.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta : Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, five Misses Smith, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. H. Williams, Dr. A. J. Elliott, Dr. John Hewan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash and child, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. P. S. Dennis, Mr. Greig, Miss Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Wylly and infant, Mr. Dudley Graham, Mr. L. S. Graham, Mr. Norman Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Graham. From Suez : Mrs. G. A. Warburton.

For Colombo : Miss C. R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mrs. W. H. Taylor and two infants. From Suez : Captain and Mrs. E. M. Edge Munns.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Aston Hall*, to sail Sept. 6.

For Bombay : Lieut. E. B. Burton, Mr. Joseph Greaves, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 19.

For Karachi : Mr. F. J. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mrs. S. H. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Mrs. J. Y. Shakespere, Mrs. James and three children, Miss Neill, Mr. W. Shimmwell, Mr. F. C. Waller, Mrs. Elliot and three children, Major A. U. Sandilands, Mrs. Steel, Miss Steel, Colonel Wilmer, Surgeon-Major Faulkner, Major Davidson, Mrs. Davidson. From Marseilles : Lieut. Col. F. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Steel, two Misses Steel, Lieut. Capper.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 27.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley. Mrs. Farrant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi : Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Sir Chas. W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Captain H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson and child, Miss Paterson, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Miss Eardley, Miss Warren, Miss Parslee, Miss White, Miss Brooke, Miss Rainsford, Miss Newman, Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Captain W. A. D. O'Mealey, Mrs. O'Mealey. From Marseilles : Lady Gough, two Misses Gough, Mrs. A. Udney, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi : Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills, infant and nurse, Mrs. Wade, two children and governess, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes and nurse, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Mr. T. W. de Winton.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 8.

For Calcutta : Mr. R. Clair, Mr. Cordery, Mrs. W. T. Reid and two children, Mr. F. Johnston.

For Madras : Mr. Gnanamuttha, Rev. H. Powell, Miss Wanneke, Miss Sievers, Miss Voss, Miss Ruff, Rev. Mr. Kreussler, Rev. and Mrs. Wanneke, Rev. and Mrs. Stosch and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Strazack, Mr. Lynn, Mrs. Stearn and child, Mr. Macdougall, Mr. Exshaw, Mrs. Thomas.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Miss Haskew, Miss Ranken.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Miss E. Highton, Miss Hensley, Miss Smith, Miss Holl, Miss Ellis.

For Madras : Mr. Ramsay.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 20.

For Calcutta : Rev. and Mrs. Collier.

For Port Said : Rev. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Low, Miss Low, Miss Vidal.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Colombo : Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Barker.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Elektra*, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay : Mr. T. A. Patten, Rev. John Bloomfield, Rev. C. C. Reviley, Rev. Robert Coleman, Lieut.-Colonel MacMullen.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpnagel, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. George Irving.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. H. R. Scott, Mr. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports				
Euphrates	1888. 5 Sept.	Q'town. 7 Sept.	16 Sept.	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	4 Oct.
Crocodile...	19 Sept.	—	28 Sept.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	16 Oct.
Malabar ...	26 Sept.	Q'town. 28 Sept.	7 Oct.	11 Oct.	13 Oct.	25 Oct.
Scrapis ...	10 Oct.	—	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Scrapis * ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar 11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town. 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Euphrates	1888. 14 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Scrapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	1889. 13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Scrapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Scrapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Scrapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

HIS HUMBLE REQUEST.—The following letter has been received in an Allahabad office. It is not strictly official :—
“Honored Sir,—With every preponderance of due respects I humbly beg to state that by your honor's favor my wife begotten a girl five years ago, and when all hope vanished for a male child for the inheritance of my progenitors' names, I was got a son one year ago, and forasmuch it behoves all Hindus men to offer all male child to our deity for his future growth and prosper in after life when he gains his man-hood, I beg your kind honor will allow me two months leave to visit Jugernath's Shrine, which will cost very much moneys. Also by some opportune I will make arrange for my daughter's matrimony, if not my caste brethren will not let me join in fellowship. For these latterly expenditures Rs. 500 will be required, namely, half to be given to bride's bridegroom as is our customs. Now your honor if Congress promoters would manifestly do their duties to the country then why I give your honor trouble. No one making any arrange for poor men's hardships by which deleterious and abominable customs be abrogated as how can poor man pay such large sums for daughter's matrimony ; moreover if he is not pay then he is made objectionable man and outcasted from all fellowship in caste. I therefore beg your kind honor will have consideration on my case and order Khazanchi to pay Rs. 25 from my pay to B—D— until my full sum of Rs. 250 I am borrow from him be discharged. For this kindness of act, I bless your honor and bless your honor's body will begotten 1,000 sons who will live to be Methusalehs and be vigorous, healthy and forcible as Goliath.”

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1891 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 845
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct. ... 920
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct. ... 840
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct. ... 135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	50	570
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,225
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,450
French ...	all	80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	415
Munmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Berar ...	500	60	530
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,190
Sind ...	750	75	450
Volkart ...	500	45	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	365
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p. ct.	670
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	465
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	105
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	30	890
Bombay United ...	100	20	390
Central India ...	500	35	1,030
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	630
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	75	1,070
Empress Co. ...	all	25	800
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	640
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Himgunghat Mill ...	500	80	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	80	750
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	580
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,400
James Greaves ...	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,150
Khandelah ...	1,000	80	600
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	20	780
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,300
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,810
Mazagon ...	250	9	165
Morarij Goudalass ...	1,000	50	1,615
Nalgam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	760
Oriental ...	625	15	550
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,820
Soonderdas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	200
Southern Mahratta ...	250	—	277½
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	460
Western India ...	1,000	50	695

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	—	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	50
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000 100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100 93
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500 2,950
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10 9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	500	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	385
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	150
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,245
Thacker and Co. ...	all	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—August 10.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	PAID.	PRICE.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 100	10 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100 12 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105 8 to 105 0	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	105 8 to 105 0	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	107 0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107 4 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106 0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106 12 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107 0 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99 8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10 125 to
Agra Savings ...	100 125 to
Allahabad ...	100 185 to 185
Alliance of Simla ...	100 150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500 905 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100 140 to
Delhi and London ...	225 140 to
Himalaya ...	100 125 to
Mussoorie ...	100 110 to
National of India ...	212½ 135 to
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100 107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500 —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100 65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Allpore Coal ...	100 100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 180 to
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 127 to
Barnagore Jute ...	1,000 1,570 to
Bengal Coal ...	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 16 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 8 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100 160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 320 to
Bowditch Cotton Mills ...	100 75 to
Budgo-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 99 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100 177 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 105 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 123 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 101 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 130 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 50 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 218 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 83 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200 210 to
Gourepore ...	100 146 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 87 to
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 126 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 93 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 185 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 75 to 77
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200 238 to
Murrey Brewery ...	100 165 to
Nahai Tail Brewery ...	100 135 to 140
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 114 to
New Beerbloom Coal ...	100 144 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 40 to
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100 53 to
Riverside Press ...	80 84 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 100 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 90 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 119 to

TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 39 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100 80 to
Acuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to
Assam ...	£20 60 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 125 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 50 to
Do. contributory ...	80 40 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 240 to
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 38 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	200 129 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 85 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 41 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 27 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 85 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 50 to 51
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 65 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 49 to

Madogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	130	74 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	230 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	20 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmaroo (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolmaroo (Assam) ...	100	62 to
Indian Terai ...	500	475 to 435
Jallapore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Jhesri Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	—
Kangra Valley ...	100	72 to
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	13 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	118 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	200	94 to
Do. contributory ...	—	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	210 to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	39 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	61 to 62
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	120 to
Loobah ...	27½	5 to
Lower Assam ...	£10	70 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	100	19 to 20
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	22 to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	90	19 to
Do. contributory ...	—	—
Moran (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Mothola (Assam) ...	90	100 to
Do. contributory ...	—	—
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	—
Do. contributory ...	—	—
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	38 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	—
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disc.
Seemah ...	—	—
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	68 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	43 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	180 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—August 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	97 to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	101½ to 101½
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	—
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	112 to 114
4 Do. ...	104 to 106
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 127 to 129
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 116 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	—	93 to 95
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	109 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (loss) ...	—	26½ to 26½
Do. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	137 to 139
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilkund and Kumaon, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	23½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	25 to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ltd. ...	20	111 to 113
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	111 to 113
West of India Port., Ltd. ...	20	110 to 112

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Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc.	...	100	106	to	108
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	13	to	13½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	104	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	121	to	124
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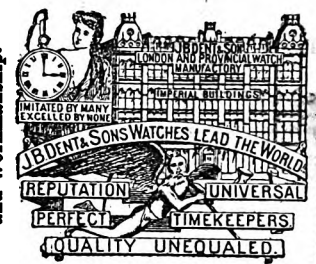
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will be found invaluable in the time of need.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21th August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 19th August; and from Calcutta to the 18th August.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council which was to have been held on Wednesday, August 15th, was further postponed until the 22nd August.

THE Commander-in-Chief was to leave Simla at the end of August on a short tour to Rohilkand and Kumaon. His Excellency was expected to reach Naini Tal on the 1st September, and, after a two days' stay, to arrive at Almora on the 4th. Subsequently he was to inspect Ranikhet, and then, returning through Naini Tal and Bareilly, visit the new station at Kaludanda, to inspect the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas on September 13th, reaching Simla again two days later.

GENERAL CHAPMAN, the Quartermaster-General, takes a month's leave shortly.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has recently been on a short visit to Bombay.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE has been appointed to the command of the Allahabad Division, lately fallen vacant by the death of General Lynch. Sir George White, while being brought on the permanent Divisional establishment of Bengal, will not join his command at Allahabad for a considerable time to come. Upper Burma is at present a kind of extra Major-General's command, and this he will continue to hold, while temporary arrangements will be made to fill the vacancy at Allahabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IAN HAMILTON shortly starts from Simla on a tour of inspection to the different schools of musketry.

MAJOR RIND has taken over from Colonel Laughton officiating charge of the office of Commissary-General for Transport.

MAJOR MELLISS, who has been commissioned to visit the foremost Native States for the purpose of looking into their military resources, started from Simla for Kashmir on Aug. 19th.

THE Government of India are about to take practical measures to avail themselves of the offers made by the various Native Princes to assist in the defence of the North-West Frontier. The particular form in which it is proposed that advantage should be taken of these offers is by requesting a number of the principal States to maintain a certain portion of their armed forces in a condition of readiness for active service, in a way which will put no undue pressure upon the resources of their rulers. With this object it is intended to invite the representatives of three or four of the principal States in the Punjab to assemble shortly at Simla in order to explain to the Government of India the views of their respective durbars.

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON left for England on three months' leave by this week's mail. Lieut. E. W. Fletcher, of the 5th Fusiliers, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's Staff, vice Major Hamilton.

MAJOR SCOTT-CHISHOLME, 9th Lancers, has arrived in India and taken up his appointment as Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

CAPTAIN DURAND and Dr. Robertson, who started on a

semi-political visit to Gilgit, arrived there on the 2nd August. They found the reports of cholera among the Kashmiri troops there untrue, though the 8,000 men have suffered somewhat, owing to the scarcity of food.

THE Public Service Commission report was to be finally disposed of by the Government of India by the end of August, as the opinions of the local governments have now been fully considered.

If an expedition is sent against the tribes of the Black Mountain some 7,000 men are likely to be employed, including the force held in reserve.

THE latest news in connection with the Sikkim affair is that an increased number of Tibetan tents are visible in the Jelep Pass. The general attitude of the enemy has led to the necessity of reinforcing the troops at Gnatong. Four guns of Major Keith's battery reached Shalambi on Aug. 12th, and were expected at Gnatong the next day; one company of the Derbyshire Regiment should have reached Colonel Graham on the 17th, and two more, with the headquarters, on the 25th; and two companies of the same regiment have been ordered up from Dum-Dum to Darjeeling, so as to be near at hand should more troops be required.

THE Crawford case has reached a point at which it must stand still for some days. The Government of India, whose consent is necessary to the formation of a Commission composed of civilians outside the Presidency, are sure to exercise their independent judgment in the matter, and to take no step without a close examination of the case from all sides. Mr. Crawford's legal representatives appeared before Mr. Candy, the Sessions Judge at Poona, Aug. 17th, and appealed against the action of the District Magistrate on the 9th, in having discharged their client at the instance of the Bombay Government and without hearing the case for the defence. Mr. Candy gave his decision in favour of the Government.

CHOLERA has broken out in Rawalpindi, necessitating the removal into camp of nearly all the British troops in garrison there and the 45th Sikhs. The Derajat seems to be also experiencing a chary outbreak of the disease. There have been over twenty cases among the troops in Kohat and thirty deaths; while at Dera Ghazi Khan there were three cases. Surgeon Joliffe is among those at Kohat who have succumbed.

THE death is announced from Hyderabad of the grandmother of the Nizam, at the age of 97 years.

MR. MICHAEL GOULD, Administrator-General of Madras, died on August 14th.

It has been decided to raise a memorial in Bombay to the late Pundit Bhagvanlal Indrajee.

DR. LYON has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Mr. Justice Birdwood Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay University.

OBITUARY.—Major C. C. Carter, R.E., at Bombay.

A MEMORIAL was recently presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Deoghur, relating to the extension of the Deoghur Steam Tramway to Rampore Haut via Doomka. The line thus extended would connect the loop and chord lines of the East Indian Railway, and be the means of developing the resources of a rich but hitherto hidden and unexplored tract of country.

ANTI-CONGRESS MOVEMENT AT BENARES.—A very crowded meeting under the Presidentship of Thakur Mahabir Narain Sinha, Rais and Taluqdar, was held on the 5th inst. at Baraun to consider the objects and methods of the National Congress. Thakur Mahabir Prasad Narain Sinha delivered a lengthy speech, urging that the objects and methods of the Congress were dangerous to the Government and to the peace of the country. Several other speakers followed; after which resolutions of a similar tenour were moved and passed.

NOTES.

THE papers to hand by the present mail are full of the "Crawford case" and of little else of interest besides. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the Commission of Inquiry was to be constituted of a Judge from the Calcutta High Court and another from Madras, with whom will be associated a Bengal Civilian of high standing. It was not expected that the Commission would be able to sit before October. Meanwhile the Government of Bombay will forward to the Government of India a statement of the charges in the case, which will be submitted to the Commission for investigation. It has not yet been decided whether the Commission will sit in Bombay or Poona.

THE *Times of India*, referring to the case, says that in its present embarrassments the Government of Bombay is only paying the penalty of the cold shoulder it has for years extended to the judicial side of the Administration and to the High Court of Bombay. "The public," says the Editor, "would much like to know, though they are not likely to be told, whether Sir Raymond West was consulted at all in the early stages of the private inquiry, which has resulted in this scandal. But they have a right to ask, and this is a question they can answer for themselves, by whose fault it is that, in the absence of Sir Raymond West, the Government of Bombay has not available for its secret counsels, on which such issues as this may hang, a single judicial officer of any eminence or experience. The fault is not that of the constitution. In the offices of Judicial Member of Council and Judicial Secretary ample provision has been made for securing the constant presence in the Governor's Council of judicial knowledge and experience. The proceedings at Poona show an absolute want of the one and of the other. Whose fault is it?"

THE *Pioneer* has little faith in a Commission of Inquiry. "Previous experience," it says, "does not make us over-trustful in the judicial wisdom of such a body; but granting that grounds for an inquiry do exist, and that a Commission is the proper tribunal to conduct it, the whole conduct of the Bombay Government in the case up to the present stands condemned as hasty, indiscreet and unfair, more like what we should expect from a Magistrate who had scarcely cut his judicial teeth than from the heads of a responsible administration."

THE Government of India has issued a new Resolution with a view to remedy the grievances of the officers of the Telegraph Department in the matter of retirement. By it any officer who had less than twenty years' service counting for pension on the 31st March, 1888, will be eligible to retire from the Department when he attains to twenty years' pensionable service, with the pension due to him under the rules in force (on medical certificate or otherwise), together with an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. Applications to retire must be made, in the case of those already eligible, within six months of the date of the Resolution; and, in case of others subsequently eligible, within six months after attaining twenty years' pensionable service. The Resolution is only intended to have temporary effect, and may be revoked by the Governor-General whenever, after the 1st February, 1889, it appears desirable to do so. No officer entitled to retire under the Resolution will be allowed, after its issue, to take any furlough (other than on medical certificate) which will cause the total amount of furlough taken during his service to exceed two years, unless before doing so he foregoes the right of applying to retire under these special terms. These rules, if not previously cancelled, will cease to be operative as soon as the whole of the officers appointed in 1871-72 have become eligible to retire under them.

THE *Pioneer* says that from time to time there crops up proof of the wisdom of our Government in India in spreading with a muck rake the blessings of Board School educa-

tion over the Empire. As an illustration of this it gives excerpts from the report of a Native inspector of schools—a B.A. to his Divisional superior. For example:—"From what I have tasted of the most delicious fruit of the — Sabha to-day, I have been favourably impressed by it. From after giving an examination to the girls of all the classes, and receiving straightforward answers to my straightforward questions, I am also glad to be able to speak in very high terms of the teacher's powers of observation to see, reasoning and judgment to foresee, gathering and arranging materials for decision and discrimination to decide with respect to the bents and turns of the prosaic minds of the juvenile girls." The buildings, however, are not so satisfactory as the pupils and the teacher, for this high-falutin Inspector writes:—"In the midst of all these beautiful and nutritious fruit—i.e., little Bengali girls—I am very, very sorry to mark out a bitter one, which as an evil at the root is likely to degenerate the whole tree. The supply of furniture is miserable, and the humble thatch wherein the school sits is unworthy of the name. A table, a chair, a bench, a board, and the removal of the school from this infernal place to an Elysian one is badly wanted."

It is said that the visit of Sir Asman Jah to Simla gave the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of all that has been done to promote medical work on the European model in Hyderabad. The Nizam's Government, of which the Minister is the responsible administrative head, have not only been liberal in their grants to the Civil Medical Department in the State, but have taken other practical measures to ensure the health of the people. Dispensaries are being opened wherever there is pressing need for them, and it is intended that each *taluk* shall eventually have one central point. But it is in the matter of medical aid to women that the greatest strides have been made. Every possible encouragement is being given to female doctors; one young Native lady is being sent to England this year at a cost of £1,000 to complete her studies; a good English nurse has been engaged to teach Native women in the Afzalgunge Hospital, and Dr. (Miss) White has been appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Medical School. There are still a number of female orphans, a legacy from the great famine of 1887, being supported by the State, and a number of these are to be trained by an English lady-nurse in the new hospital, and home founded for them at Warangal. During the past year, in fact, Sir Asman Jah and his right-hand man, the Maulvi Mushtak Hussain, have probably done more than anyone else in India to give practical effect to Lady Dufferin's wish to bring European medical aid within reach of the helpless women in the Zenanas.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company have received a telegram dated the 6th of Sept. giving last month's return of gold as follows:—"1,504 tons of quartz produced 1,350 ozs. of gold; also 88 ozs. obtained from tailings."

THE NUNDYDROOG GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company has received a telegram, dated 6th Sept., giving last month's return of gold as follows:—"390 tons of quartz produced 580 ozs. of gold."

THE INDIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company have just received the following telegrams from India:—"325 tons, 200 ounces," which represents the result of last month's crushing on the Colar section of their property.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares yesterday were well supported. Mysore improved 1-16, and Nundydroog 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 1-16 to 3 3-16, Nundydroog 31s. to 32s., Indian Consolidated 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., Ooregum 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d., ditto Preference 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 12s. to 13s., Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 3s. 6d. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 1-16 to 1 3-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. to 5s.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH.)
(Times Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

Brigadier-General M'Queen will command the force operating against the Hassanzais and Akyais in the Black Mountain. Probably four columns will be told off for this expedition, which still awaits sanction from the home authorities. Some 7,000 men altogether will be employed. The Order of Merit has been granted to Sepoys Indarbir Thapa and Moti Ram Thapa for conspicuous gallantry on the Black Mountain, when Major Richmond Battye and Captain Urmston were killed, in having stood over and defended their officers, then dangerously wounded, until those officers and the rest of the guard had been killed, when they were ordered by the Native officer to retire.

The subject of female infanticide appears to have been attracting the attention of the Government. A special census of the suspected clans is to be taken during the coming cold weather, under the order of the Government. The police officers of Futtehar, Etah, and Mainpuri, the districts with the worst reputation, are not to be changed for the next three years, so that continuous attention may be given to the matter.

The Duchess of Connaught distributed the prizes at Poonah on Wednesday to the students of the Female Training College. Lord Reay, in addressing the meeting, thanked the Duchess for distributing the prizes, and paid a high compliment to the retiring lady superintendent for the valuable services she had rendered to the college. She might justly lay claim to being the pioneer of female education in Western India. The Duke of Argyll in 1869 had said that female education in the Bombay Presidency was a reality among the Parsees and a pretence among the Hindoos. Lord Reay could now say it was beginning to be a reality among Hindoos. At the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition out of fourteen prizes seven have been carried off by women.

A memorial for fair trial by the Bombay official is still under the consideration of the India Government. Executive orders will be shortly issued, and the decision is eagerly awaited by the public of Bengal.

The Nagpur Railway is being rapidly advanced. The old metre-gauge line of 150 miles from Nagpur to Gaj Nandgaon will be opened on a standard gauge during October, and at the same time an extension of forty miles to Raipur will be opened. At the beginning of next year it is hoped the sixty-five miles additional to Bilaspur will be ready, and perhaps another fifty miles at the Bengal end.

A cyclonic storm, accompanied by severe rain, recently visited Calcutta and other portions of Bengal. The wind at Saugor registered a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour. Very heavy rain has since continued, and throughout Bengal and Northern India floods have ensued. The crops in some parts are greatly damaged.

The cholera in the Punjab has decreased. Reports from various camps show that the average health is rapidly being restored to its normal condition.

A marked increase is reported in the external land trade of the Punjab. During the last year the total value is given as Rs. 2,33,98,045, almost entirely under the head of imports, which shows an excess of 8½ lakhs over those of the year 1886.

BURMA.

RANGOON, SEPT. 1.

Further intelligence confirms the report that the Chinese Governor of Yunnan has prohibited the exportation of salt from Bhamo into Yü. His action is believed to be due to a wish to protect local salt manufacture rather than to any political causes.

News from the Upper province is unimportant. Some small dacoit bands have surrendered, and several petty skirmishes are reported. A dacoit leader named Kanhaung attacked the village of Seekan in the Bhamo district, killing ten men and burning the village. From Bhamo it is also reported that the Kachyens have attacked some Karen foresters working in the district and killed several.

One of the local newspapers estimates the number of convicted prisoners transported from Burma to India since the annexation of Upper Burma at nearly 50,000.

Mr. Philip Nolan, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, left Rangoon by the last mail. At Mandalay he had lengthened conferences with Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., as to the proposed emigration scheme. Mr. Nolan now proceeds to Assam on a similar mission connected with emigration from India to that province. The main features of the

proposed emigration scheme for Burma will be the securing for emigrants of passages from Calcutta at greatly reduced rates and the granting of large tracts of land on the Mandalay railway line on very favourable terms to planters willing to cultivate indigo, sugar, or other produce. These grantees will be bound to employ 90 per cent. of Natives of India on their plantations, and will be prohibited from employing more than 10 per cent. of Burmans.

The Police Commission has commenced its sittings. It is composed exclusively of local officers, one of its members being the Inspector-General of Police, as to whose competency the inquiry is really being held. Another member is one of his subordinates. Mr. Meres, the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, is chairman of the Commission. He is a man of marked ability, and thoroughly enjoys the public confidence. His service has, however, been altogether judicial, and he is unfortunately without any experience in police organisation or discipline. From the constitution of the Commission little good is expected from it. The majority of the members, having served exclusively in Burma, have had no opportunities of observing a properly organised and disciplined police force.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur and the Nawab Afzar Jhang, aide-de-camp to the Nizam of Hyderabad, will join the Cabul Mission.

Ishak Khan's rebellion in Afghan Turkestan is not believed on the frontier to be likely to succeed. The whole force under his command amounted to about 2,000 infantry, and some 6,000 irregular cavalry. Of these, two regiments despatched by Ishak to Maimena have stood firm in their allegiance to the Ameer, while the garrison at Balkh has refused to join in the revolt.

The following is stated to be the immediate history of the rebellion so far as the facts are known. The Ameer summoned various Governors from beyond the Hindoo Koosh to Cabul. Ishak Khan thereupon induced the Wali of Maimena and some headmen to visit him at headquarters, when he unfolded the plan of revolt. The Wali apparently fell in with it. Emisaries were sent to Maimena to suborn the garrison. These messengers, named Koindil and Shaibat Khan, failed, and were arrested by troops and sent to Herat. Meanwhile the Governor of the Murghab district, on hearing the news of the revolt, proceeded to Maimena, and assumed the command until Rustam Ali, with reinforcements for Herat, arrived. Abdulla Jan, Governor of Badakshan, who halted on the way to Cabul, took measures to prevent Ishak from interfering with the Badakshanis.

The Ameer has pushed forward troops to Bamian. Ishak is thus threatened on three sides.

The works on the Candahar Railway are being pushed forward. The tunnel through the Khojak mountain is progressing fast. When completed it will be five miles long.

THE comparative statement of the Indian Salt Revenue for the period from the 1st April to the 23rd July seems to show that in India proper the estimated increase from the enhancement of the duty will be more than realised, but that in Burma there will be a decided deficit. In the month of June the amount of duty-paying salt sold in India was very little under what it was last year; while the net increase in the duty raised between 1st April and the 22nd July was close on 40 lakhs, a rate which, if maintained for the twelve months, would give an increase of one crore and sixty lakhs, or ten lakhs over the estimate. In Burma, on the other hand, though there has been a slight improvement during the past month, there is still a decrease of over Rs. 27,000. Balancing the deficiency in Burma against the surplus in India, it looks as if the estimate for the whole would be pretty near the mark.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.—The Governor of Madras, in replying recently to a Native address at Oosoor, said he took the deepest interest in agriculture, but was far from advocating the introduction of violent changes or a departure from immemorial usage in this ancient country unless experience dictated the necessity for a change. The Indian ryot understands very well the use of manure and the necessity for clean cultivation and careful weeding, which are among the cardinal principles of successful agriculture. He was pleased to hear that they were much interested in the ensilage experiments. The Government were not less interested, and lately they carefully reviewed the various local experiments, some of which were not successful. Silos were useful sometimes, but they could not make good silage with bad materials. Alluding to sanitation he announced that the Government of India were elaborating a scheme the details of which would soon be with the Government of Madras.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF MRS. ALLY BUX.

(By J. J.)

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The following incident occurred at Bareilly in the north-west of India:—I was startled out of a sound sleep one night by a tapping at the door of my bungalow. On drawing aside the curtain that separated my sleeping compartment from the sitting room, I saw a black face peering through the pane of glass that formed the upper half of the door. "Who's there?" I shouted as loud as my terror would permit; for, you see, I had not yet woke up, and the face, to my disordered imagination, appeared Satanic. I made for the door nevertheless, opened it, and found that the "devil" was only a poor Jemadar of Mahouts after all. "What is it, Jemadar?" I queried, for I noticed that his face bore signs of great excitement—"another elephant gone *musth*, or have any of them taken sick?" "No, Sahib; it's not the elephants this time; it's a woman. Ally Bux's *bibi* has jumped down the Musjid well." "And why the d— don't you go after her?" I exclaimed, as I made for the spot.

There were a dozen or so of Mahouts and their wives collected round the well, gesticulating and calling on the woman below to *sabor karo*, and to *daro mat*,—and such like. "Fetch a few loading ropes," I ordered—there were lots of ropes that were used for tying the loads on the elephants close at hand. The woman, evidently, had let the well rope go, to prevent any sudden attempt at rescue. She had not succeeded so far in carrying out her design, for I could hear her very breathing as it echoed and re-echoed up the sides of the narrow well. The ropes I sent for were soon forthcoming, and I ordered Ally Bux to go down after his wife. "No, not he; he wouldn't go after the woman; let her stop there and cool her temper awhile. It only served the jade right if she did get drowned." So said the revengful Ally. None of the Mahouts would volunteer; some averring that she would perhaps drown them, others that they wouldn't be able to get their breath down in that stifling hole. Besides, they all chorused, "it's not our *kam* when her *khasm* Ally is here." "Hold the rope, then, you rascals," I said, "I'll go myself." It is hard, you see, to listen to a woman in distress—even a black woman. So down I went.

The well could not have been more than 20 or 30 feet deep; yet it seemed bottomless, and, to me, whose chest is not of the strongest, the stifling atmosphere was very trying. I came to a standstill on a human head, and felt a pair of arms clutching me by the legs. I called on the woman to desist, and I would save her. I might as well have spoken to a she demon; for by this time I had managed to slide down to her level, when she tried hard to pull all the hair off my head, and scratch my eyes out. I warded her caresses off as well as I could, and fixed a loop at the end of the rope, into which I seated myself, and seizing the lady round the waist, shouted for those on the top to haul up. Now came the most trying ordeal I have ever experienced. Here I had to support the weight of a heavy woman, whose frantic efforts to strangle me were nearly successful, and at the same time to keep clear of the sides of the well, or else get the flesh torn away from off my bones; then, to make things still more unpleasant, the lady had been soaking for the last half-hour in a foot or so of water into which, no doubt, she had fallen all of a heap when she leapt down; add to this that she had sunk to her knees into the mud at the bottom of the well, and you can imagine the nice clammy sensation I must have felt as I held her in my arms during our ascent. The wretches on the top were making a nice sport of us too; pulling up for a few yards, then a sudden drop would send us scraping against the sides, as far as we had gained; and to me the mystery is how we ever got out of that well again. It was extremely pleasant, too, to find, when I had landed her safely, that the lady treated me to a choice selection of Hindustani epithets, in which my father and mother, sisters and relations generally were consigned to all sorts of wicked places merely for having such a relation as I, who prevented her ladyship from ending her days down the Musjid well.

Nor was this all. Ally Bux was only too glad to have this opportunity of getting rid of one of his termagant wives (he had three of them, by them, by the way) on pretence that, as she was a *pardah nasheen* or veiled woman, and as I had not only cast my infidel arms about her, but worse still, had gazed on her charms as she lay exhausted on the Musjid steps after I had rescued her, it was necessary that she should be put away; which he did next day. She is now, I believe, once again what she was before in the city, weence Ally, good Mussalman that he is, had taken her unto himself for a brief space, only, as we have seen, to excite her jealousy against his other wives and drive her to that attempt on her life, in frustrating which, I figured as but a sorry hero.

ETHICS OF THE BROOM.

(Englishman.)

The late Mr. Matthew Arnold, in discoursing on America, laid down that the States were deficient in all four attributes which go to form a perfect civilization; namely, in the power of conduct, the power of intellect, the power of beauty, and the power of social life and manners; and he referred to England, Germany, Italy, and France as the four countries where each of these qualities respectively was, or had been, most strongly developed. It naturally struck one immediately that, as America had undoubtedly reached a stage of civilization that has never been surpassed in any other country in the world, the distinguished essayist must have omitted some important consideration. What this was, was soon pointed out by the Press of America. It was what may be called the power of living, and the power of conduct, so far as it is required for this end. American civilization may not be interesting, may not produce distinction and beauty, but it certainly has, by subduing nature, and its powers for the use of man, given the masses an enjoyment of life unknown in all other ages. We will not now dwell upon the reasons why Americans have been able to achieve success, but we can safely say that the qualities which have mainly contributed to it are possessed also by the English; and we have shown a power of living only second to theirs.

Now, this fifth power may be described as the power of controlling the other four and impressing them into man's service. For instance, the power of intellect can do the human species no good, if action does not follow, and unless that action be beneficial. Knowledge can discover electricity, and other wonders of science, but if conduct is wanting, they may be only used to tear the social fabric to pieces. So art and manners can adorn and beautify life, but unless conduct is the foundation of that life, the fabric will not be of any worth, and the passions may any day scatter it to the winds. The Natives of India may lay some claim to the power of social life and manners, but in the power of living or combining the attributes of civilization, they are certainly at the bottom of the list. Of all the civilized nations the English and the Americans are most dissimilar to them, and we may safely assert that their influence can most affect them for good, while it is in their power of living that the influence will lie. If the nations are to be raised from their grovelling attitude before nature, if they are to be thought that man is the master and not the slave of creation, it must be through the leading of Englishmen. Left to themselves they will fall back into the slough of despond, and Oriental quietism will replace the strenuous energy that has been imported from the West.

The Government of India has at length awakened to the fact that in their municipal life the Natives cannot be left without guidance and direction. No progress is being made in bettering the conditions of life in towns, and indeed there cannot be, as long as Native agencies are left uncontrolled. In order to strengthen the agencies, and teach them the power of living, it is proposed to establish a Sanitary Board. As might be expected, young Bengal immediately protests that this will destroy all self government, and that educated Natives, in their municipal council assembled, are equal to the occasion without outside control. In other words, so little wisdom is gained by their education that they regard themselves as already fit to take in hand the most difficult problem of civilization equally with the English race, which in Europe and America is leading the world. But facts are stubborn things. The only parts of Native towns that can pretend to the decencies and conveniences (we will not speak of the elegancies) of civilized life are those where the administration has been completely European. If Native towns, as a whole, are to be civilized, and not to remain undrained swamps, and depots of disease, their administration must be placed under the direction of European thought and energy. Trained sanitary engineers must be set to work, and local bodies must be taught that civilization demands something more from them than jungly, undrained roads, and schools conferring a merely literary English education.

GOOD TEMPLARISM IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

A curious light on one aspect of human nature is afforded by the mysterious reports of the Good Templars of India, who accomplish valuable work by eccentric methods. Like the Freemasons, they do not come much before the public, and—another point of resemblance with the older sodality—their language is almost unintelligible to the uninitiated. We have before us now, to give it its full title, the "Journal of Proceedings of the Twelfth Session of the Grand Lodge of India I. O. G. Templars and of the ninth Session of the Grand Lodge of Empress of India Union, consummated 12th September, 1887." The Association works to the same end as does the Rev. Beatty, of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, and its difficulties are the same as those that very energetic clergyman has experienced. Could anything, for instance, be more satisfac-

tory than the announcement that, during the year 1887, an order less than three thousand strong received an accession of more than eight thousand recruits? Could anything be sadder than the confession that ere the year was ended nearly three thousand had withdrawn, more than two thousand had been suspended, more than three thousand expelled, and about eleven hundred had resigned? In all, out of 13,100 members, nine thousand had, by one path or another, seceded from abstinence. Small wonder it is that the head of the organization writes that "the proportion of members who violate the pledge is still lamentably high." The explanation given is that a certain set of objectionable individuals are continually "in and out of the order," for the sake, we may suppose, of the semi-mystery which is attached to its proceedings, and, as the reports shows, sedulously encouraged. Why the Grand Lodge of an order, with uncompromising abstinence for its object, should take as its seal-device the lively representation of a coolie preparing to tap a toddy palm is another mystery which we are quite sure the executive will not reveal.

RESULT OF THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION INQUIRY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The mountain has been in labour only to bring forth a ridiculous mouse. The Select Committee of the House of Commons sat day after day, and accumulated a great deal of evidence as to "how it was done," but in the end the members of that tribunal have little to say that will be of service to anybody. The Nizam's Government was put to great expense in obtaining suitable representation at the Committee, and it probably hoped that all naughty people would be made to disgorge their unholy gains, after having been otherwise punished in proportion to their demerits. But, as was the case in regard to the excommunication of the Jackdaw of Rheims, "no one seems one penny the worse." The Commission has discovered that 85,000 fully paid-up shares were issued, of which 55,000 were sold to the public. It absolves Lord Lawrence from blame, as it is of opinion that he acted in perfect good faith. It admits the competency of the Company to transfer the shares to concessionaires, but doubts whether the same was the result contemplated by the Nizam's advisers. It suggests that the British Government might have given to the Nizam more effective advice and assistance. It also considers that no deficiency relative to the remuneration of the concessionaires existed entitling them to the mining concession. The concessionaires, it says, used the concession for the realisation of great gains which were not intended for them, and this was done to the injury of the Nizam's State, with the assistance of Abdul Huq. In conclusion, the Committee deprecates direct communications between Native States and speculators.

The Company created by the concessionaires is a going concern that is very actively engaged in developing these resources of the Nizam's Dominions in coal, gold, and gems, which the Nizam's Government has not troubled itself about. Under instructions Abdul Huq first set the Railway scheme going, and then put the mining concession on the London market. He was allowed to accept an enormous *douceur* for the former service to the State, and he derived yet greater benefit from the latter. He was privately allotted 12,000 shares by the concessionaires, and his Government having been somehow induced to invest, he privately sold his own shares to it at a high premium, and was cordially thanked for his exertions in the matter. He has made some restitution by taking the shares back from the Government he had misled, and refunding the sum he had received for them. Of course his services will be dispensed with by the Nizam's Government, and he will turn his attention to pastures new. His operations could not have been successful had ordinary vigilance been exercised by the Nizam's Government, by the British Resident at Hyderabad, by the Government of India, and by the Secretary of State. The thing was not done in a corner. The terms of the concession were published to all the world by the Stock Exchange, and no one in authority was struck by there being anything extraordinary about them until the present Minister of the Nizam entered upon his office, and—probably in self-defence—looked closely into things, and found how the Nizam's rights had been given away. Mr. Cordery, the British Resident, has judiciously resigned, and thereby brought to a premature close a career that at one time promised very well. Abdul Huq has refunded a large sum in cash to the Government. But the concession remains with the concessionaires, and the Committee fails to show how Hyderabad may obtain redress for the forfeiture of very valuable rights for no consideration. The concessionaires will probably see that it is to their interest to conciliate the Nizam's Government, in view to obtaining a fresh ratification of the rights that they have acquired; and the Government will probably think it worth while not to ask too high terms, as the Company is no bogus affair, but is well prepared to do for the State what the State

is not prepared to do for itself. The Committee's disapproval of direct negotiations between speculators and the Governments of Native States is reasonable enough. But it is not quite applicable to the present case, for the negotiations were conducted nominally under the authority of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. Those guardians of the Hyderabad State reposed great confidence in the Resident at the Nizam's Court, and he on his part was influenced by unbounded confidence in Abdul Huq. The safeguards proved of little use notwithstanding the passing to and fro of much correspondence. Everybody whose vigilance has been at fault will be on the alert for the future, and so the wet sponge will be rubbed across the slate.

ABUSE OF STATE TELEGRAMS.

(*Englishman.*)

Inland State messages increased last year by no less a number than 69,545, or, to put it in another way, Government officers added the sum of Rs. 6,96,181 to the amount of the telegraph account of the previous year. This enormous increase was due to the operations in Burma, for in the new division of Upper Burma alone 87,500 messages were passed over the wire, representing an expenditure of nearly seven lakhs. A sudden increase of this kind generally occurs in times of war or famine, and is thus an indication of unproductive expenditure in other departments; while as the revenue derived from State telegrams is only a transfer of money from one pocket of Government to another, it cannot be considered a satisfactory item in the accounts of the Telegraph Department. In fact, the valuation of State messages mainly serves the purposes of furnishing some measure of the extent to which officials use the wires. We have Sir Albert Cappel's own assurance that the best stimulus to the growth of real revenue from private traffic is to be found in a thoroughly efficient and rapid service; and that the more the wires are freed from unnecessary official business the better can the interests of the public be served. "The curtailment both in length and number of State messages is, therefore, a matter of importance"; and that there is room for improvement in the matter of length may, perhaps, be inferred from the fact that in 1886-87 the average numbers of chargeable words in urgent and deferred State messages were 26 and 24 respectively against 10 in the corresponding classes of private messages." That is, an official takes 26 words to say what a merchant will say in 10 words, the difference being, of course, that the official, not having to pay for his telegram himself is less troubled with thoughts of economy.

BENGAL.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta contemporary the form to be taken by the Dufferin Memorial will not be decided until the Committee have had an opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of Lord and Lady Dufferin upon their Excellencies' return to Calcutta.

It is with deep regret that we (*Englishman*) announce the death of Mr. Arthur T. Griffin, who proceeded to Russia little more than a year ago as the special correspondent of the *Englishman*, and for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the Russian language. The deceased, who was for some years employed as a translator in the Calcutta High Court, was a young man of great promise, with a passion for the study of languages, no inconsiderable literary power, and enviable resources of courage and enterprise. He died suddenly at Alexandria, of inflammation of the lungs, on the 18th of June. It will be remembered that on his arrival in Russia he was taken for a spy, and that his treatment was the subject of indignant comment at the time. The Warsaw officials, it transpired, had taken fright at a passport bearing the name of a Calcutta paper, and franked by the Government of India. Subsequently, we are glad to say, Mr. Griffin was fully indemnified by the courtesy and friendliness of the Russian authorities.

A STORM from an unsuspected quarter is likely, asserts the *Englishman*, to burst upon the unfortunate experiment of Native Municipal Committees. Already in Bengal Municipal doings are coming in for a liberal share of wholesome criticism at the hands of Native local papers. Complaints are made that roads along which carriages used to drive are now almost impassable: that water is allowed to accumulate until houses fall down: that sanitation is neglected; that Native chairmen hardly devote any time to their duties, and so on. In Ranaghat it seems that the chairman disposed of appeals against assessments at his own house on Sunday, without notifying the date fixed, or hearing what the appellants had to say. In Dakka the negligence of the chairman is a constant subject of complaint. The only efficient and working man, we hear, is the Secretary, and it is complained that he will be compelled to resign, as the Native Commissioners have reduced his salary by Rs. 150 a month. In Purneah the people found they could get nothing done with

a Native chairman, and on their petitioning the Lieutenant-Governor, the District Magistrate was appointed chairman. The people are also beginning to find out that they get even less out of the Local Boards than they did from the Road Cess Committees.

MADRAS.

WHEN they do quarrel down South they do it elegantly. A little disagreement between a Calicut and a Cochin paper about what goes on in the Palace at Trevandrum has just led to this delightful deliverance on the part of one of the disputants:—As regards the imputation about gin bottles and the "champion, groggy and breathless on the ropes," we can quite understand how our contemporary was induced to make those remarks respecting us in his recent issue. It is a popular belief that all newspaper men are given to an undue adoration of Bacchus, and the editor of the *Spectator* speaking, probably from experience, thinks himself justified in supposing that we too are fond of indulging in alcoholic beverages to excess. But there are exceptions to every rule, and the man who drives the Calicut paper has erred in judging other people by his own standard. We don't generally take a pride in telling the public of our domestic habits, but the circumstances of the present case demand that we should make a statement to the effect that *we do not drink*, if only for the information of the gentlemen who penned the article in the *Spectator* now under reference.

EXTRAORDINARY FIND OF OLD COINS.—Mr. Rea, Assistant to the Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, during a recent visit to the village of Motupalle, in the Kistna District, found on an average over one hundred coins per day in his search among the mounds there. He also discovered some gems, but, until they have been examined by a jeweller, he cannot say whether they are real or imitation stones. He was told that coins are always picked up by the villagers after rain, and the finds are at once taken and sold in the bazaar. It would be a good thing, he thinks, if the Munsiff of this place, and those of other villages where such are found, were instructed to pay the finders a small sum for each coin, and remit them either to the Archaeological Survey Department or to the Madras Museum. He adds that the coins are found singly, and not in heaps, and so scarcely come under the scope of the Treasure Trove Act. Mr. Rea suggests that, unless the finders are guaranteed something, however small, for each coin so found, they will continue, as usual, to take them to the bazaar. Large numbers of coins are probably being continually lost in this way. The Collector of the district has been requested to report on the suggestion made in regard to the acquisition of stray coins.

BOMBAY.

THE Maharajah of Kapurthala has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Maneckjee Cursetjee Memorial Fund.

MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Endowment Fund of the Alexandra Institution.

MR. J. H. E. HART, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, vacated his appointment on the 14th August, on attaining the age of fifty-five.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University Mr. Justice Birdwood was elected Dean, and Mr. James Jardine Syndic. At a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine Dr. Lyon was elected Dean.

AMONGST the visitors who are expected to come to India next cold weather, the *Indian Spectator* says, is Miss E. A. Manning, whose benevolent interest in the progress of India is so well known.

THE Crawford case, says the *Pioneer*, has reached a point at which it must stand still, certainly for some days. The Government of India, whose consent is necessary to the formation of a Commission composed of Civilians outside the Presidency, are sure to exercise their independent judgment in the matter, and take no step without a close examination of the case from all sides.

THE application made by Mr. Battenburg to the Bombay High Court, through Mr. Shantaram Narayan, for bail on behalf of the accused in the Secunderabad Telegraph case, has been acknowledged and held in abeyance, pending the receipt of the Magistrate's proceedings in the case. The accused were committed on the 26th July, and have been in police custody ever since. The proceedings have not as yet been sent, and this omission has led to a telegram being sent to Bombay to urge the High Court to ask for their immediate transmission.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late Pundit Bhugwanlal Indrajee was held, Aug. 15, in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society under the presidency of Mr. Justice Scott. The meeting was well attended, and resolutions were passed stating that the late Pundit's eminence as a scholar and

archæologist, together with his private virtues which endeared him to his fellows and friends, rendered it fitting and desirable that steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory in Bombay, and appointing a very large committee under the presidency of Mr. Justice Scott, with Messrs. P. Peterson and Javerilal Yajnik as secretaries to carry out the object. All the speakers testified in very eulogistic terms to the great services of the late Pandit, and the resolutions were passed with acclamation.

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

The well-known traveller, Major-General Prjevalsky, has started on his fifth journey of exploration in Thibet with the intention of penetrating, if possible, into Lhasa, the capital. The general, with his officers and Cossacks, will this time take advantage of the new Central Asian railway as far as Samarcand, whence they will proceed to Semiretchinsk, and so to the Thibetan tablelands. General Prjevalsky will probably on this occasion, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times*, have the best chance ever afforded him of entering the forbidden residence of the Dalai Lama, for, with the British hostile forces on one side and Russian flattering advances on the other, the Thibetans may likely enough decide to favour the latter in the hope of neutralising the attacks of the former, as Afghanistan and other semi-independent Asiatic States have often done before. It is not at all likely that the Chinese sovereignty would in such a case be an overwhelming factor and preventive of Anglo-Russian rivalry in Thibet any more than it has been in Korea. We may yet live to see Thibet another "buffer" or another Afghanistan between the pressure of British and Russian power in Asia. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the political significance of these repeated scientific expeditions has never been disguised. A successful Russian entry into the Grand Lama's capital would pretty surely result in some kind of treaty arrangement—secret, commercial, or otherwise.

INOCULATION FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* supplies some information concerning Dr. Nicholas Feodorovitch Gamaleia, whose name has recently come before the world as the discoverer of a vaccinal preventive against Asiatic cholera. The first germinal microbes of Asiatic cholera were obtained by Dr. Gamaleia from Professor Koch, of Berlin, and these have been cultivated in the former's laboratory at Odessa. There is this special difference in the lymph administered for hydrophobia and that for Asiatic cholera—the former contains the living microbes of rabies, the latter the dead microbe. Hence, as there can be no regeneration from the dead choleraic microbe the introduction of the vaccine preventive into a sound body is perfectly innocuous, excepting, of course, some few degrees of vaccinal fever which it may produce. On this point Dr. Gamaleia is waiting the development in his own system of three choleraic inoculations made upon himself. After proving his experiments on living animals Dr. Gamaleia makes his own body the first subject for practical operation. Though never bitten by a rabid animal the doctor has submitted himself to three different inoculatory courses for hydrophobia. The first course was immediately before he left M. Pasteur's laboratory to establish the present bacteriological station at Odessa. The doctor insisted on being inoculated for "good luck," as he expressed it to M. Pasteur. Meeting Dr. Gamaleia shortly after his return to Odessa in 1886, the correspondent asked him jocularly what he supposed his sensations would be if he were suddenly to discover an aversion to water and develop an inclination to growl and bark. Quite seriously the doctor replied, "My dear sir, the development of such symptoms would be extremely interesting to me." While in the bacteriological laboratory the correspondent had the opportunity of observing the distinctive formation of the choleraic microbe. A pigeon inoculated with the living microbe of cholera had died a few hours previous to the visit. The dead pigeon was now opened, and from the heart an extremely small quantity of blood was extracted by means of a small glass tube. This was placed on a piece of glass and passed lightly through a spirit-flame by which the microbes were killed without being destroyed, being preserved by a chemical solution passed over the glass plate. The latter, about two-thirds of an inch square, was then placed beneath a very powerful microscope, when every blood-atom and cholera microbe were seen distinct and separated. "The cecillas or commas are the cholera," laughingly observed the doctor, as a ready and comprehensive explanation. Such, in fact, was the case. The blood-atoms were of a long cocoon shape, whilst the cholera germs had the form of a comma.

MESSRS. GEORGE WHITE and Co. write of Indian, Ceylon, and Java Tea as follows:—Indian: Although the quantity brought to auction has been about 6,000 packages less than during last week there has been a depressed tone, owing to the supplies being in excess of the demand. The sales have passed with marked irregularity, chiefly in favour of buyers, and a further decline has been established. Ceylon, in sympathy with Indian, has sold with less competition, and prices have given way for nearly all descriptions, Pekoe Souchong being 4d. per lb., Pekoe 4d. to 1d. per lb., and Broken Pekoe 1d. per lb. lower. A few "stand out" lots have, as usual, commanded attention, and prices have been better supported. Java: There have been 2,000 packages disposed of, as against 3,500 packages last week. The large quantity of tea from all quarters has affected these growths, and with fewer export orders previous quotations have not been maintained. Common to fair Pekoes especially being out of favour, as they compete with these classes of Indians, which are now fetching only 8d. to 8½d. per lb. Sales: The quantity offered during August on importers' account amounted to 90,253 packages of Indian (including 12,616 Old Season's), 33,907 Ceylon, and 7,532 Java.

Miscellaneous.

TEA CULTURE IN NATAL.—A blight attacked the coffee-trees in Natal a few years ago, which induced coffee planters to abandon that pursuit and to undertake the cultivation of the tea-plant instead. This experiment began in 1877-78, during which a few acres were planted with Ceylon and other varieties of Indian tea seed. The result proved so encouraging that the area of tea cultivation was rapidly enlarged. Mr. J. L. Hulett, M.L.C., the originator and father of the new industry, being so well satisfied with the prospects foreshadowed by his first efforts, determined to devote his entire time and attention to its development, and has since gradually increased the acreage of tea-plants on his estate (Kearsney) till now he has about 230 acres, 100 of which are in full yield this season. The yield of last year's crop was 54,000 pounds.

THE French Vice-Consul at Pakhoi states, in a report to his Government, that a project has been started for the laying down of a railway between Pakhoi and the iron and coal mines situated in the province, about sixty miles to the north of Pakhoi. The mines are, it appears, already being worked, and are very rich. A mandarin has been authorised to survey the route of the proposed line. Besides its utility as a means of further utilising these mines the railway, should it be constructed, will be of especial importance in opening up to our trade the southern and south-western provinces of China—Kwangsi and Yunnan especially. At present a good proportion of such commerce as exists between these provinces and the outer world passes through Pakhoi, and such a railway as that now proposed would tend greatly to stimulate the trade.

According to the report of Mr. Vice-Consul Cocoto there was a very visible increase in the shipping of the port at Brindisi last year. The tonnage of British shipping using the port during the year was 257,472 tons, of which the P. and O. Company contributed 163,879 tons, with 104 ships. The present year will show a further development both in the number of steamers and the aggregate tonnage. This will result from the modifications of the P. and O. Company's services consequent on their new mail contracts, which will, it is anticipated, produce an annual augmentation of from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of British shipping. The Italian Government, in addition to permitting all registered through baggage belonging to passengers from India to pass without customs examination, have now arranged for the examination of hand-baggage on board the P. and O. steamers immediately they obtain *pratique*, customs officers boarding the vessels for that purpose. The municipality have now paved two-thirds of the town of Brindisi, and begun paving the Marina, half of which is finished. By the end of this year the latter will be completed, as well as the principal streets, and the approaches to the two railway-stations. As the result of the dredging operations which have been carried on in the port since the spring of last year the largest ships of the P. and O. Company can now enter the inner harbour at any hour of the day or night, manœuvre under steam, and move alongside the quays without difficulty. Other operations are going on, and Mr. Cocoto suggests that the Government should dredge out the southern arm of the inner harbour to a depth of two metres. At present there are but a few inches of water, and in the summer the weeds grow above the water-level, the result of which is the generation of those malarious fevers to which the residents of Brindisi are subject.

ONE MISS LOTTIE GONSALVES has succeeded in obtaining a decree in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Tounghu for Rs. 600 against a Telegraph subordinate, named Henry Lawrence, as damages for breach of promise of marriage.

THE Deccan Times says:—Nawab-Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur (Political and Financial Secretary), the Nizam's Commissioner to England for the settlement of the Deccan Mining Concession scandal and cognate matters, will leave England for India in the first week in October.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS was to leave Simla on a short tour on August 30, and after visiting Umballa, Roorkee, Bareilly, Naini Tal, Almora, Ranikhet, and various other stations, returns to Simla on September 15.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—H.M.S. *Crocodile* has been ordered to sail from Portsmouth for Bombay on the 19th inst. with a large number of reinforcing drafts for regiments serving in India. A large proportion of the men are for the cavalry corps, and are to be sent from the dépôt at Canterbury for the 1st Dragoon Guards at Rawul Pindee, the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Sealkote, the 3rd Dragoon Guards at Meerut, the 7th Dragoon Guards at Umballa, the 7th Hussars at Secunderabad, the 17th Lancers at Lucknow, and the 21st Hussars at Bangalore. The drafts for these regiments number 350, and the *Crocodile* will carry in addition over 700 non-commissioned officers and men for infantry battalions, the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade sending 154 for the 1st Battalion in Burma; the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Dover, 103 for the 1st Battalion at Jullundur; the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex, at Aldershot, 103 for the 2nd Battalion at Rawul Pindee; the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, at Aldershot, 103 for the 2nd Battalion at Jhans; the 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, at Colchester, 124 for the 2nd Battalion at Rawul Pindee; and the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, at Aldershot, 93 for the 1st Battalion at Rawul Pindee. Amongst the officers going out by the *Crocodile* are:

—Majors Spance, 1st Dragoon Guards; Paley, 8th Hussars; C. Pigott, 21st Hussars; A. Ommanney, 1st East Kent; Captains H. Adams, Royal Irish Fusiliers; W. Rycroft, 7th Dragoon Guards; W. Burke, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieutenants Prince Adolphus of Teck and H. Noel, 17th Lancers; Oliphant and Vernon, Rifle Brigade; Sandinter, 5th Lancers; R. Herron, 2nd Dragoon Guards; H. Mercer and W. Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; H. Lempriere, 7th Dragoon Guards; Grafton, 8th Hussars; P. Vigors, Rattray, and Lash, Devonshire Regiment; and C. Ross and Warburton, 2nd Norfolk.

We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have no particular reason to be proud of the Pathans who provoked the general fight in the Bombay Dock with the Seedees; but rather to be thoroughly ashamed of them, and to hope that they do not belong to the Punjab. And, on the other hand, we must admire the Seedee, either for his forbearance or his courage in unavoidable battle; and after perusing the account of the riot, one cannot but extol their beating of the Pathans, and, perhaps, be secretly sorry that the damage was not more. A Seedee, the story goes, sought a water tap to drink from, and he was using it when two Pathans near at hand came forward and laid a prior claim to it. Their demand, in short, was that the Seedee should forthwith desist and stand aside till they were satisfied. But here the lamb turned upon the wolf, for though a Seedee is law-abiding, he is firm against wrong. On his disputing their claim, the Pathans unexpectedly tripped him up and—bolted! This was certainly judicious, however undignified; and the insulted Seedee followed and called upon them to face it out if they were men. But only two against one was desperate odds, and the brave Pathans sought the assistance of comrades, one of whom, who was armed with a log of wood, struck the Seedee down. And as he was then insensible, another Pathan seized the opportunity of pounding him on the chest with another billet of wood. Then other Seedees collected and chased the Pathans, who retreated upon the main body of Pathan workers. These rushed to arms again; but the few Seedees, indifferent about the odds, came calmly along and engaged them. The hard knocks they gave and received are written in the chronicles of the book of the Thana. It is worthy of note that many Pathans chose to be out of their way, and climbed aloft, whence they hurled missiles without pain from retaliation. Two Seedee rioters and seven Pathans were arrested. The Police Officer who interfered was respected by the Seedees whilst they continued the war. The Seedees have a tenderness for the law, but they fight on. In short, they have very good qualities, combined with much strength; and one's sympathies go very strongly with them on hearing that they are uncouth and exceedingly unprepossessing, which somehow tend to enhance their merits.

We (*Indian Planters' Gazette*) once again return to the charge of the want of reciprocity existing throughout the majority of railways in India with the Indian Turf. Each racing season vast sums of money are paid into the coffers of the directors of the various railway companies throughout the country by owners of race horses, race-goers, and the professional element who live by the Turf. In return for the swelling of their dividends through this instrumentality, the managements make no appreciable concession in their rates or arrangements. The State railways are more liberal, and do grant one single concession, viz., the conveying back to destination on their lines of all horses that have been certified to have started at the races of any specified meeting. Even this concession entails some annoyances. An owner counting on the prospect of bringing his horse back free on such a certificate books the animal for the single journey. For one or another of various reasons—perhaps the horse went wrong, the handicap weights precluded his accepting, &c.—the horse did not start, and consequently he was ineligible for the certificate, and he has to be taken back on full paid fare. We have numerous instances of such cases. We have more than once urged on the Calcutta Turf Club to move in the matter, and the only result of our agitation has been that a representation was made to the East Indian Railway, which has resulted in a concession of reduced rates for the carriage of horses certified as entered for the Calcutta Races. We do not care to go over old ground and repeat what we and other papers have urged as an obligation due by the Calcutta Turf Club to the racing fraternity. But we rely with every sense of confidence on the present Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club realising the cogency of the question, and making a representation to the railway authorities. It is a question of Imperial significance, and individual railway companies should not be addressed. It is the Director-General that should be asked to move in the matter. We are sanguine Mr. Beresford will be able to draw up a statement or a "brief" that will not fail to enlist the sympathies and support of Colonel Conway-Gordon, whom we know to be a practical sensible man, and who is not likely to be biased by any traditional prejudices to strangling the proposal at its birth.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

It is not altogether pleasant for the average Briton to see how large a proportion of our periodical literature is devoted to the question whether the Empire be really safe from external attack, and to find that this all-important question is, by nearly everyone who knows what he is talking about, answered in the negative. Once rouse the country to a consciousness of the real state of defencelessness into which successive Party administrations, vying with each other in suicidal parsimony, have permitted England to drift, and there would be, not a hope only, but a certainty, that nothing would be grudged to realise Shakespeare's proud boast.

When, however, we come to the means of realizing it, we meet opinions so widely divergent that the wisdom proverbially said to exist in a multitude of counsellors seems evanescent. In the July number of the *National*, Sir S. Baker showed, in a vigorous article, the danger to which our defenceless state exposes us, and the risk of a panic in the country. And, in truth, nothing more disastrous could well be imagined, than that we should have to meet, and, if possible, to repel an invader—to whom the initiative as to time and place of attack belongs, and all whose plans would have been carefully laid—when the whole nation, and, probably, (for terror is singularly infectious) the Government, were panic-stricken. Captain Penrose Fitzgerald, in an article which, considering the importance of its subject, deserved a more prominent position, and which will receive general attention, points out that Sir S. Baker "has done good service" in insisting on this subject, though the gallant writer professes his inability to concur in all Sir Samuel's suggestions, especially as to the best means of employing mercantile steamers. In this, as in many other matters, the Declaration of Paris would, were we to observe it, compel us to fight with one hand tied, and we cannot help thinking that it would be better to denounce it at once than to do so, as we should be compelled to do, when war had commenced, or was imminent.

No better reply could well be given to many of the fictions, rarely of late even "founded on fact," for which we are indebted to Mr. Gladstone's imaginative powers, than a plain statement of facts. Acting on this principle, Mr. G. Alexander prints side by side, Mr. Gladstone's Crimes Bill of 1882, and that introduced by the present Government in 1887. The mere perusal of the two suffices to refute every objection made to the latter. We have never heard a satisfactory reason for the refusal of Mr. Smith to have the two bills printed in parallel columns before the Committee stage was entered last year, and have every ground to say that he was strongly urged to adopt this course. Mrs. Jeune's very interesting "Personal Recollections of Mr. Forster" tend to show what would have been the views (had he been spared) of "one of the best and noblest of Englishmen, one who loved his country, and who may truly be said to have spent his life in her service," concerning the recent factious and unpatriotic conduct of his former colleagues.

Indian readers will naturally turn to the article on "Our Position in Thibet," which occupies the first place in the present issue. In concluding an adequately complete historical review of our intercourse with Thibet—or, more accurately, "Bod"—Mr. Gundry brings before us the present state of affairs, which he thus summarizes:—"Either the Thibetans must withdraw, and frankly and finally withdraw, or we must drive them out before the summer is over: our prestige is already suffering by the delay; and, if China cannot, or dare not, untie the knot, we shall be obliged to cut it with the sword." Clear it is, that China cannot be allowed to "blow hot and cold," to claim all the rights, while repudiating all the duties, of sovereignty over Thibet.

Those who hold that the vast increase of population in England demands the completest *exploitation* of every means of production which Providence has accorded to us, will find much to instruct them in Mr. Bertram's account of "Oyster-growing in England, France, and America." At present prices, really good oysters are "caviar to the general." But few more nutritious articles of food exist; and any hint how, by increasing the supply, we may cheapen the product, deserves grateful recognition.

It is not without much regret that we are compelled to agree with Miss Lane Fox in the opinion that there is, at present, but little room for an English "National School of Opera." The fair writer, correctly enough, points to the senseless mania for employing third-rate foreign performers to the exclusion of better native artists. Everybody acknowledges, in theory, the utter absurdity of a preference, which nevertheless nearly everybody, in practice, displays; and the tendency to which it will need a long, and a hard, struggle to eradicate.

* "The National Review." September, 1888. London. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

Every year increases the number of those who, whether with a view to utility, or to literary enjoyment, undertake the study of Spanish. (It may be remarked, parenthetically, that in the estimation of the German commercial world, it ranks after French and English only.) Yet few are acquainted with modern Spanish literature, which well repays close study. To works of fiction, in which all the glories of the virile, yet semi-Oriental, language, are displayed to the delight of the competent reader, Mr. Paul Sylvester's Paper, on "The Modern Spanish Novel," may be recommended as a safe guide, what to read and what to reject.

Mr. Percy Greg writes suggestively concerning the "Gates of Hades," the mysterious borderland between that which we know (or fancy we know) and that which, in a future state, we hope to "know, even as also we are known;" Mr. T. E. Kebbel ends a pleasant paper on "Partridge Shooting, old and new," with a few words anent the distressed condition of country gentlemen; and Professor Sayce gives, from personal experience, an entertaining account of "Story-telling in the East." It will be seen that the contents of the present excellent number are than usually interesting and varied.

HIS BESETTING SIN.*

It is a usual supposition that twin children are possessed, as a rule, with a more than ordinary share of mutual love and affection than falls to the lot of mortals who are not born two at a time. Mrs. Houston, however, paints the leading characters of her novel in quite a different light. One brother is a pattern of all that is high-minded, noble, and sweet; his every act inspires feelings of enthusiasm and admiration. But his brother is a complete contrast to this delightful picture of humanity. Naturally as sensitive to wrong, as unwilling to act meanly as was his twin companion, he allows feelings of envy to get the mastery over his better self; and, drifting from worse to worse, he becomes a dishonourable, contemptible character, despised, scorned, and loathed. Yet, withal, he is portrayed as a person not utterly dead to the dictates of conscience. Again and again higher instincts gain the sway, and when in the end he nerves himself up to a full and free confession of the wrongs he had inflicted upon his brother, the reader feels a sense of relief that a brand should have been snatched from the burning. Mrs. Houston has shown considerable skill in the delineation of a character which is not unfrequently to be seen in everyday life.

Nor are the other personages in the work without their share of interest. Lovely, charming girls flit across the scene "fast and furious;" most of them lovable and charming, some of them sweet to a degree, which occasions a sigh on the part of mortals not blessed with such *very* exquisite associates; some noble in adversity and heroic amidst the misfortunes of an embittered existence and a life of trouble and distress. The male portion of creation do not play an important part in the plot, with the exception, of course, of the twin brothers, round whom the tale revolves; there is, however, the villain of the piece, a low, detestable creature, from whom the reader recoils in disgust; and propriety seems outraged when in the end he is disposed of comfortably in the possession of a loving wife, who is too forgiving and nice for such a worthless, contemptible scoundrel.

Mrs. Houston may be congratulated upon the preparation of a very readable, pretty tale, which is not disfigured by gross allusions and coarse innuendoes; but—a reviewer must find fault—might she not take a little more care to be consistent? If Miss Cameron's eyes are dark blue, how can they resemble a ripe horse-chestnut from which the prickly husk has just fallen? Then, again, the use of foreign words is a little overdone; and, as to spelling—shade of Dr. Johnson!—at times what peculiarities:—"nice-est," is just a little funny. But we had forgotten that "orthographers" are a law unto themselves in these days of liberty and licence.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.†

The eighth and concluding volume of the "Greville Memoirs" is in some measure more interesting than any of its predecessors, inasmuch as it deals with topics within the premeditation of the greater part of those who read the record which it contains. For instance, when it is stated with reference to Russia that "the part she has played for many years past has been that of a pacificator, and her only intervention has been to appease quarrels and resist the progress of democracy and revolution," who amongst us could not protest against an assertion so utterly out of accord with the views which many of us entertain as regards the "Colossus of the North," and her unscrupulous and bare-faced efforts to attain her own selfish ends, be the means what they may, and the results ever so disturbing to the welfare of the world at large?

Again, is it not a matter of more than passing interest that

* "His Besetting Sin." By Mrs. Houston. (J. V. White and Co.)

† "The Greville Memoirs." Vol. VIII. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

after the battle of Inkerman a very thick fog occurred which prevented the Russians from seeing their way, and induced them to mistake the position of the British Army? Had things been otherwise, and the enemy been able to execute their plans, the English could not have resisted them, and a defeat would have been the result, such as would have changed the destiny of the world.

Does it not, too, raise a smile of derision to learn that Disraeli "betrays in the House of Commons a sort of consciousness of his inferiority to Gladstone, and of fear of encountering him in debate." Fancy Dizzy afraid to cross swords with the Grand Old Man. This is just too delicious!

Prophecies are proverbially dangerous, but it does read rather strange in these days of submarine telegraphy that it is doubtful whether a cable across the ocean "can ever be completed." Perhaps, however, more odd than all is the account of the storm in a teapot which swept the political horizon, when thirty years ago the Government of the day made a "Life Peer." Then the whole nation bubbled up with indignation at such a measure, against which every argument under the sun was levelled. Now such a plan is propounded as one of the leading features of a reform of the House of Peers. A quarter of a century has effected a complete transmogrification in the world of politics.

The account of "Pam's" fall will be read with interest, if only as showing how fickle is fame, and how short-lived the glory of a public reputation, albeit the statue in Parliament-square, which has been erected to that plucky statesman, proclaims that he still lives in the national memory, and that courage is a quality which seldom fails to command admiration and to ensure success.

It is with considerable regret that we close these charming memoirs; the outline which we have from time to time placed before our readers can give at best but a faint notion of the varied information, the pleasant chit-chat, the quaint and out-of-the-way bits of history which peep forth at every page. The absence of scandal is, too, as far as right-minded persons are concerned, an additional attraction; while the careful abstinence from bitterness and malice completes the attractiveness of a work which stands forth in its line as one of the most entertaining and valuable publications of the nineteenth century of grace.

PARITY OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER WITH RUPEES.*

Mr. Ingle's tables, recently published under the title of "Parity of Indian Government Paper with Rupees," is useful to all persons who have to do with the "unfortunate rupee." It is not a work of a nature to be "reviewed," in the ordinary sense of the word; but we have much pleasure in calling attention to a compilation which is evidently the outcome of considerable care, and which must needs be of value to those for whose assistance it was prepared.

The September number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) continues to supply to the Services papers of a highly instructive and interesting nature. Those by Captain Willoughby Verner on "Rapid Field Sketching and Reconnaissance," have already attracted attention, and are most favourably spoken of in military circles. The present issue contains a brief but able notice of a work on the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, by an officer of the Russian Guards, who served on the staff during the campaign. The book ("Ten Years Ago") has not yet been translated into English, but the editor of the magazine, who is an accomplished Russian scholar, gives his readers a very clear insight into its contents. The life of Suvoroff, by Colonel Spalding, keeps up its interest for the general as well as for the professional reader. Major General X. contributes a very readable paper on Bermuda, which is well illustrated, as is also Major Gambier Parry's continuation of his pleasant yachting cruise, in which he now touches upon Corfu and Albania. The Wanderings of a War Artist continue to be well written and well illustrated, and the story of Paris under the Commune is vigorously told. Altogether the September number of the magazine is an excellent one, both as regards letterpress and pictures.

Colburn's United Service Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) does not grow weaker as it grows older. Under its present able editor it gives to its numerous readers an excellent and varied series of papers, amongst which may be mentioned that on "The Efficiency of Infantry Fire," by Major C. B. Mayne, R.E.; "A New System of Signalling," by Helena Gullifer; and a criticism on the late Naval Manœuvres, by Rear-Admiral East. Colonel Cooper King brings his "Life of George Washington" to a conclusion, and Mr. Davidson continues his tale

* "Parity of Indian Government Paper with Rupees." (Spottiswoode and Co.)

of an "Army Crammer." A paper which will well repay perusal is that on "The Use of Yachts as a National Defence," by A. G. Bagot. The present number (for September) has some very good editorial notes, and many readers will be pleased to find the chatty papers "On Leave" still to the fore.

The *Art Journal* for September contains a reproduction of Arthur Hacker's celebrated picture, "By the waters of Babylon." We are not as a rule much enamoured of "processes," but in this instance an exception must be made, for the picture is at once soft, delicate, and full of that life and refinement which characterises the original painting.

BOOK FOR REVIEW.—"Secret of the Sands," by Harry Collingwood. (Griffith, Farrar and Co.)

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As you have inserted the notice of Sir Syed Ahmad, informing the world that he intends to organise a society for the prevention of free speech in India, and for the isolation of his co-religionists from their Hindu fellow-countrymen, it is needful to call the attention of the future recipients of the pamphlets which he promises to scatter broadcast in England that the supporters of the Congress are numbered by thousands, while the supporters of Sir Syed's policy of stultification can, happily, be reckoned only by the dozen.

A few worthy, but timid, souls, totally misapprehending the nature and aims of the Congress, have been induced to discountenance it from mingled feelings of dread at every innovation, dread of offending the Government, and dread of the loss of exceptional privileges. Nothing can more aptly demonstrate the utility of the Congress than the opposition with which this small section of the people has greeted it. This opposition makes it clear that even among educated Indians there are some who have not risen above the narrow sectarian feelings of bygone ages, and who fail to recognise that the avalanche of critical thought has been set in motion, in the land of the Himalayas, by the upheaving force of science.

The capacity for criticism having been conferred on India nothing now remains but to guide it to useful objects. Efforts to oppose or strangle it are worse than futile; they are dangerous to the last degree. So far from benefiting the English régime and furthering the interests of his co-religionists Sir Syed Ahmad will only aggravate disunion, and embarrass the Government. For the peace of India let us hope that the learned Syed will insist on receiving his proposed subscription of five rupees per mensem. This will effectually limit his coadjutors in his career of mischief.

FREDERIC PINCOTT,

Sept. 1st.

Patron of the Benares Association.

A FORTUNATE COLONY.—The Blue-book for the colony of Labuan during the past year gives the revenue at \$20,005, and the expenditure at \$20,167. An important item of the revenue is \$3,000, the sum paid annually by the British North Borneo Company for the acceptance in Labuan of their bronze coinage as legal tender. The value of the imports was \$370,751, which was less than that of any of the three previous years on account of a decline in the value of raw sago, while the exports amounted to \$417,551, being an improvement on the previous year. All the public buildings in the colony appear to be in the last stages of dilapidation. The only public works carried out during the year were the repairs to Government House, which were far from complete when the report closed; the apothecary's is in such a ruinous state of disrepair that it is not worth keeping up; the prison is described as "on its last legs, and fit only to be condemned." The wall is merely kept up in some parts by wooden shores, and the interior accommodation is not safe for confining dangerous prisoners. The school, like the jail, is on its last legs; but in neither case does this seem to matter very greatly, as only nine persons were committed to prison during the year, and the Malays do not appreciate the value of education. There are no police in the country districts, the bulk of the population giving no trouble at all, and the thirteen members of the force are incapable of working up a case requiring investigation. Among the poorer classes there is no absolute poverty; "these persons seem happy and contented in their way, and give the Government no trouble whatever."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be legible written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (*which are payable in advance*), should be sent to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W. London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

THE CLEANSING OF INDIA—II.

IN its desire to make India perfect in a sanitary sense the Government of India draws largely upon the bank of Hope—an excellent institution, but somewhat given to dishonour cheques drawn by the imagination upon it. The Resolution, which is intended to bring about the cleansing of India, says in grandiloquent terms that “the growth of the spirit of self-help and the perception of the advantages of sanitation in municipalities has in recent years been encouraging; and there is reason to think that the Government may with increasing confidence rely on the co-operation of municipal bodies in promoting sanitary reform.” This confidence in the co-operation of municipal bodies, after the extensive experience which the Government of India has had of the working of those bodies, is touching in the extreme. Notwithstanding the fact that since enlarged powers have been given to them the municipalities of the Presidency towns have done little but squabble amongst themselves, waste time and money, and hinder progress and improvement, the Government of India declares that it looks with “greater confidence to municipal committees for active assistance in carrying into effect the measures of sanitary improvement declared to be necessary for the towns over which they preside.” And then the Resolution goes on to say :—

In carrying approved sanitary measures into effect, it will be always essential to enlist the assistance and co-operation of the district authorities, which indeed are always available to Municipalities and Local Boards. Experience in India, as well as in other countries, has shown that, unless local executive agencies are carefully guided and controlled in sanitary matters, there is almost certain to be misdirection of energy and wasteful expenditure. As has been pertinently observed, “it is vain to hope that the numerous public bodies to which the sanitary administration of India has been committed will be found competent to discharge their important duties, so long as there is no competent authority possessing the necessary knowledge and armed with the necessary powers to assist their deliberations, guide their actions, and, when the occasion arises, correct their mistakes and remedy their inactivity. The district officers, who have generally shown themselves forward in promoting sanitary improvements and in co-operating with Local Boards in these matters, have neither the time nor the technical knowledge, nor the opportunities requisite for a comprehensive survey of the entire field of activity which is necessary for the discharge of the duties in question. It, therefore,

appears to the Government of India to be eminently desirable that there should be established in each Province a Sanitary Board, through which the Local Government can operate.

These Sanitary Boards are to be composed of “an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Province, and an officer of the Public Works Department skilled in sanitary engineering.” It might occur to ordinary minds, with some knowledge of India, that officers skilled in sanitary engineering are not in a multitude in the Public Works Department of that country; but the Government of India possesses evidently the confidence in itself which Owen Glendower boasted of when he declared his ability to call up spirits from the vasty deep, heedless of Hotspur's query, “But will they come?”

With the three officers constituting the Sanitary Board, the Resolution states that “there might be associated one or more non-official members appointed by the Local Government. Every Commissioner of Division in Northern India and Bombay, and possibly District Collectors in Madras, might also be *ex-officio* members of the Board when dealing with questions connected with their duties or districts. The duties of the Board would not, at all events for some time to come, be onerous, and could well be combined with the other and ordinary duties of the members.” This is quite too charming, but the full beauty of the scheme has yet to be disclosed. These local Boards “should, subject to the orders of the various Local Governments, be in constant communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, with the Government of India, whose advice upon large schemes of sanitary reform will always be useful, and who will be in a position to communicate to one Provincial Board the results of experience gained by another.”

The interchange of sanitary “experiences” is a delightful idea, but the Sanitary Commissioner is not to be left to advise or instruct by himself alone. He is to act under the general instructions of the Home Department, which “will exercise the functions of a general co-ordinating and consultative authority.” But this is not all—there is to be a further power capable of advising or instructing. “It may afterwards be necessary to associate with the Sanitary Commissioner an expert in sanitary engineering science, but this is a question which need not be raised in this place.” So says the Resolution; but possibly this question may be raised. If it requires so many persons to look after the cleanliness of India who will be really responsible for the dirt?

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at the Competitive Examination held at Burlington House on August 20, 1888, and the following days; 22 candidates competed for 4 appointments; 19 were reported qualified.

	Marks.
1. Herbert Edward Drake-Brockman	3470
2. William Byam Lane	3405
3. Samuel Esmond Prall	3070
4. Philip James Lumsden	3060

MADRAS and Bombay are to share proportionately in the distribution of Martini-Henry rifles to the Native army. Some four regiments of Infantry in those presidencies have already been re-armed. At least thirty regiments, all in India, will be given the Martini by the end of the year.

THE Lahore paper writes:—There has been another severe struggle between Umra Khan of Jundol and Sabdar Khan, Shamoza, in which the latter was defeated with heavy loss. Umra Khan is said to have taken possession of the principal fort of the Shamoza at Kulala, while Sabdar Khan, with his forces, has retreated to another stronghold, a few miles away from Kalol. Thither Umra Khan has now pursued him with a strong force, and has surrounded the fort.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 11.)

HEAVISIDE—The services of Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Heaviside, R.E., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from July 16, the following promotions are made from July 17:—

BADGLEY, Colonel W. F., S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade (on furlough), is promoted to be deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

COWAN, Lieut.-Colonel S. H., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

FLEMING, Lieut. J. M., S.C., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

ROSS, Mr. A., is appointed to be postmaster of Mozufferpore.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, from July 14, consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. L. W. King, political agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem:—

MACIVOR, Captain I., officiating political agent, 3rd class, to be a political agent, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., officiating political assistant, 1st class, to officiate as a political agent, 3rd class.

RAMSAY, Lieut. J., officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant, 1st class.

SMITH, Lieut. J. M., officiating political assistant, 2nd class, to be a political assistant, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. C. H., officiating political assistant, 3rd class, to officiate as political assistant, 2nd class.

CORDERY—The services of Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S.I., resident of the 1st class, and resident at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department from July 16.

MILITARY.

The following appointments are made in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, from April 1, under the recent reorganisation of the Department:—

CLEMENTI, Lieut.-Colonel M., Bengal S.C., judge advocate-general, Bengal, to be judge advocate-general in India.

HALLETT, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., Madras S.C., judge advocate-general, Madras, to be a deputy judge advocate-general.

SANDERSON, Colonel H. B., Bengal S.C., deputy judge advocate-general, Bengal, to be a deputy judge advocate-general.

TYTLER, Colonel R. F. C. A., Bengal General List, Infantry, a deputy judge advocate in Bengal, to be a deputy judge advocate-general.

MATHEWS, Colonel C. R., Bengal Staff Corps, a deputy judge advocate in Bengal, to be a deputy judge advocate-general.

SKINNER, Lieut.-Colonel E. S., Madras Staff Corps, a deputy judge advocate in Madras, to be an assistant judge advocate-general.

PRIDEAUX, Lieut.-Colonel R. A., Bombay General List, Infantry, a deputy judge advocate in Bombay, to be an assistant judge advocate-general.

CHAPLIN, Lieut.-Colonel A., Madras General List, Infantry, a deputy judge advocate in Madras, to be an assistant judge advocate-general.

MACMULLEN, Captain W. H. F., Bengal Staff Corps, a deputy judge advocate in Bengal, to be an assistant judge advocate-general.

BALFE, Captain E., Bombay Staff Corps, a deputy judge advocate in Bombay, to be an assistant judge advocate-general.

SHAW, Colonel E., Madras Staff Corps, a deputy judge advocate in Madras, to be an assistant judge advocate-general.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
TREGEAR, Lieut.-Colonel V. W., Bengal, General List, Infantry, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.

HUDLESTON, Lieut.-Colonel J., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.

VANRENNEN, Major J. P. D., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Aug. 8.

BOILEAU, Captain L. M., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from July 22.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Aug. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROBIN, Lieut. N. E., officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 13th Bengal Infantry, as a temporary measure.

SUNDER, Surgeon C. E., 21st Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, from July 31, vice Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., granted leave to Simla.

BROWNE, Lieut. W. S., 6th Punjab Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Cunliffe, promoted to wing commander.

FURLONGHS.

YATES, Major H. T. S., R.E., No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade Eastern division, for twelve months, on private affairs.

HARRISON, Lieut. H. V. C., R.A., No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern division, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 15.)

POSFORD, Mr. J., officiating judge, Backergunge, is appointed to act as judge of Tipperah.

CAMERON, Mr. D., officiating judge, Tipperah, is appointed to act temporarily as judge of Backergunge.

HANDLEY, Mr. F. F., officiating judge, Pubna, is appointed to act as judge of Nuddea.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., joint magistrate, is appointed to act as judge of Pubna.

COX, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate, Raneeunge, is appointed to act as judge of Beerbhoom.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 9.)

BENTON, Mr. A. H., divisional judge, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from July 31.

CHRISTIE, Mr., is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Peshawar from July 31, vice Mr. A. H. Benton, proceeding on privilege leave.

MOORE-LANE—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. G. D. M. Moore-Lane to be an officiating assistant district superintendent of police, and to post him to the Mooltan district.

BEAN, Mr. J. W., assistant district superintendent of police, on return from the leave on private affairs granted him, is posted to the Mooltan district.

DAVIS, Mr. W. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Hazara, is, on relief by Mr. W. F. L. Bean, posted to the Hazara District in his substantive capacity.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 11.)

STUART—Furlough for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, granted to Mr. H. R. Stuart, district superintendent of police, Hoshangabad, from Oct. 1 next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 4.)

STRICKLAND—On return from leave, Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland is posted to the charge of the North Tharrawady sub-division, vice Maung Tun Aung.

HURRY—On return from leave, Mr. A. E. Hurry, C.S., is posted to the charge of the Sandoway district, vice Mr. B. Houghton, C.S.

MATHEWS, Mr. H. M. S., is appointed to be a settlement officer, 2nd grade, and is posted to the charge of the settlement operations in the Bassein and Thongwa districts.

MITCHELL, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Bassein sub-division, Bassein district, vice Mr. H. McDonald, myook.

HOUGHTON—On relief by Mr. A. E. Hurry, C.S., Mr. B. Houghton, C.S., is transferred from Sandoway to the charge of the Kyakto sub-division of the Shwegyin district, vice Lieut. F. D. Maxwell.

MAXWELL—On being relieved by Mr. B. Houghton, C.S., Lieut. F. D. Maxwell is transferred from Kyakto to the charge of the headquarters sub-division of the Mandalay district, vice Mr. H. M. S. Mathews.

The following transfers are ordered:—

CAREY, Mr. J. P., extra assistant commissioner, from Meiktila to the headquarters of the Mandalay district.

SKINNER, Mr. E. S., Myook, from Mandalay to the headquarters of the Meiktila district.

SCHMIDT—With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Chief Commissioner recognises the appointment of Mr. Heinrich Schmidt as acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bassein.

BROU, Mr. A. F., deputy conservator of forests, is posted to the charge of the Minbu forest district.

CHITTAGONG HILLS EXPEDITION.—The *Englishman* announces that the Bengal Government have strongly urged upon the Government of India that an expedition should be sent in the cold weather to the Chittagong Hills. It is pointed out that, as in 1860 and 1871, there are symptoms that a restless spirit is abroad among the Chittagong tribes, and it is stated that, unless an expedition goes there is a strong probability that the cold weather will be marked by numerous raids on British territory.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT****CIVIL.***(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 14.)*

The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on H.M.'s personal Staff:—

CHISHOLME, Major J. S. S. (9th Queen's Rl.) Lancers, to be military secretary, vice Major J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, who has been permitted to resign that appointment at his own request, dated Aug. 10.

CLUBLEY, Colonel J. K., Staff Corps, commandant 2nd Madras Infantry, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year from date of landing in Europe, as residuary furlough.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GODFREY, Lieut.-Colonel G., 2nd in command, 28th Madras Infantry, to be officiating commandant, 2nd Madras Infantry, vice Colonel Clubley on furlough.

HATTEY, Colonel C., C.B., 2nd in command, 7th Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Swanston, who vacates, dated Aug. 6.

SHAW, Lieut.-Colonel A. J., wing commander, 7th Madras Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Colonel Hattey, promoted.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., D.S.O., 31st Light Infantry, second in command, 23rd Light Infantry, to be officiating second in command.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

MOORE, Lieut. A. G. W., 2nd Madras Lancers, wing officer (on probation) 11th Madras Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer, vice Lieut. Holloway.

APLIN, Lieut. S. L., 29th Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer 4th Pioneers, to be attached to the regiment.

FURLOUGHS.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. G. H., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

MCLEAN-BUCKLEY, Second Lieutenant G. A., for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY:**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT****BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.****CIVIL.***(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 16.)*

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GIBB, Mr. M. C., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Poona.

LOGAN, Mr. A. C., C.S., to be forest settlement officer in the Poona district, from June 6, in addition to his other duties as assistant collector, Poona.

PALLISER, Mr. H. G., M.Inst.C.E., is appointed to act as executive engineer, Ahmedabad, on his return from furlough, during Mr. Doig's absence.

HART, Mr. J. H. E., M.I.C.E., chief engineer and secretary to Government, P.W. Department, vacates his appointment in the P.W. Department, from Aug. 14, on attaining the age of fifty-five.

MILITARY.*(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Aug. 17.)*

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PURVIS, Lieut. H. J. E., 2nd Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 20th Light Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 9.

JONES, Surgeon J. L. T., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from general duty, Bombay District, Northern Division and Aden, to general duty, Poona Division.

FURLOUGHS.

CONNAL, Lieut. A. C. (G-B), R.H.A., for six months, on urgent private affairs.

LOVETT, Lieut. A. C., 2nd Gloster Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BUCHANAN, Surgeon J. B. W., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

IN connection with the Burma immigration scheme, it is announced that 15,000 acres have been granted to Mr. Milne, a Calcutta merchant, on the Tounghu-Mandalay Railway for the cultivation of indigo and sugar on condition of his employing Indian immigrant labour exclusively.

INDIA OFFICE.**SEPTEMBER 6.****ARRIVALS REPORTED.****MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., Cav.; Deputy Surgeon General R. Lidderdale, M.D.; Captain E. H. Molesworth, S.C.; Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson, Col. M. Clementi, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel S. L. Bagshawe, Inf.; Colonel C. J. O. Chambers, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major-General H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, S.C.; Surgeon-Major James Arnott.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel T. Howard, H. L. Johnson (Cov.), J. H. Patterson, J. Phillips, Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson.

Bombay Estab.—H. L. Holland.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Colonel F. Hammond, C.B., S.C., two months; Col. C. H. Cantor, S.C., four months; Lieut.-Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, Inf., three months; Captain F. Hawkins, S.C., three months; Lieut. G. Murray, S.C., six months; Lieut. F. H. Kelly, R.E., till Nov. 23.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. A. Richmond, S.C., two months; Capt. G. F. Watson, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Dyson, special leave, commuted to seven months, s.c.; C. R. Stulpnagel, one week's furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); W. D. Bruce, four months' furlough; J. F. Bevan, two months' furlough; E. L. Hunt, one year's special furlough; R. Ring, fifteen days' furlough.

Madras Estab.—C. Powell, one month, s.c.

Bombay Estab.—A. G. Harrison, fifteen days' furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); E. C. Cox, privilege leave, commuted to eight months, s.c.; E. C. K. Ollivant (Cov.), one week's furlough, and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major J. F. P. McConnell, M.D.; Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis, S.C.; Surg. J. T. W. Lealie, Lieut. A. A. E. Campbell, S.C.; Major J. Davidson, S.C.; Lieut. F. H. Kelly, R.E.; Colonel G. S. Hills, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. Macdougall, S.C.; Brigade-Surgeon R. E. Pearse.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. G. W. Lowdell, Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, S.C.; Lieut. R. W. Nicholson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Leupolt (Cov.), H. N. Harris, W. Hirst, A. M. Carnell, A. W. Stogdon (Cov.), Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Oldham.

Madras Estab.—H. D. Baddeley.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. J. Le Breton (B.S.C.), A. C. Tupp (Cov.), Major F. Firebrace, R.E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,* AND DEATHS.**HOME.****BIRTHS.**

CLAYTON—Aug. 28, at Coombe Bank, Camberley, the wife of Major Emilius Clayton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

CLAY—Aug. 30, at Highfield, Upper Norwood, the wife of J. Bonham Clay, Esq., late Captain 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

COOPER—Aug. 28, at Woolwich, the wife of Edward S. Cooper, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DAUBENY—Sept. 2, at Cheltenham, the wife of Captain J. F. Daubeny, of a son.

EVERY—Sept. 3, at Lexden, Colchester, the wife of Captain Every, 24th Regiment, of a son.

FAGAN—Aug. 29, at New Brompton, Kent, the wife of C. G. F. Fagan, Esq., Captain Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

SCOTT-STEVENSON—Sept. 3, at the Station Hotel, Preston, the wife of Colonel A. Scott-Stevenson, The Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), of a son (prematurely).

STOCKER—July 30, at Bournemouth, the wife of George Stocker, Chief Engineer, B.L.S.N. Company, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALMOND—BALLARD—Sept. 4, at St. Paul's, London, W., Robert White Russell Almond, son of the late Rev. William Russell Almond, of Stapleford, Notts, to Alice Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Ballard, of Cochin, East Indies.

BRASSEY—GRANT—Aug. 30, at the parish church, Sheringham, Norfolk, Arthur Brassey, second son of the late John Evans Brassey, of Chester, to Salome Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Colonel Even Grant, Bombay Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late James Murray Grant, Esq., of Glenmoriston and Moy, N.B.

EYLES—POGSON—Aug. 30, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Bedford-park, Chiswick, W., William Eyles, of Weltje-road, Hammersmith, W., to Louisa Camilla Pogson, youngest daughter of N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., F.R.A.S., of Madras.

JONES—KEANE—Sept. 3, at the Presbyterian Church, Merton-road, Harry Cecil Jones, Indian P.W. Department, to Agnes Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Patrick Keane, Esq., of Southampton.

STALEY—MACKINNON—Sept. 4, at the parish church, Plympton St. Mary, Devon, by the Right Rev. Bishop Staley, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Mercer Cox, M.A., vicar of the parish, Alfred Evelyn Staley, Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Henrietta Flora, youngest daughter of the late Colin Macrae Mackinnon, Esq., of Kilbride.

VAISEY—SPARKE—Sept. 1, at St. John's Church, Birkenhead, Charles Thomas St. Clere, youngest son of Thomas Vaisey, Esq., of Stratton, Gloucestershire, to Emily Jessie, younger daughter of the late Major John Guyse Sparke, Bengal Staff Corps.

VALLENTIN—CARNEGIE—Aug. 28, at Northam, Bideford, John Maximilian, Lieut. 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, son of the late Sir James Vallentin, Rectory Manor, Walthamstow, to Helen Mary, third daughter of Colonel (late Brigadier-General) Carnegie, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

CARTHEW—Sept. 4, at Denton Lodge, Harleston, Norfolk, General Morden Carthew, C.B., late Madras Army, aged 83.

CHERRY—Sept. 3, at Hayward's Heath, General Peter Thomas Cherry, Madras Army, Colonel of Cavalry, aged 86.

INGLIS—Sept. 2, at 1, Talbot-place, Blackheath, Major-General Thomas Inglis, C.B. (late Royal Engineers), aged 64.

LITTLEDALE—Sept. 2, at Bournemouth Arthur Littledale, late of Bengal Civil Service, aged 72.

ROBERTS—Aug. 30, at Bournemouth, Walton Howland, only son of Sir Randal Howland Roberts, Bart., aged 29.

INDIAN.**BIRTHS.**

AILSWORTH—Aug. 10, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. M. Ailsworth, M.B., C.M., Assistant Surgeon, Nellore, of a daughter.

ALPHONSO—Aug. 12, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. A. Alphonso, Deputy Assistant-Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

COLLIN—Aug. 8, at Darjeeling, the wife of E. W. Collin, C.S., of a daughter.

CUMMING—Aug. 14, at 2, Cumballa Hill-road, Bombay, the wife of A. E. Cumming, Assistant Collector, Sind Commission, of a daughter.

CUNLIFFE—Aug. 10, at Samastipur, the wife of F. K. Cunliffe, P.W.D., of a daughter.

GOLDSMITH—Aug. 11, at Sutna, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, of a son.

SECLUNA—Aug. 3, at Toungoo, Lower Burma, the wife of George F. Secluna, Head Accountant, Treasury, of a son.

THOMPSON—Aug. 9, at Dinapur, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Thompson, Chaplain (Bengal Establishment), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—HAYTER—Aug. 4, at Rangoon, Philip Cecil Harcourt Gordon, Surgeon, A.M.D., son of the late Philip Gordon, Esq., of Madras, to Constance Wilhelmina, second daughter of Colonel C. Hayter, C.B., 7th Madras N.I.

O'TOOLE—CORKE—Aug. 18, at St. Mary's Church, Parel, Bombay, Michael Edwin, eldest son of the late Captain M. P. O'Toole, Bombay Army, Keshahy, county of Wicklow, Ireland, to Alice Maud, third daughter of W. G. Corke, Esq., of Pali Hill, Bandora, and late Assistant Port Officer, Bombay.

DEATHS.

CARTER—Aug. 18, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Major Charles Carre Carter, Royal Engineers, aged 87.

DIAS—Aug. 15, at Matharcapady, Bombay, Francis Anthony Dias, Head Clerk to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, aged 49.

ROOKE—Aug. 6, at Simla, from a fall from a horse, Lieut. R. Wallace Rooke, of the Wiltshire Regiment, aged 27.

RUNDALL—Aug. 13, at Madras, C. Rundall, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, aged 49.

SCOTT—Aug. 15, at Ahmednugger, Helen Maude Elizabeth, infant daughter of the Rev. R. Scott, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Bombay.

THE sentence of death passed by court-martial upon Gunner Kelly, of R-3 R.A., stationed at Dinapore, for the murder of Sergeant-Major Burton on the 29th June last, has been confirmed, and only awaits arrival of the warrant to be put in execution.

THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.—The Lahore paper writes:—"The appointment of Mr. E. W. Parker as Registrar of the Punjab Chief Court is one which will command the approval of all who have marked the energy and ability which Mr. Parker has displayed in the many arduous duties which have been from time to time imposed upon him; especially, recently in connection with the inquiry into the income-tax assessment and levy in the Punjab. This task, which necessitated not only the examination and versification, but the practical collection of all the statistics on the subject has brought to light many curious and anomalous features with regard to the income-tax in the Punjab, whose remedy should make a considerable financial difference to the Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL W. J. BAX, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division, goes home on a year's leave in October next.

MAJOR H. YATES and LIEUTENANT H. HARRISON, R.A., are granted twelve months' leave to England.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains Milton and Wisherby, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. MOORE, General List, Infantry, retires from the Service on the 13th November next.

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON, A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, goes home on short leave very soon, returning to India towards the end of the year to take his place on the new Viceroy's Staff. Major Hamilton had contemplated retirement from the Service; but, owing to a certain ruling regarding Staff service not qualifying for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he has abandoned his intention.

THE tenure of the appointment in the Ordnance Department held by Major C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, has been extended, and that officer is about to proceed to England on deputation duty in connection with the department. Lieut. A. L. Carroll, R.A., will act for Major Scott during the absence of the latter from India.

MR. J. COOPER, A.V.D., at present employed on special duty in the Berars, proceeds to Europe at once under orders of Government to attend a course of lectures on the treatment of hydrophobia by M. Pasteur, at Paris. On his return to the country, the Government of India will doubtless utilise Mr. Cooper's newly-acquired knowledge to some beneficial purpose.

THE following is an abstract from the order by Col. Harvey, commanding at Sabathu, relative to the death of Lieut. Rorke, of the Wiltshire Regiment:—"The Commanding Officer unites with all ranks in the Battalion in deploring the sudden death of this excellent officer and keen soldier. His very thoughts were for the reputation and welfare of the Wiltshire Regiment in which he had served seven and a-half years, of which two years and four months were as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion. Officers will wear mourning until the 28th inst."

THE troopship programme for the forthcoming season has undergone some modification. The dates of the sailings from Bombay as now fixed are the 14th and 25th October, the 4th and 18th November, the 30th December, the 13th and 30th January, the 10th of February or early in March, the 17th and 31st March, and the 7th April.

It is expected that a change will be made in the final settlement of time-expired men and invalids before the next trooping season commences. A new system of settlement has been tried at Deolali depot during the past two trooping seasons with fair results, but no decision has yet been arrived at on the subject by the Government of India.

It has been decided that gratuities and pensions on account of wounds and injuries, when paid in Indian currency, are to be converted at the Government rate of exchange for the year.

THE Government has decided that the Reserve office allowance for Native regiments of Rs. 30 per mensem shall not be paid unless a regiment has fifty or more Reservists on its register.

ALL officers proceeding on field service will be allowed an advance of pay and Indian allowances only for the month in which they quit their stations and for the following month. Command allowances, contract, office, or staff allowances of any kind cannot be taken up as an advance, but must be drawn in the ordinary way when they fall due.

GUNNER KELLY, of R-3, R.A., who murdered Sergeant-Major Burton at Dinapore a few weeks ago, has been hanged.

THE following appointments have been made:—

Major T. H. Goldney, 25th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as second in command of the 32nd Pioneers, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Hodgson, who is appointed in the same capacity to the 34th Pioneers.

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, 27th Punjab Infantry, to 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, as officiating squadron officer.

Lieutenant F. G. B. Smerdon, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be adjutant of the regiment, vice Captain C. W. Thompson, resigned.

Lieutenant J. W. Fitzgerald, 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant J. W. Cowley, resigned.

Lieutenant J. M. Capendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Judge Advocate, Allahabad Circle.

Captain Appleton is transferred from Chakrata to the Mooltan Division Military Works, vice Major Moore, who goes to the Quetta Division.

The following postings are ordered:—

To 1st Battalions: Lieutenant E. B. Wilkinson, Lincoln-

shire Regiment; and Second Lieutenant S. H. Clino, Border Regiment.

To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenant J. G. King and Second Lieutenant H. St. C. Wilkins, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain W. H. Rycroft, 7th Dragoon Guards, till the 19th September; and Lieutenant E. W. N. Pedder, 17th Lancers, till the 16th October.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Hailes, Wing Commander 4th Bengal Infantry, who was severely wounded on the Manipur-Tumnu frontier in 1886, and who has been incapacitated from duty since, has had his wound pension of £200 a-year renewed for a further period of twelve months.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

All the reinforcements have now arrived at Gnatong. The weather has been very wet and tempestuous. This may possibly have influenced the Tibetans in postponing the threatened attack. Colonel Graham will proceed at once to adopt offensive operations and attack the fortified positions of the Tibetans, with the view of immediately expelling them from Sikkim. This change of policy has been rendered very necessary by recent incursions into the Japhu Valley, which runs at right angles to the Jelep and Pomeroy Passes. The military operations, although henceforward active instead of merely defensive, will be strictly confined to Sikkim. At present no intention is entertained of carrying the war into the enemy's country. If hereafter the authority of China and Tibet prove still impotent, and the Tibetans persist in continuing their present attitude of insolent and unprovoked aggression, our hands may be forced, and the Government, in absolute self-defence, may be compelled to countenance a campaign in Tibetan territory. The campaign in Sikkim has given Colonel T. Graham, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, claims, says the *Broad Arrow*, to an appointment on the brigade staff of the Indian Army, which will, no doubt, be duly considered and entertained. In a service of over thirty years this is practically Colonel Graham's first chance, as although he served with a mountain battery in the Black Mountain campaign of twenty years ago, and was also in Afghanistan as a battery commander, he has never hitherto enjoyed the chances now afforded him. Those who know "Tom" Graham are confident as to his ability to successfully carry out the operations entrusted to him.

The Chumbi Valley, where 15,000 Tibetans are said to be collected with the object of expelling the British troops from Sikkim, is, says the *St. James's Gazette*, a lofty promontory of Tibetan territory, jutting out to the south and intermediate between Sikkim and Bhootan. The Jelep Pass, where the high road leading from Darjeeling to Lhasa crosses the dividing range, was visited by Mr. W. T. Blanford and Captain Elwes in the month of August, 1870, and their description is worth recalling at a time when the spot may form, almost at any moment, the meeting ground of the two opposing forces. "On the crest of the ridge some twenty Tibetans were posted to oppose our passage; they were quite unarmed, except with their knives, and remained seated around the pile of stones which marks the frontier, their jong, or captain, a round-faced rosy Tibetan with by no means an intelligent countenance, in the centre. He appeared to take no notice of us, and seemed solely occupied in muffling himself in his huge cloak to keep off the wind, which blew piercingly over the exposed ridge we were on. These Tibetans, we subsequently learned, were merely villagers ordered up to guard the frontier." The English travellers sat down and breakfasted, but could not get the Tibetans to recognise their existence; so, to teach them a lesson in politeness, Captain Elwes walked rapidly across the frontier and began descending the opposite side. The continuation of Mr. Blanford's account is amusing. "The men were utterly taken by surprise. They stood up and crowded around me; then, with one accord, rushed after Elwes, scrambling rapidly over rocks despite their long cloaks, and, finding that exostulation was useless, they flung themselves down in the path before us, beseeching us to return, and expressing to us by most emphatic gestures that all their throats would be cut if we persisted in entering Tibet. With all this there was no attempt at violence or threats; they got in our way as much as they could, but that was all. Hereupon we halted and explained to them as well as we could through a very bad interpreter that it was not polite to sit and stare at strangers without taking any further notice of them. I believe that this little incident had an excellent effect, for in all subsequent visits to frontier-posts we were received with the greatest civility and politeness; and I am convinced that we rose in the estimation of the Tibetans by insisting on their treating us with proper respect." The inhabitants of the village surrounding the fort of Phari Jong own large herds of yaks and sheep, and engage exclusively in the carrying trade. Two Jong Pons, or fort masters, the farmers of the taxes under the Lhasa Government, bear rule here for periods of three years. Their duty is to guard the road and levy taxes equal to one-tenth the value on any merchandise which passes, and to decide cases of a civil or criminal nature. How far beyond the Chumbi Valley hostilities may extend it is impossible to foretell. It will in any case be a novel experience for British troops to be campaigning at a height of 13,000 or 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; and it is to be hoped that the fighting may be speedily concluded and not prolonged into the winter months.

The office of Examiner of Medical Accounts is to be transferred from Madras to Poona, and the office of Examiner of Fund Accounts will be incorporated with the office of Pay Examiner. The transfer will be effected from October 1.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 30, Aston Hall (s), Bombay; 31, Marana (s), Calcutta; Sept. 2, Ravenna (s), Calcutta; 2, Shannon (s), Bombay; 3, Henzada (s), Bombay; 3, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; 5, Clan Stuart (s), Madras; 6, Dacca (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 2, Assam (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 2, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London; Sept. 4, Nubia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 29, Roma (s), London; Sept. 4, Rewa (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 30, Sutlej (s), Bombay; 30, Clan Monroe (s), Bombay; 31, Chusan (s), Calcutta; 31, Pallas (s), Calcutta; Sept. 5, City of Khios (s), Calcutta; 5, Euphrates (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 30, Kerbela (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 31, Rewa (s), London; Sept. 3, Roma (s), London; 4, Clan Macpherson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingley and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Tooze, Mr. D. G. and Mrs. Cameron, Major W. Hill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. R. F. Hallums, Miss Hallums, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mr. E. Abbot, Lieut. Staniforth, Mr. Carle, Mr. Williamson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hartley, Mr. R. Davidson. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhujeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surg.-General Roe, Mr. E. Joun, (Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Counsell, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. Ade, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Rev. H. O. Mocre, Colonel Harvey, Mr. G. Gordon, Major Hammond, Surgeon C. Mullins, Mr. G. Mauson, Major Radford, Sir C. Gough, Mr. Kaye, Mr. W. Sweet, Mr. E. E. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Highway, Mr. N. H. Scales, Major Radford, Mr. B. Strauss, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Mr. Parish, Dr. Hughes, Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. Kipling, Mr. H. Holmwood, Lieut. H. E. Stanton, Mr. Horne, Mr. J. C. Barkley, Mr. R. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, H. H. the Maharajah Gackwar of Baroda, Mr. Khaserno, Mr. B. Kalsey, Dr. Batukram.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Fry and two infants. From Brindisi: Mrs. Shakoor and two children, Miss Whateley.

For Port Said: Mr. Grey.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child, Mr. A. Farley, Mr. W. L. and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. H. Hepburne, Rev. M. Griffin, Rev. N. Fraser, Mrs. Mitchell and two children, Mrs. McLachlan and five children, Sergt. and Mrs. Pinkney, Mr. N. L. Harding, Major and Mrs. Shiel, Sergt. Dyke, Mr. J. Goshawk, Mr. and Miss Cornish, Lieut. Hervey, Lieut. Grant.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. Teed, Miss Teed.

For Gibraltar: Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth, Sir N. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and two infants, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Curteis, Mr. Carter, Mr. W. P. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas, Mr. M. Greenwood, Mrs. Varley and two infants, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Shaw, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Upton, Major-General Davidson.

For Brindisi: Two Messrs. Lydall.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13; from Naples, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children, Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Miss Fentiman, Mr. L. Despard, Mrs. H. Pryce, Mrs. Cowan, Captain Clark, Mr. W. B. Oldham, Mr. H. B. Cox, Mr. R. A. Marsden, Major Gordon Price, Mrs. S. C. Adley, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Barrie, Mr. H. J. Hayes, Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, Mr. S. H. Winshana. From Naples: Mr. H. Bull.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb, Mr. E. W. Wilkins. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Piggott.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Head.

For Ismailia: Major Beaksley.

For Port Said: Mrs. Blake.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith, Lieut. P. M. Sykes. From Marseilles: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. C. E. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Wallace.

For Marseilles: Captain and Mrs. Thomson.

For Aden: Major Sealy.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Calcott and two children. From Marseilles: Mrs. Wyndham.

For Colombo: Miss Penny. From Marseilles: Miss Wallinger.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Binder and infant.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford, Captain Pitt, R.E., Miss Buchanan. From Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs.

Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Captain Renton, Captain Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown, Major H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Tulford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. L. and Mrs. Lang, Colonel Barrow, Miss Gough, Mr. J. Short, Mr. Rigg, Mr. E. L. Winter, Capt. Prior, Mr. E. A. Pattern, Major Ternan, Major Hutchinson, Captain Benet, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. Keddie, Mrs. Fulford and child, Mr. Holmwood.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bridport, Miss Thomson, Hon. Lady Hotham, Captain and Mrs. Middlemass, Mrs. Easterbrooke and infant, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Tatham, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Dalby, Miss Ward, Mr. T. S. Simson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Bickersteth.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Bassadore, Miss Herdman, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. J. Langdon, Mr. Cazes, Mr. and Mrs. Hamson, Mr. White and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and infant, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Miss Adeane.

For Alexandria: Major Patterson, Major and Mrs. Johnstone.

For Port Said: Mr. W. J. Price.

For Karachi: Mr. A. Shaw.

For Ismailia: Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Marston.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearce.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Miss Edith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. W. Ross, Mrs. McNeillage and two infants, Mr. Evershed. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponts, Mr. Sparenburg, Mrs. de Tivoli and two children.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, Miss Lord, Miss Cook.

For Port Said: *From Naples*: Miss Elverson.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. J. Compton.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mrs. W. K. Porter, Captain S. King, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Mrs. C. G. Miller, Colonel B. A. Combe, Miss Andrews, Miss Pogson, Miss Leonard, Mr. J. W. Burder, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss F. Palmer, Mr. R. Saxton, Mrs. Saxton and infant, Mr. Coles, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. E. J. B. Van Balveren, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Boxall, Sister Ellen, Sister Eleanor, Miss Blanche Pearson, Mr. E. P. Logan, Mrs. French, Mrs. Sandiland, Mr. H. Bamber. *From Brindisi*: Capt. H. M. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Spence Gray, Captain Faithfull, Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Maseyt, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Dyrt and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Daly, Major-General Gillespie, Mr. H. E. C. Paget, Mr. R. Bushby, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. Carswell, Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. A. L. Webb, Colonel J. R. Cowie, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. W. J. Greer, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. F. Field, Mr. Russell, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mrs. Beilby, Colonel J. Charles, Mr. Whitney, Rev. J. S. Allnutt.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Miss Fraucia, Mr. H. M. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Creswell, Mrs. Renny Tailleur and family, Mr. Baker, Sergeant Sillitoe, Miss Roberts, Miss M. Roberts, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Righton and three children, Miss Righton, Mrs. Warell and three children, Mr. J. S. C. Rennick, Miss Rennick, Miss A. K. Reed.

For Malta: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Kilner and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. H. T. Tomalin, Mr. Cecil de Winton.

For Madras: Mrs. S. A. Boyd and child, Colonel and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Brereton, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Downes, Colonel W. H. Burton, Captain E. H. Joes, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. O'Connell and infant.

For Aden: Mrs. G. C. P. Onslow and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers.

For Madras: Mr. T. Lawson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. Hacker.

For Calcutta: Mr. George Alexander.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, five Misses Smith, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. H. Williams, Dr. A. J. Elliott, Dr. John Hewan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash and child, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. P. S. Dennis, Mr. Greig,

Miss Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Wylly and infant, Mr. Dudley Graham, Mr. L. S. Graham, Mr. Norman Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Graham. *From Suez*: Mrs. G. A. Warburton.

For Colombo: Miss O. R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mrs. W. H. Taylor and two infants. *From Suez*: Captain and Mrs. E. M. Edge Munna.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Aston Hall*, to sail Sept. 10.

For Bombay: Lieut. E. B. Burton, Mr. Joseph Greaves, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes, Mr. John Harper.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 21.

For Karachi: Mr. F. S. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Surgeon-Major Faulkner, Mrs. J. F. Shakespere, Colonel Wilmer, Mrs. James and three children, Miss Neill, Mr. W. Shimwell, Mr. F. C. Waller, Mrs. Elliot and three children, Major A. N. Sandilands, Major and Mrs. Davidson and child, Mrs. W. Cooper, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hirst. *From Marseilles*: Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mrs. S. H. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Lady Leslie and infant, Mrs. and two Misses Steel, Lieut. Capper, Colonel W. H. Beckett, Mr. G. B. Unwin.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley, Mrs. Farrant, Mrs. Greenway and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Sir Charles W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Capt. H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson and child, Mrs. R. W. Davies, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Miss Paterson, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Miss Eardley, Miss Warren, Miss Parslee, Miss White, Miss Brooke, Miss Rainsford, Miss Newman, Captain W. A. D. and Mrs. O'Mealey, Miss K. Smith, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Gibson. *From Marseilles*: Lady Gough, two Misses Gough, Mrs. A. Udney, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and child, Mrs. Wade, two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Mr. T. W. de Winton.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 8.

For Madras: Mr. Granmutha, Lieut. Delmege, Miss Wannake, Miss Stovers, Miss Voss, Miss Ruff, Rev. Mr. Kreussler, Rev. and Mrs. Stosch and child, Mr. C. W. Moss, Rev. and Mrs. Wannake. For Calcutta: Mr. R. Clair, Mr. Cordery, Mrs. W. T. Reid and child, Mr. F. Johnston.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. C. Young, Mr. Exshaw. For Madras: Mr. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, Mr. Lunu, Mrs. Stranaack, Miss Lynu, Mrs. Stearn and child.

For Calcutta: Lieut.-Col. Tregar, Miss Hargur, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parry, Mr. Rawson.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Collier. For Colombo: Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. A. M. Smith. For Madras: Mr. R. G. Macmillan, Mr. D. A. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ramsay. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Chester.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 20.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Miss Low, Miss Vidal.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nock and child. For Calcutta: Miss M. Sheriff, Miss R. Sheriff, Mr. Collier, Rev. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Collins.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. Villepully, Mr. R. Kemp. For Madras: Miss M. Wells, Major G. Henry, R.E., and wife, Miss L. Gordon. For Calcutta: Mr. A. B. Shand.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 30.

For Bombay: Surg.-Major J. Young and wife.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Captain H. T. Weighell, at Bombay Aug. 19.

From London: Mr. De Mello, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. Fraser, jun., Major Garfitt, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, Mr. Yule, Mr. Sealy, and Mr. Duffy.

From Marseilles: Mr. Kingsman.

From Brindisi: Captain Barnett, Mr. Gamble, Mr. H. T. Rice, Mr. Eardley, Wilmot, Dr. Reid, Lieut. Borradale, Mr. and Mrs. Voight, Captain Walter, Mr. Buskin, and Rev. Goldwyer Lewis.

From Ismailia: Mr. Britton, and Mr. Guzder.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Adams, at Brindisi, Aug. 29.

From Bombay: Mr. E. A. Bowen, Mr. F. White, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. H. E. Saunders, Mr. R. Percival, Mr. W. C. Furnival, Mr. Lowinsky,

Lieut. Bruce Lane, Mr. J. W. Woodroffe, General Sir Charles Gough, Colonel G. Hogg, Mr. J. Le Mesurier, Miss A. E. Hume, Mr. Clental.
For London: Capt. Peele, Col. Cave, Major H. Kelly, Miss Allhusen, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Porter, Mr. Butter, Mr. Gray.
From Ismailia—*For London*: Capt. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Box, Mr. Atkins.

From Port Said: General Moore.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khedive, Capt. Loggin, at Marseilles, Sept. 2.

From Colombo: *For London*: Mr. W. M. Gordon.

From Bombay: Mr. W. H. Barwell, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Homan, Rev. W. Ellison, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. A. W. Adams, Capt. Griffiths, Colonel Clementi, Mr. C. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Col. Skene, Mr. Lutsey, Mr. J. Tweedie.

From Suez: Major Clayton.

From Port Said: *For London*: Mr. D. C. Stewart.

Per Hall Line s.s. Aston Hall, at Liverpool, Aug. 30.

From Bombay: Lieut.-Colonel C. Hackett and two children, Lieut. G. Downing.

Per Hall Line s.s. Rufford Hall, at Marseilles, Aug. 31.

From Karachi: Colonel and Mrs. Loughton and child, Capt. Paul, Colonel Holroyd, Mr. C. Vining, Mr. and Mrs. Plowden. *For Liverpool*: Mrs. Hawley Burke and child, Surgeon Gunn, Mrs. Gunn and three children, Mrs. Stewart and child, Lieut. Hon. W. Stopford, R.N.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, at London, Sept. 3.

From Calcutta: Mr. A. E. Milner, Mrs. Hall and infant, Mrs. Hodson, Mr. Hodson, Jun., Mrs. Deane and two children, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. E. Fo'ey, Mrs. Miller and three children.

From Madras: Mr. Geo. Thorburn, Mr. H. E. Fox, Mrs. G. L. Winch.

Per s.s. Clan Graham, at Marseilles, Sept. 3.

From Bombay: Mr. W. S. Marshall, Mr. G. Maidment, Mr. H. Maidment, Mr. C. B. Parkinson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, from Bombay, Aug. 21.

For London: Miss Willis, Mr. G. Savielle, Mr. Rowlinson, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mr. H. R. Wisely, Mr. W. J. Oliver, Mr. Molloy, Master Mercer, Mr. V. S. Sandeman, Major F. R. Hamilton, Mr. C. Runmuni Noir, Mr. W. Watkeys, Mr. J. M. Marsh, Miss Roberts, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mr. Birkett, Mr. Lee, Mr. Grint, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. W. Mayberry, Miss Sankey, Dr. A. V. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. L. Amedroy, Mr. F. W. Levees, Mrs. J. Stuart Swallow, Mr. S. Macdonald, and Mr. H. F. Ferguson.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. Giles, Mr. E. Giles, Mr. R. G. Culloden, Mr. R. F. Leslie, Mr. T. W. Miles, Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Mr. Manisty, Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. R. K. Williams, Lieut. A. C. Connal, Mr. E. H. Hallum, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Allen, Miss E. Carr, Mr. Peel, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Col. Swanston, Mr. Gilbert Henderson, and Mr. C. Chambers.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ballarat, Capt. Ashdown, from London, Sept. 6.

For Bombay: Mrs. Redfern, Mr. D. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Dick and child, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. and Miss Latimer, Mr. H. A. Rose, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. S. Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, Mr. Rowsall, Capt. Symonds, Mr. A. S. Hill. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. Adair, Capt. Webb, Mr. R. W. Campion, Dr. Benson, Rev. T. D. Gray, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. F. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr. Nethersole, Mr. Finucane, Colonel F. G. Jackson, Mr. T. C. Medley, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. H. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Gunthorpe, Mr. F. E. Kemp, Mr. D. Saone Col. Sartorius, Miss Nethersole, Rev. J. W. Armstrong. *From Venice*: Rev. G. M. Rae, Mr. T. W. Ansted, Mr. Ellis.

For Gibraltar: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Thornton, Mrs. Newdigate and children, Mrs. Allan, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Shore and friend, Major Stokes, Mr. Mole, Colonel Stockley, Mrs. Warne, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Sergeant Ryder, Mr. Cole, Mr. Alston, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. and Miss Sauchez, Mr. Clutton, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Humphries, Mr. H. Humphries.

For Malta: Colonel and Mrs. Pasley, Mr. and Mrs. Westup, Mr. P. Smith, Miss Taylor, Mr. H. Powell, Mr. Lowe.

For Port Said: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Miss Hutchinson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. Carver, Miss Wallis.

For Aden: Lieuts. Eagles, Clarke, Nicholas, Elliott, Ainger, Mr. Meader. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, Lieut. Swayne, R.E. Mr. Kennick.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. W. Wood, Mr. Fairleigh, Mr. Besley.

For Karachi: Mr. A. S. Hill.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Beck and family, Colonel Skinner.

For Calcutta: Mr. Carver.

S.s. Nepaul, Capt. Cole, from London, Sept. 6; from Marseilles, Sept. 13.

For Port Said: Mrs. Bowie, Miss Newton, Corporal and Mrs. Fassan.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. Gardner. *From Marseilles*: Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. Toogood, Mr. Harnack, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Fisher.

For Colombo: Colonel Tillard.

For Alexandria—*From Venice*: Mr. Caillard, Mr. Garofallo, Mr. and Mrs. Cason.

Per Star Line s.s. Pallas, from Liverpool, Aug. 31.

For Colombo: Mr. Edward P. Hopkins and servant, Rev. J. C. Ford. *For Calcutta*: Mr. Henry Robinson, Maj. A. W. Jamieson, Mr. J. T. Booth, Mrs. Ambler and infant, Miss Clark, Mr. H. L. Gabb.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Goorkha, to sail Sept. 7.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Malden and infant, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. W. Garlie, Mr. Dawes Swinhoe, Mr. T. Owen Locke, Mrs. Fox and infant, Mr. D. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Harrington and two children, Miss C. Head, Mr. Donald McGill, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. D. Finlayson.

**For Madras*: Mr. Van Geyzel, two children, infant, Mrs. Morell, Mr. John Rodgers, Mr. A. Pellymounter.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Root, Mr. Frank May, Mr. J. B. Forsyth, Mr. T. H. Chapman.

For Malta: Miss M. Rainier.

For Suez: Colonel and Mrs. R. G. Craig.

S.s. Rome, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mrs. Lawrie, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears, Miss Capes, Miss Bentley, Mrs. C. M. Jerdon, Mr. R. Booth, Mrs. Short and infant, Miss Elliott, Mr. F. B. Franks, Miss E. Cardew, Mr. Grabham, Mr. E. T. Barnard, Mrs. Morice, Col. E. Vibart, Mr. Harry, Mrs. Watts Russell. *From Marseilles*: Lieut. A. C. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mrs. Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Adema, Mr. L. Robilart, Mr. C. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Paget, Colonel J. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. G. C. Dodgson, Mr. E. W. Chalmers, Mr. Guttman, Dr. Finden. *From Naples*: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Lapent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbet, Colonel Verner, Miss Verner, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Rev. H. Williams, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Miss Gribble, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Sir R. C. and Lady Low, Mr. Parmenides, Capt. and Mrs. Wyse, Capt. Blackburn, Mr. H. J. Hornan. *From Port Said*: Dr. Rustomjee, Nazir Bey.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Aug. 28.

For Marseilles: Dr. G. E. Maclaren and Mr. J. N. Drennan.

For London: Miss E. Boardman and Major G. C. H. Parlyb.

For Aden: Mr. Cranfield.

For Brindisi: Dr. C. Henderson.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Sept. 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. R. T. Woods, Hon. F. M. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Ramsay, and Mr. D. White.

For London: Mrs. J. F. O'Meara and Mr. Middleton.

S.s. Assam, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, Sept. 11.

For Brindisi: Hon. H. W. Gordon and Hon. Mr. Justice C. Kinealy.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamunick and child, and Mr. Theodore Thomas.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Elektra, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. T. A. Patten, Rev. John Bloomfield, Rev. C. C. Reviley, Rev. Robert Coleman, Colonel MacMullen.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpnagel, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. George Irving.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Medusa, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott, Mr. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian.

EXTENSION OF AGE FOR SERVICE.—A Calcutta paper says:—"Hitherto ministerial officers could only be retained in Government service after the age of 55 years with the permission of the Local Government. But the Bengal Government has recently issued a circular, delegating to all Heads of Departments, District Officers and Judges the power of declaring any ministerial officer subordinate to them to be efficient, and of permitting him to remain in the service for a definite period up to, but not beyond, the age of 60 years. Each subordinate's case is to be gone into on his attaining the age of 55 years and after each extension of service. If the officer is not considered efficient the case is to be reported to Government for orders. Extension of service beyond the age of 60 years can only be granted by the Local Government. This new rule should save the Appointment Department of the Secretariat a good deal of correspondence."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 11.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100	1-1	1-0	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	135	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,800	50	570
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,225
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,500
French ...	all	80	640
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangum ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	55	410
Munmar M. ...	all	40	280
New Berar ...	500	60	535
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	300
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,190
Slud ...	750	75	650
Volkart ...	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	20	1,800
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	365
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr.ct.	715
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	465
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	80	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	915
Central India ...	500	35	1,040
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	650
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	75	1,035
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	680
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	750
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	600
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,400
Jamee Greaves ...	500	25	701
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	80	1,185
Khandah ...	1,000	80	870
Khatwa Mackunjee ...	1,000	20	670
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,300
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	325
Manockjee Petit ...	all	—	1,340
Mazagon ...	250	9	135
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	50	1,020
Naigam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	810
Oriental ...	625	15	575
Parrell ...	400	—	107
People of India ...	—	6½	—
Prince of Wales ...	500	80	80
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,320
Scanderdas ...	1,000	50	600
Southern India ...	500	20	205
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	285
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	460
Western India ...	1,000	80	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	2,080
Do. New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	860
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	50
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	92
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,780
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Lining and Shipping ...	500	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	885
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	150
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	1,285
Thacker and Co. ...	all	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—August 17.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	14	to	—
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	100	12	to	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100	12	to	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	100	12	to	105	0
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100	12	to	105	0
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	107	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1881) ...	107	4	to	—
6 of 1873 (1898) ...	106	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106	12	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	0	to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	125 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	992½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	135 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	107 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Allpore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	130 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,600 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d.	16 to
Do. D-ferrid B. Shares ...	£1	81 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	320 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	82 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	102 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	105 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	122 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	101 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	130 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	68 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	220 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	83 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	200	235 to
Gourepore ...	100	144 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	88 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	133 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	96 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50	140 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	70 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	200	236 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	165 to
Nadai Tal Brewery ...	100	135 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	114 to
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	150 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	40 to
Raneesgunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to
Riverdale Press ...	90	82 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seabpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	106 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	90 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	119 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	80 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam (Darjiling) ...	£20	600 to
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	48 to
Do. contributory ...	80	38 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	252 to
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	88 to
Central Cachar ...	200	129 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	41 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	37 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	100	54 to
Dehra Doon ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhumsri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	65 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	50 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	50 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	78 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	20 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	68 to
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	90 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	72 to
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	94 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£2½	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	22 to
Do. contributory ...	90	19 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phonix (Cachar) ...	85	46 to
Punkabore (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Patbareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	90 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	73 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	93 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	130 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—September 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all pd. ...	90½	97
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	104½	105
4 Do. October 10, 1883 ...	90½	99½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	— to
4 Do. do. 1895 ...	—	— to
4 Do. do. 1898 ...	—	— to
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	—	104 to
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	—	102 to
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	—	108 to
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	—	112 to
4 Do. ...	—	104 to
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	100	108 to

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	127 to
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	—	93 to
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5 to
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	160 to
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to
Do. Ann. B. 1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	26½ to
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to
Great I. Pevin, guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	106 to
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	137 to
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190 ...	24	24 to
Do. do. B. Ann. 1933 ...	5	25½ to

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Aaton, Lieut. H. L. B., S.C., M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '83, B.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '83, M.
Adey, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '83, B.
Adey, Capt. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B.
Aislabie, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '83, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Alban, Capt. C. F. S., S.C., 6 mos., Bo.
Anderson, Maj. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '83, M.
Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '83, Bo.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W. C., 2 yrs., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L., Inf., M.
Barclay, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '83, B.
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '83, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '83, B.
Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. P., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Jan. 13, '83, M.
Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M.
Battye, C. J. A., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '86, B.
Baugh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Baugh, Lieut. M. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '88, Bo.
Bayley, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '83, Bo.
Beadon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '83, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., S.C., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.
Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '83, B.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Bird, Col. G., S.C., 200 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '83, M.
Black, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Apr. 20, '89, B.
Black, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, Bo.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blakeney, Lieut. W. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '83, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T. J., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '83, M.
Bolleau, Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Brander, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 24, '87, B.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, B.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brenner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Breton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Broome, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '88, Bo.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Brown, Capt. A. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '83, B.
Brown, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brown, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '83, B.
Bruce, Lieut. Col. A. McC., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, B.
Bruce, Capt. G. W. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Burton, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '83, M.
Burne, Lieut. K. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Burton, Lieut. H. G., Prob. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, M.
Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Campbell, Col. R. D., S.C., till June 15, '83, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '83, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Carbonaro, Lieut. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Carpendale, Lieut. Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '83, Bo.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf. 18ms., fr. Apr. 24, '87, B.
Carter, Col. C. A. E. S., Inf., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Cartwright-Yorston, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '83, Bo.
Cazalet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '83, B.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., till Apr. 2, '89, B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., M.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 13, '87, B.
Chatterton, Lt.-Col. F. W., Inf., B.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '83, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 18 ms., fr. June 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C. S., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., till June 14, '88, M.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. H. W. R. E., B.
Clarkson, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '83, Bo.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A. S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '84, M.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '83, B.
Cloeche, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Clothier, Capt. R. F., S.C., M.
Cole, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., Bo.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cones, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Cook, Bde.-Surg. H. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '83, Bo.
Cookson, Lieut. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 27, '87, M.
Cowle, Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. J., 4 mos., fr. July 18, '83, B.
Cox, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '83, M.
Cox, Col. H. W. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Cracroft, Lieut. B. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 1, '88, B.
Cumberlege, Lieut. Col. D. O., Inf., fr. Apr. 20, '88.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppige, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.
Dallas, Lieut. J., R.E., 6 mos., fr. May 13, '83, Bo.
Dane, Surg.-Maj. A. E. C., M.D., 18 ms., fr. Feb. 13, '83, Bo.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '80, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '83, Bo.

Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '83, M.
De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Dempster, Capt. C. S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 1, '88, B.
Dittmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, Bo.
Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '83, Bo.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., B.
Duncan, Surg. A. M. D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '83, B.
Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '83, B.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '83, B.
Eyre, Capt. T. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '88, B.
Faithfull, Capt. H. T., S.C., 8 mos., Apr. 19, '83, B.
Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 18 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 18 mo., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
Ferreis, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '83, R.
Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '87, Bo.
Filgate, Col. A. J. R. E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '83, M.
Flisher, Lieut. J. S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. April 20, '87, B.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W. B.
Fletcher, Maj. A. F., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 24, '88, M.
Foord, Lt.-Col. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 17, '87, M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Fortesath, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Fox, Bde.-Surg. W. S., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Franklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '87, B.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '83, B.
Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '87, M.
Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Georges, Capt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 6 mos., M.
Gibson, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B.
Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Gordon, Maj. S. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Gouldsbury, Maj. D. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut. Col. B. E., S.C., fr. Apr. 13, '83, B.
Gowan, Lieut. Col. W. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Grant, Col. F. W., S.C., B.
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Grantham, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '83, Bo.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16, '87, Bo.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 16 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B.
Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M.
Grover, Capt. M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Hadoz, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Hadies, Lt.-Col. W. S., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Hammond, Col. F. C. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R. M. D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Haughton, Capt. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hutton, Capt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Col. H. P. C. B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Capt. H. P. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
Hawkes, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Hawkins, Capt. F. E., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Hendley, Lieut. C. E., Prob. S.C., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B.
Hennell, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M. R. E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs., from March 26, '87, B.
Hitchins, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hobbs, Lieut. S. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '83, B.
Hodson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '83, M.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 18 mos., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Holland, Lieut. P. S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 23 Mar. '87, M.
Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '83, R.
Houghton, Lieut. E. R., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '88, Bo.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. F. G., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. F., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hume, Lieut. Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '88, Bo.
Lunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 204 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Bde.-Surg. G. Y., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '88, Bo.
Hunter, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Hunter, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '88, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '88.
Jacob, Col. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '88, Bo.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Jameson, Capt. C. J., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Jameson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 28, '87, M.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '88, Bo.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Jones, Lieut. G. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '87, Bo.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.
Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '88, M.
Keefe, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 22 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., B.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kenny, Capt. E. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, M.
Kerrich, Lieut. L. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Kiernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., till Dec. 15, '83, B.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., to Aug. 14, '89, B.
Laird, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '89, B.
Lance, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '83, B.
Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo.

Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 24, '83.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Lealle, Surg. J. T. W., 23 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Lidderdale, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. R., M.D., 177 dys., fr. Aug. 7, '83, B.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
Lockhart, Col. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.
Low, Brig.-Gen. R. C., Cav., B.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lumaden, Capt. H. B. W., S.C., B.
Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lydiard, Maj. A. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '87, B.
Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, Bo.
Macdonald, Surg.-Maj. D. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 17 mos., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macmillan, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macnaghten, Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., B.
Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Maltby, Maj. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '88, B.
Mander, Lieut.-Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo.
Marks, Surg. R. J., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Marriott, Lieut. E. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 5, '88, B.
Martin, Col. C. B., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Martin, Capt. E. W. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R. M. D., 15 ms., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M.
Masters, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 31, '83, B.
Mauduit, Lieut. F. R. M. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, M.
Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B.
Mayne, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, B.
McCarthy, Bde.-Surg. J. F., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. D. J., M.D., 19 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.
McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '87, Bo.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 2 yrs. 3 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McNair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
McNair, Col. H. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '88, B.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '87, Bo.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. Aug. 29, '86, M.
Mercer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Jan. 18, '87, M.
Middleton, Col. F. B., D.S.O., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, M.
Miller, Lieut.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Milne, Surg. A., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '88, Bo.
Mocatta, Lieut. D. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '83, B.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Montanaro, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '83, B.
Montbath, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '83, Bo.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '83, Bo.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., till July 28, '83, Bo.
Moore, Col. A. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H. C., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Morris, Capt. C. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 29, '87, B.
Morton, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, B.
Mosses, Lieut. W. O. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, Bo.
Mullane, Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Murray, Col. G., S.C., till Jan. 10, '89.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.
Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '83, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '83, B.
Nichols, C. O., Cav., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '88, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut. R. W., S.C., 23 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. P. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '83, B.
O'Farrell, Lieut. H. P. C., S.C., B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '88, B.
O'Meara, Capt. W. A. D.O., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Osthehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 16 ms., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Palmer, Surg.-Maj. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '83, B.
Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B.
Paton, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '88, B.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg. R. E., 17 mos., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Pease, Lieut. L. W., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '83, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 11, '87, Bo.
Peyton, Capt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '83, B.
Phillips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, Bo.
Phillips, Lieut. W. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '87, B.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '83, M.
Flounden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '83, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '83, M.
Prendergast, Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '83, M.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., till Jan. 27, '89, B.
Prinsep, Col. A. H., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '88, B.
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.
Pulley, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '83, B.
Quin, Maj. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '88, M.
Radcliffe, Capt. A. W. T., S.C., B.
Ramsdon, Maj. H. F. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 1, '83, M.
Ransford, Lt.-Col. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '83, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 9, '88, B.
Reeves, Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 20 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.
Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B.
Ridgway, Maj. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Robart, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A. S., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '89, B.
Roberts, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. H., 6 ms., fr. Mar. 16, '83, B.
Robertson, Col. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 17, '88, B.

Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
 Robinson, Surg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.
 Roe, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. S. B., 4 mos., fr. June 12, '88, M.
 Rogers, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 22, '88, B.
 Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., 8 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
 Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 19, '88, M.
 Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
 Ross, Surg. R., M.
 Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B.
 Rutherford, Col. T. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '88, B.
 Rutledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Sanders, Surg.-Maj. R. C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
 Sandwith, Capt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
 Sargent, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 17, '84, B.
 Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
 Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
 Scott, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, M.
 Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 3, '87, B.
 Senior, Lieut.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
 Seton, Col. Sir W. S., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '88, B.
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 Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
 Sheppard, Lieut.-Col. C. H., S.C., M.
 Sibthorpe, Bde.-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
 Simmonds, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 19 mos., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.
 Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.

Sinclair, Capt. A. L., S.C., Bo., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88.
 Skinner, Lieut.-Col. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 28, '87, B.
 Smith, Surg. M. H., 14 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
 Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
 Stead, Lt.-Col. A. J., Inf., 6 mos., fr. July 1, '88, B.
 Steele, Lieut. St. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
 Steel, Vet. Surg. J. H., 6 mo. fr. May 26, '83, Bo.
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 Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, M.
 Stevenson, Col. K. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, M.
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 Stewart, Surg. Maj. W. D., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
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 Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
 Swete, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, M.
 Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 17, '87, B.

Tandy, Bde.-Surg. E. O., B., 315 dys., fr. Mar. 13, '88.
 Tate, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, B.
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 Temple, Col. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
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 Turner, Maj., S.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '88, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
 Unwin, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.
 Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct. '86, B.

V-n-Somerer, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
 Vidal, Lt. I. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 29, '87, Bo.
 Vivian, Capt. E. G., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
 Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 154 dys., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
 Walter, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
 Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 2 yrs. 3 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. T. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, Bo.
 Wardrop, Col. A., S.C., till Dec. 9, '88, Bo.
 Watkins, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
 Watson, Capt. G. F., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 5, '87, M.
 Watson, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '88, M.
 Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
 Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
 Welch, Capt. M. E. H. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
 Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.
 Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
 Weller, Capt. A. T., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '88, B.
 Weller, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '88, B.
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 Wilkie, Surg.-Maj. D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
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 Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.
 Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
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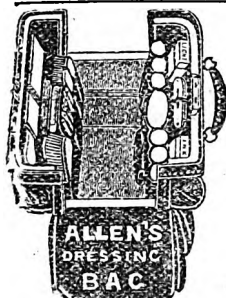
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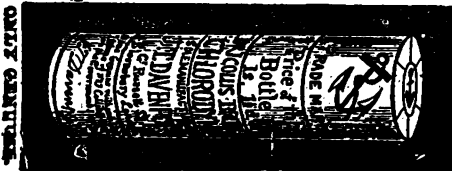
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 26th August; and from Calcutta to the 25th August.

MR. H. M. DURAND, Foreign Secretary to the Government, leaves Simla on the 1st October and proceeds at the head of a mission to Kabul at the request of the Amir Abdur Rahman. His Highness has expressed a wish for the deputation of a trustworthy official to Kabul to discuss certain matters of importance on which he has doubts. The members of the mission will be the Amir's guests for the ten days or a fortnight they will be at Cabul, and are expected to be back in India on the 1st November.

SIR D. MACKENZIE WALLACE accompanies Mr. Durand to offer his Excellency the Viceroy's compliments and farewells to his Highness the Amir, while the other officers will be Lieut.-Colonel Neville Chamberlain; an officer to be chosen from among the Punjab frontier officials; Lieut. Manners Smith, military attaché in the Foreign Office; and Dr. Owen, who was Staff Surgeon to Sir Frederick Roberts in Kabul in 1879-80. Sirdar Afzar Jung, of the Nizam's army, and one or more Native officers of the Indian Army familiar with Afghanistan, will also be attached to the mission. The 18th Bengal Lancers will furnish the escort, Captain G. A. Money being in command, with Lieutenants Eardley-Wilmot and K. Chesney as his subalterns. The mission will rendezvous at Lundi Khana, and will thence proceed in ten marches to Kabul. Heliographic communication will, if possible, be established along the route by parties of signallers from Native Regiments.

MR. MAHOMED ASLAM KHAN, C.M.G., the Kazl in the Foreign Office, Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, Ressaldar-Major Bahauddin Khan, Central India Horse, and Ibrahim Khan, late of the Punjab Police, accompany the Cabul Mission.

IN the Supreme Legislative Council, on August 22nd, Mr. Scoble obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act of 1865, the Court Fees Act of 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act of 1881; also a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. The Hon. Mr. Westland obtained leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on successions, and the Bill to regulate the payment of duty on salt was referred to a Select Committee.

THE offices of the Government of India close in Simla on the 3rd November and open in Calcutta on Monday, the 19th.

THE District Magistrate of Poona, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution in the Hanmantrao case, decided to frame charges under section 162 or 163 of the Indian Penal Code, and adjourned further hearing to give accused full opportunity of answering them.

THE Bombay Government have made formal application to the Government of India to nominate three Commissioners to investigate the charges against Mr. Crawford. The whole of the papers in connection with the case are thus likely to be passed in review at headquarters before any further steps are taken.

THE Punjab Chiefs who have been invited to send representatives to Simla to discuss the reorganisation of their forces are Jhind, Nabha, Bahawalpur, Patiala, and Kapur-

thala. The Maharajah of Ulwar has applied for the services of a British officer to advise and assist him in putting his army in a thoroughly efficient state, his offer to aid in the defence of the frontier having been accepted by the Government of India. Major Melliss has left Simla for Jammu, where he will consult the Maharaja of Kashmir personally on the question of utilising the State troops in the scheme of Imperial defence. Kashmir is better off than other States, as the Government of India granted the Durbar several thousand stand of Snider rifles some years ago, but the existing army is in a position to benefit by an improved system of training in the use of them.

THE re-arming of the Native army this year will be on a larger scale than was at first anticipated. Not thirty but at least sixty-five regiments in the three Presidencies will receive the Martini-Henry by January 1st. This includes the Native Cavalry, to whom the Martini carbine will be issued.

THE Government of India are about to develop a scheme for providing employment for Native soldiers who may pass into the Reserve. Colonel S. Leigh Hunt, Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, Madras, has been placed on special duty at Simla in connection with the scheme.

THE management of horse-breeding operations in India has been definitely transferred from the control of the military authorities to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

THE matter of strengthening the overworked staff of the Financial Department by the addition of a deputy secretary is practically settled. Mr. J. F. Finlay, now at home, is to be the first appointment.

COLONEL GEORGE ROWLANDSON, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces, has been offered the command of the Wellington District, vice Colonel Hodding.

ON Friday morning, Aug. 24th, a severe storm passed over Calcutta, assuming a cyclonic character at dawn. A deluge of rain fell for twenty hours, three-fourths of the city was under several feet of water, traffic on the river was completely stopped, and very few shops in the town were opened. Great damage was done to the Native part of the town. The steamers *Retriever* and *Research* were held in readiness to proceed to sea in case any casualties occurred.

A SERIOUS collision in the river Hooghly took place on Aug. 21st. The British India steamer *Simla* ran into the *Tyrone*, which at the time was moored to buoy and was swinging to tide. The *Simla* had just left dock, and passing through the Hooghly Bridge, came dead on, striking the starboard of the *Tyrone*, and making a hole in the latter vessel only five inches above water. The Commander of the *Tyrone* pumped the water out of her boilers and prevented her from sinking. The *Simla* was in charge of Harbourmaster Wheeler.

THE sailing ship *Champion*, which left Calcutta on the 19th August for Australia, in tow of the *Clive*, had to return. Both sustained damages in the late cyclone. The former parted with her anchors, and at almost the same moment the hawsers of the *Clive* were cut, and were rendered helpless. In the midst of a severe gale the steamer *Rescue* took the *Champion* in tow. Just as she was on the point of being beached the steamer *Research*, while coming down the river to look out for shipwrecked sailors, collided against the Hooghly Pontoon Bridge and sank. Two lives were lost.

THE Viceroy will accompany Lady Dufferin to Lahore on the occasion of the opening of the Lady Aitchison Hospital on Nov. 15th, and it is probable that his Excellency will then meet such of the Punjab Chiefs as may take the opportunity of his visit to the capital of the provinces to bid him farewell. Their Excellencies will also very likely attend the festivities connected with the wedding of the Maharaja of Patiala. His Excellency arrives in Calcutta on the 1st December, and leaves by the mail steamer for Brindisi on the 14th.

CABUL news, dated the 19th Aug., states that the Ameer's troops sent from Sherpur have reached Bamian on the road to Afghan-Turkistan. They confirm the news that the Balkh people and the troops garrisoned there decline to be misled by Ishak Khan, even though he declared himself the Ameer. The story goes that recently a rumour was spread in Jellalabad that Abdul Rahman was dead, but that his officers were carefully concealing the fact, while making their plans to secure the succession for his son. This story gained such credence that the Commander-in-Chief, Gholam Hyder Khan, had some difficulty in disproving it. He, however, swore on the Koran in open Durbar that the report was absolutely false, and he then set himself to work to punish those who had caused the mischief. Two men were arrested, and the evidence against them being quite clear they were promptly executed. They were blown from guns in the presence of the troops and a great concourse of people. There was nothing to connect these men with Ishak Khan, but it is known that the latter has sent emissaries into Eastern Afghanistan to excite discontent against Abdul Rahman.

No fresh cases of cholera in any corps have been reported from Rawal Pindi since the 18th August. But six cases occurred at Ghurial in the Royal Sussex on the 18th and 19th, and the disease still lingers in the stations of the Derajat. Captain Shirres, R.A., at Bannu, was seized, but recovered, and is progressing favourably.

THE death is reported from Bombay of Major Carter, R.E., Inspector of Submarine Defences in India.

NOTES.

THE P. and O. are winning fresh laurels, owing to the speed of their new steamers. Thanks to that of the *Arcadia* the present Overland Mails have arrived a day sooner than expected. The letters would have been delivered in London several hours earlier but for a delay *en route* between Brindisi and London.

WITH the exception that Calcutta has narrowly escaped another serious cyclone there is little news of importance to chronicle which has not been anticipated by the telegrams. News of the revolt in Afghanistan had just reached Bombay before the mails left, and had created some excitement, the fear being that the Ameer would not be able to hold his own; but news by the latest wire states that he is doing so. The mission from Simla to Cabul may, however, under present circumstances, be postponed.

THE "Crawford Case" still lingers. The *Madras Mail* says in view of the loss of time, temper and money likely to ensue ere the Commission of Inquiry is concluded, that if the Government would but appoint Mr. Crawford to be a member of the mission to Cabul, and make a present of him to the Ameer, a great deal of worry and expense would be spared to all parties.

ALTHOUGH the English Press in India has, hardly without exception, written against the course of action taken by the Bombay Government in the Crawford case, a correspondent writes to us that there is "another side" to the story in the shape of a local theory which holds amongst not a few persons of position in Bombay, and others who claim to think for themselves in an independent manner. The local theory is this: That as soon as Mr. Crawford knew that trouble was brewing, and he found himself threatened with the prospect of an official inquiry before a Special Commission which would be vigorous and inflexible, and whose report might ruin him, he made a pretended escape, hoping to force the hands of the Government by making them arrest him, and bring him for trial in an ordinary criminal court before the evidence was complete. An acquittal under these circumstances would have barred further inquiry and

have saved his pension, if not his position. But the Bombay Government discovering this dropped the proceedings before the magistrate, and applied to the Government of India for a Special Commission.

THE theory is ingenious, if not ingenuous. It certainly "extenuates nothing," but we are not quite so sure that it follows the remaining portion of Othello's advice. Our correspondent writes to us:—"I do not vouch for the soundness of the theory, but I submit it to you *vultus quantum*. The Indian Civil Service has been a purely conducted body ever since its pay was made adequate, but it is a great deal too much in the habit of considering itself above the law; and any Governor who tries to do his duty in opposition to this bureaucracy is sure to bring a hornet's nest about his ears."

Granted: but we cannot help thinking that the Government of Bombay would have acted with sounder judgment had it armed itself with all necessary evidence before taking the first step it did in the matter—not in consideration of the position of the suspected official only, but in consideration of its own position. Its action in the beginning appears to have been not only hasty, but indiscreet.

ONE of the secrets of the influence of English officials in India in dealing with the Princes and Chiefs of that country is a knowledge of their language as spoken in courtly Native circles, not as delivered in commands to one's *kutmulgar* or *bearer*. "Jan Larrance's" command of vigorous expressions in the Native dialects gave him no little power in more than one durbar. Lord Dufferin comes from a more finished mould, perhaps, but he has shown diplomatic insight by making himself conversant with Persian, in which language it is said that he conversed fairly fluently and correctly with Sir Asman Jah and the members of his suite during their visit to Simla. A Viceroy's intervals of leisure for linguistic studies are few and far between in India, and it argues not a little in favour of Lord Dufferin's industry and energy that he should have made such good use of such scanty leisure.

HOWEVER, his lordship's efforts would appear to have been eclipsed by that so-called thought-reader, Mr. Cumberland, who has lately been contributing some dreary, but very "self-satisfied," papers to the *Echo* on his art. The following is a gem shining with truth and modesty:—

The most superstitious of the Indian Native Princes is the Maharajah of Cashmere; and I shall never forget the expression of awe with which he regarded me when I succeeded in reading his thoughts.

His Highness thought of a word in *Dogra* (a Cashmerian hill *patois*)—a language of which, needless to say, I knew absolutely nothing, yet I experienced no difficulty in writing the word on the wall of his palace in *Dogra* characters. His Highness was very anxious to secure my services for his State, and he seemed to be quite disappointed when he found that I was altogether unable to accept the post which he was desirous of conferring upon me. It appears that he had little or no faith in his advisers, and his great object in retaining me was that I might be able to read their thoughts, and tell him when they lied, and if they were becoming unduly rich at his expense.

To be absolutely ignorant of a language and yet be able to write it (in its own peculiar character too) on a monarch's wall, throws the triumph of Daniel before Belshazzar into the shade.

THE *Madras Mail*, in noticing the fact that during the year 1887-88 the net imports of gold into India were valued at 299½ lakhs, and of silver at 922 4-5th lakhs of rupees, says:—"Between one-eighth and one-ninth of the world's yearly supply of gold is attracted to India—and remains here. This is one of the most important causes of the scarcity of the metal. Gold in this country being a luxury might be appropriately taxed for revenue purposes, or for the good of the country at large. An import duty of 5 per cent. would have yielded the Government about 15 lakhs last year. But the Government has hitherto professed to be shocked by the proposition to tax

gold, and prefers to tax incomes, notwithstanding the warning words of several Finance Ministers and other economists. If India were not so hungry for the gold which she can, but which the outside world cannot, dispense with, there would be greater ease in the market for gold, and India would derive benefit in the rate of exchange from the fact. Therefore, if a tax on gold were to check the importation, good would accrue to India by the outside world having more of the metal for its use; but if, as we expect, it would not appreciably check the imports, the Government might be the richer by several lakhs a year."

CAN pure unadulterated Indian tea be obtained in London at a rate which housekeepers would call cheap? Any quantity of tea is being advertised and sold as Indian for prices which forbid the belief that the article can be real. A writer in the *Standard* calls attention to the so-called China tea which is being disposed of by certain grocers as low as 1s. per pound. He bought a sample, and tells the result of the "brew" he made from it. "Before infusion it smelt like shoe leather; after infusion it had a strong flavour of tallow, and the infused leaves had a most unpleasant smell." This is the tea which it is said that the poor drink, but we imagine not the poor only, for "cheap" tea is much sought after amongst classes which ought to be able to pay a fair price for a fair article. The grocer who sold the tea in question declared that he gave 4½d. per pound for it in bond. The writer then makes the following calculation:—

He then has to pay 6d. per lb. duty, and carriage possibly another farthing. This leaves him a profit of only a penny per lb. Now, this tea has been sold to him by a London merchant at certainly not less than a halfpenny per lb. profit, more probably three-farthings or a penny—say a halfpenny. We thus have this tea sold in Mincing-lane at 4½d. per lb.; some is sold at a lower figure even than that. Out of this the grower has to pay an export duty, in China, of not less than 1½d. per lb., leaving 2½d. to grow the tea, get a profit, pay freight, insurance (if he insures), warehousing, and other expenses in England, and brokers' charges for sale by auction. Let the public ask themselves whether this can be done, so that they can get a tea fit for a human being to drink. Can it even be done at 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. per lb. retail, for it must be remembered that the more a grocer gives for tea the more profit he expects to get out of it?

All this refers, as we understand it, solely to "cheap" China tea. But what about advertised "cheap" Indian tea?

To coin new words for future English writers and speakers has been chiefly an American task, but a Bengali Baboo has lately shown at Calcutta that he, too, can improve upon the lexicography taught him by the British Government through the local University. Weary of life and its troubles he determined to destroy himself, which he did with prussic acid. But before he died he wrote on a piece of paper, which was found beside his body, an explanation of his action. It was comprised in one word—"Suicided."

A JOYLESS PLACE.—A correspondent writes from Jeddah to a Bombay paper:—"There are no liquor shops to be found here. If there are some, they import the liquor for their own use, and sell privately. Nothing seems to be exported from Jeddah except mother-o'-pearl shells and hides. The business here is dull for nine months and steady for three months, which is the Haj season. A few years ago, when Osman Pasha was Governor-General here, he tried to bring spring water through pipes to Jeddah from Waziriah, a place about seven miles from here, and after great trouble he succeeded in doing so. Now the spring does not yield a good supply. His Majesty the Sultan has sent a Pasha to examine and to put the pipes in good order at his Majesty's expense, and by receiving one dollar as fee from each pilgrim. Nobody is allowed to import tobacco or cheroots into this country. Everyone is bound to purchase tobacco from the tobaccoists, who sell the tobacco in packets signed and sealed by the Government. In case a poor pilgrim imports 3lbs. of tobacco for his own use, the preventive officers confiscate the tobacco and fine him heavily. The Custom duty is 8 per cent. on everything imported and exported."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The Indian Government have yielded to the request of the Bombay Government and have appointed the following commission to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Crawford:—Mr. Justice Bayley, Bombay High Court; the Hon. J. W. Quinton, member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces; and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces. The accused has been most unjustly treated in being deprived of the trial claimed by him in a legally constituted criminal Court. However, the present tribunal appears to be most fairly constituted, and, as a makeshift Court, is unexceptionable.

The Maharajah of Jeypore was recently installed as Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India by Colonel Walter. In the course of his speech the Maharajah, alluding to the recent marriage reforms, said:—

"The marriage law reforms lately inaugurated at the meeting you convened at Ajmere in March last will be related in our annals, and will be an enduring record often quoted as an instance of your kind care for the well-being of the Rajpoots. Each chief, no doubt, had felt for a long time the pernicious consequences of the exorbitant expenses of marriages and funerals, but none had the courage to come forward and remedy the evil, owing to the fear of being made the butt of the obloquies of the Bhats, Charuni, and others, who derived undue advantages from it. All waited to see what the others would do, and so nothing in fact was done till you had recourse to the wise measure of convening a committee of representatives of different States, and showing them the way to effect the necessary reforms. These wise rules will, I have reason to hope, be appreciated and followed by Rajpoots. With care the condition of Rajpootana will be materially improved. It is a great gratification to know that the marriage rules have been highly eulogised in the House of Lords. This fact affords a fresh proof that Her Majesty's Home Government is equally interested in the welfare of Rajpootana, and in spite of distance the hearts of all benevolent persons in both countries beat in unison to remedy human misery."

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona was opened on the 3rd inst. by the Duke of Connaught. The Duchess and Lord and Lady Reay were present. The Duke said this year showed an increase in the number of exhibitors among soldiers and women, but a falling off in children's work, compared with last year. Notwithstanding this drawback the exhibition was satisfactory.

On the 2nd inst. the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by Sir Charles Elliott in the presence of the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, whom he congratulated on the success of their daughter in winning a prize.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the despatch of the Black Mountain Expedition to punish the tribes for the death of Major Battye and Captain Urnston and for the attack on British troops in British territory. The fighting strength will amount to about 8,000 men. The troops will assemble at Oghi and Darband and start early in October.

The force comprises five regiments of British infantry, nine of Native infantry, one of Native cavalry, one company of Sappers, three batteries of artillery, and is constituted as follows:—Staff.—Major-General Commanding, J. W. M'Queen, C.B.; Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. S. W. Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry; Orderly Officer, Captain C. R. Burn, 1st Dragoons, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India; Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel Gatacre; Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Egerton; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major Elles; Field Intelligence Officer, Captain Mason.

First Brigade.—Commanding, Brigadier-General G. N. Channer, V.C.; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major O'Gorman; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major Money. 1st Column.—Commanding, Colonel Sym, 5th Goorkhas; Brigade-Major, Major Watson; troops—Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, 3rd Sikhs, half a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, No. 3, headquarters. 2nd Column.—Commanding, Colonel R. H. O'Grady Haly, of the Suffolk Regiment; troops—Suffolk Regiment, the 40th Bengal Infantry, a wing of the 34th Pioneers, the 45th Sikhs.

Second Brigade.—Commanding, Brigadier-General Galbraith; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Barlow; Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain C. H. H.

Beley; Orderly Officer, Captain Lord Binning, of the Royal Horse Guards; Brigade-Major, Captain Daniel. 3rd Column.—Commanding, Lieut.-Colonel Sunderland, Sussex Regiment; Brigade-Major, Major Irwin; troops—the Sussex Regiment, the 14th Sikhs, the 24th Punjab Infantry, half a company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, No. 3. 4th Column.—Commanding, Colonel Crookshank; Brigade-Major, Major Cave, Suffolk Regiment; troops—Royal Irish Regiment, 4th Punjab Infantry, 29th Punjab Infantry headquarters' wing, 34th Pioneers, and 241 of the Scottish Division Royal Artillery. Artillery.—Commanding, Lieut.-Colonel Deshon, 2nd South Irish; No. 4, Hazara Mountain, 3rd Scottish. Engineers.—Commanding, Colonel Lovett, C.S.I.; Field Engineers, Captains Grant and Abbott; with the 15th Bengal Cavalry, the Seaforth Highlanders, and the 2nd Sikhs.

Colonel Channer, commanding the First Brigade, is a very distinguished officer, and was the hero of the Malay campaign of 1875, where he won his Victoria Cross by a very brilliant feat of gallantry, which resulted in the practical termination of the campaign.

The large number of troops has caused some surprise and comment, more especially as it is stated that the Government have no intention of annexing the territory, and the punitive operations will be short and decisive. The sole object is to deal out effectual punishment to the Khan Khel Hassanzais and Akazais, and return to British territory. The equipment is very light. Three of the columns take five days' supplies, and the fourth column seven, while thirty days' supplies will be collected at Oghi and Darband respectively. Over 5,000 mules are required.

THE AFGHAN REBELLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The Ameer's troops are attacking Ishak Khan, the rebellious Governor of Afghan Turkestan, from three quarters.

A force under Abdulla Jan, Governor of Badakshan, is advancing against him by way of Khinjan; another body of troops has been sent from Cabul *via* Kamard, while a third army is operating in Western Turkestan from the direction of Maimana.

Ishak Khan occupies a central position around Tash-Kurgan and Mazar-i-Sharif, the bulk of his force being at Haibak. The Afghan troops from Maimana had a skirmish with his cavalry outposts at Belcherig on Sept. 4, and routed them. It is also reported that several skirmishes have occurred near Kamard and Khinjan respectively, in which Ishak's troops were uniformly repulsed.

It is expected that a decisive battle will be fought shortly near Haibak.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

CAN ENGLAND HOLD HER OWN IN ASIA?

The *Pioneer*, replying to Mr. Demetrius Boulger's pessimistic article in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, in which he sounds what he evidently conceives to be a new alarm, and assumes indirectly that the guardians of India are sleeping at their posts, says:—

In India we have long understood the enormous strategic advantages which Russia would gain when her railway communications had been extended from the Caspian to Merv, Chaharjui, Bokhara, and Samarkand. All the world now knows that a good solid railway has been built, and that special provision has been made for military requirements along its whole length. But when Mr. Boulger puts down the strength of the Russian Turkistan garrison, with the military colonies attached to it, at 70,000, and adds, "it is clear that Russia could in a very few weeks despatch a force of 50,000 men to the Oxus or Herat," we think he is a little too hasty in his conclusions. Our own information, based on authority which we are convinced is trustworthy, is that the true military strength of Turkistan is only about 30,000 men; and that of these not more than one-third would be available for operations on the Hari Rud or the Murghab. Russia dare not denude Bokhara and the districts eastwards of many troops, while every man sent from Merv and the Akhal Tekke country would have to be replaced by a soldier from Russia: 40,000 men, therefore, would have to be sent from the Caucasus across the Caspian, and thence railed to Merv or Chaharjui before an advance could be made. Now the despatch of such an army, properly equipped and provided with munitions of war, would occupy a considerable time; and before the first troop train was started there would have to be massed at the front an immense number of transport animals, to say nothing of food supplies, full forage, and reserve ammunition. The country to be operated in is a very poor one and the daily requirements of an army of 50,000 men are not easily satisfied. Months and not weeks would elapse

before an army of this strength could commence its campaign. Of course, if all the necessary preparations had been made at the advanced depots, the *coup* of a sudden invasion might be tried; but we should have due warning of what was impending, for Central Asia is not a sealed book to our Intelligence Department. It would be idle to deny that, in case of war, Russia could effect a diversion in North-Western Afghanistan: that is one of the contingencies which enter into all the calculations of the English military authorities, but it does not inspire any particular alarm, in India at least, where every preparation is being made to meet it. Mr. Boulger may think that such a diversion would paralyse England's military operations in Europe: it would do nothing of the kind, for the war thus begun would really be one for supremacy in Asia, and England would put forth her whole strength in the struggle with Russia. Such minor points as the temporary fall of Herat and Balkh, and the attitude of this or that tribe beyond the Hindu Kush, need scarcely be considered. The war would be of such magnitude that not one but a series of campaigns would probably take place, and the Russian diversion against Afghanistan might end in a counter-stroke from India delivered with such force that the Czar's power in Central Asian khanates might be rudely shaken.

In such an undertaking the fate even of Afghanistan would, for the moment scarcely be more than a minor factor in the question: the war would be fought out with the knowledge that the victors could settle that point at their leisure when the last shot had been fired. It is desirable, of course, that our ally the Amir should be true to his pledges, but his loyalty or treachery would not materially influence the action of England in the long run. An open enemy is less to be feared than a doubtful friend: and if Abdur Rahman were to declare for Russia he might really simplify matters a good deal, though temporarily hampering our offensive movements in Central Asia. In considering such a great question as a war with Russia we must not be led astray by side-issues, such as Mr. Boulger raises. The one point to be kept in view is that whatever side may be taken by the Amir of Afghanistan, the Shah of Persia, or any other Oriental ruler, the final issue must depend upon the two great Powers themselves. It is here that the question of European allies comes in, and this is, indeed, of more concern to us than the attitude of Abdur Rahman or the Shah. We cannot undertake to say how events would develop in Europe if Russia forced a war upon England; but in Asia at least we could more than hold our own. Mr. Boulger scarcely thinks so: but he should not forget that England has enormous offensive as well as defensive power at her disposal, and that some of this can be diverted towards Central Asia if Russia invites attack. In India we are completing our military preparations quietly, but effectively; in England much the same thing is being done, though with some noise and confusion. Yet a little time and our preparations will be complete: but even now we can face Russia confidently enough, for with all her strategic advantages in Central Asia she has many weak points in her armour, and her internal debility is increasing year by year.

A ROUNDABOUT SYSTEM.

(Bombay Gazette.)

A curious example of the way in which the immense and complicated machine of Indian Government is adjusted to the performance of infinitesimal tasks is to be found in the voluminous correspondence which has taken place between the Director of the Indian Marine, Captain Hext, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, on a question of pension amounting to Rs. 7-8 per mensem. It appears that in February, 1886, a certain driller, Merwan Dada, employed in Her Majesty's Dockyard in the city of Bombay, at a monthly salary of Rs. 27-8, was compulsorily retired on a gratuity of six months' pay on the ground that he was unfit for further service, a Medical board having found that he suffered from debility. He had served Government continuously for twenty-nine years, and only wanted eleven months of the twenty-five years' service which would have qualified him for a pension. During the twenty-nine years he had worked in the dockyard when the expeditions to China, Abyssinia, Malta, and Afghanistan were getting ready night and day, and had never taken sick leave. When suddenly retired without being allowed to complete his time for pension, he got himself examined by Drs. Sydney Smith, W. Gostling, Khory, and Da Cunha, and they testified that he was perfectly fit for his duty as a driller, his physical health and eyesight being sound and good. Armed with these opinions he memorialized the Director to be allowed to reappear before the Medical Committee, but this was refused, the Director having no power to reopen the question. He then petitioned to be allowed to work for the eleven months necessary to qualify for pension, or else to have the short period still standing against him condoned in view of a long service of nearly thirty years. The Director of Marine was asked to forward the petition to the Government of India, but the request was refused, on the ground that there were no

circumstances warranting a recommendation to Government for a consideration of the case. The petition was then forwarded to Sir Mackenzie Wallace, requesting him to call the Viceroy's attention to it, and forwarding copies to all the Members of Council. The Government of India were unable to comply with the prayer of the petition, but it was forwarded to the Secretary of State with a recommendation that the pension should be granted. At Simla, 12th August, the Marine Department has notified that the Secretary of State in Council had on the 17th June, written a dispatch, stating that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Merwan Dada had been granted a pension of Rs. 78 per mensem in lieu of the gratuity of Rs. 162. In due time this order of the Secretary of State was transmitted to the Bombay Dockyard, and a copy sent to Merwan Dada "for information." What a light is shed by the facts of this poor driller's case upon the circumlocution which makes the Secretary of State in Council the sole arbiter as to a stipend of Rs. 78, earned by thirty years' good service under Government! Is it for such work as this that the India Office is kept up at a cost of £250,000 per annum?

COERCING FRONTIER TRIBES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

It can no longer be pleaded in extenuation of delay in a decision with regard to the Agror border that the Government are awaiting the report and recommendation of the Punjab Government, for the latter sent in its final opinion on the measures which should be taken on the Agror border to the Government of India. The suggestion, too, that the Punjab Government will reluctantly consent to the use of force is scarcely fair to Sir James Lyall, who has from the first been of opinion that affairs on the border could not otherwise be set straight. Prior to the deaths of Major Battye and Captain Urmston, it was the Government of India who objected to the employment of force; and on whose recommendation it was decided to seek reparation for the outstanding offences of the Hassanzai, Akazai, and Puriari Sayads by the procedure of blockade. The Government of India may have been converted to the view of the Punjab Government by the disaster to which we have referred; but it by no means gives the true state of the case to represent the Punjab Government as having the casting vote. The decision, of course, rests with the Governor-General in Council exclusively; the Punjab Government merely referring such matters for orders to the Government of India. The expression of its views now before the Supreme Government, no doubt, shows clearly enough that Sir James Lyall adheres to his original opinion, and we trust that the dismal logic of recent facts will have brought the Supreme Government to his views.

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

(*Hindu.*)

The current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a remarkable article on this subject well worthy of careful consideration and reflection from our readers, both Hindu and other. Sir William Hunter is the author. While holding strongly that Christian Missionaries have been the means of raising immediately the educational status of the country, we beg leave strongly to contest Dr. Hunter's assertion that the shaking off of some of our old trammels of superstition is an indication of Missionary influence, properly so called. That is due to the progress of knowledge and correct ideas among the people, not to the influence of Christianity. The great mistake made by Christian Missionaries and advocates is to attribute the progress of civilization and knowledge in Europe and elsewhere to Christianity. On the other hand, it is the progress of civilisation and knowledge that has powerfully contributed to the purification of the Christian religion in Europe. The reformation was one of the direct consequences of the great Renaissance movement. The tendency to enlightenment and progress is also to a large extent independent of religion, though religion is also a great and powerful factor in contributing to the movement of the human mind. The second point on which we are at issue with Dr. Hunter is his opinion as to the effects on Hinduism of the polemical aid which the Christian Missionary has secured in the new study of comparative religion. No doubt the Missionary has had a great advantage in his earlier acquaintance with the study. But the educated Natives of India can have recourse, and have already largely had recourse, to that study in combating the dogmas of Christianity. Great organisations are springing up throughout the country with the object of studying the comparative merits of Hinduism and Christianity by the light of the knowledge of the religious development of mankind afforded by the science of comparative religion. Dr. Hunter says that the supernatural claims of Hinduism have suffered in consequence of the aid which

historical criticism has afforded to the Missionary. We know also how absolutely true it is that to many of our educated fellow-countrymen this very influence has been the means of converting them into ardent and enthusiastic upholders of their own national religion. So the gain is not all on one side. The conditions of the country have changed; and conversions from the higher classes promise to be rarer than ever. The supernatural claims of Christianity as well as those of our own religion form subjects of deep and earnest inquiry; and, as a matter of fact, the former have as often suffered in the estimation of the educated Native as the latter. Dr. Hunter characterises our religion as the religion of self-resignation and despair, and Christianity as the religion of effort and hope. This may be effective as an antithesis, but it is far from the truth. Our religion has been, indeed, more efficacious in promoting the passive virtues of human nature than the active. On the other hand, it may be advanced against Christianity that its essentially combative character has been instrumental in promoting the active, at the expense of the passive, virtues. Besides, the mere fact of European conquest and enterprise ought not to make us believe that their religion has been the main cause of spurring them on to adventure. It appears to us due more to racial characteristics, climatic conditions, and social and historical cases, than to the influence of religion. If the Christian religion was indeed the predominating influence in inducing this spirit of aggression, adventure and enterprise, so much the worse for that religion, as, according to Dr. Hunter himself, in the articles now under notice, "during three hundred years the white man had been the despoiler, the enslaver, the exterminator of the simpler races" before he began to think of improving, civilising, and converting them.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LIMIT OF AGE.

(*Times of India.*)

The statement made by Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons that there is no intention to raise the limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service will create considerable regret, for everyone expected that one definite good which would result from the labours of the Public Service Commission would be the restoration of the old limits of age which were fixed when the Indian Civil Service was first converted into a Competitive Service. The Commission unanimously and strongly recommended that the maximum age limit for Native candidates should be raised to that originally in force, viz., twenty-three years, and that the minimum should be raised to nineteen years. The Sarvanik Sabha, a few years ago, pointed out that "a low limit of age necessitates that Native youths should be sent to a foreign country at a time of life when, under existing circumstances, no Indian parent or guardian will trust them to live alone in the midst of strangers." If it were practicable to send Native lads at an early age to public schools at home, this, of course, would be the best training for them, but if they cannot go at twelve, it is better that they should not go till they reach twenty. At that age they could proceed from an Indian College direct to Oxford or Cambridge, where engagements are made for looking after Indian students. The instructions to the Commission precluded it from making any suggestion regarding English candidates, but it significantly noted that, "in making its previous recommendation, it does not contemplate any differential treatment in this respect of the two classes." The majority of Civilians, who first came out, were men who had taken good degrees at our Universities, and India got the services of men like Peile, Pedder, Richey, West, Aitchison, and Crosthwaite. In 1861 the maximum age of admission was reduced to twenty-one, and University men who had finished their college career were debarred from competing, and the reign of cram began. To check cram Lord Salisbury, contrary to the opinion of the Indian Government, Lord Northbrook, and the Master of Balliol, fixed the minimum of age at seventeen and the maximum at nineteen. The lowering of the age did not check cram, but introduced it about, among young boys to the detriment of their school education. The standard of age was also lowered in order to enable candidates to go forward to the Universities after they had passed the Competitive Examination. To enable them to do this they are allowed a certain sum for maintenance. However, a young man who goes to the University after he has gained a provision for life, gains but little from the intellectual and social benefits of the training. There is no stimulus for him to engage in the University curriculum of studies, and he associates only with a particular set of men. These views we have often expressed during many past years, and we thought the battle was won when they were supported by the unanimous recommendation of the Public Service Commission. But the India Office has chosen to disregard the recommendation of the Commission. It will be interesting to learn what recommendation they have adopted.

CAVALRY IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

It is a very common complaint with the Bengal Cavalry officer nowadays that he and his men are being turned into dragoons, and that cavalry camps and forced marches are fast robbing his service of all its individuality. Perhaps it is only natural that a force, some of whose proudest traditions are associated with its exploits in detached bodies of irregular cavalry, should be disposed to grumble at having its horses hammered to pieces in the rapid movement of cavalry reviews and the brigaded evolutions of modern warfare. When it is considered that Native cavalry are for the most part self-supporting, there is much in all this, or at any rate in the feeling that it indicates, that is not undeserving of sympathy. Nothing, for instance, would be more undesirable than that the various regiments should be deprived of their distinctive characteristics. These we feel sure the authorities will always be anxious to preserve as far as possible, provided efficiency is not interfered with in any way. But while admitting the advantage of retaining, among other things, for example, the differences of colour and peculiarities of costume as they are at present, there can be no question that as regards the all-important matter of equipment, Native cavalry might do well to imitate more closely the simplicity and uniformity of British cavalry. It is of course right and proper, inasmuch as the men of the Native cavalry regiment have to pay for their own equipment, that it should be open to the commanding officer to adopt whatever kind and pattern he may consider the most suitable. But judging from the variety that at present obtains, great difference of opinion must exist as to which really is the best. The subject is one, in short, that seems to have afforded a favourable opening to fads of all kinds, and fads have in consequence had full play. Yet whatever be the respective merits of the different kinds of equipment, of wood and iron saddle arches, of newar and leather girths, and so on, with all the hundred and one details which are at present the subject of controversy, the advantages of uniformity are admitted by all concerned. It is almost unnecessary to point out how the labours of regimental committees would be lightened and simplified, or how it would be possible, in purchasing equipment, to secure both greater cheapness and better quality for the men; with what ease excess stocks might be got rid of, or with what rapidity deficiencies might be rectified, provided interchange between regiments was once for all made feasible. All this and more could soon be brought about were commanding officers content to yield in some degree their private opinions and preferences in favour of a cause which, as they themselves would be quite ready to admit, would certainly result in the improved efficiency of all. The question is for obvious reasons not one in which Government would be disposed to interfere in any way. But if regiments themselves were inclined to take the initiative, a representative committee might easily be got together which surely would be able to fix upon some pattern of equipment acceptable, in all essential respects, at any rate, to everybody. This once done, it is not at all unlikely that Government would find itself in a position to make some concession to the overtaxed sowar which might be counted in addition to the advantages already enumerated.

PRESSURE OF POPULATION IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

War, pestilence, and famine have up till quite recently prevented India from being so much oppressed as it probably would have been otherwise by the too multitudinous swarming of the human family of this planet. In our day, however, India has advanced far, and is still advancing at a rapid rate on the path of modern civilisation. The population is growing with unexampled rapidity, and there is no outlet for the surplus population of this Empire to be compared with the outlet afforded to Europe by America and the Australian colonies. What is going to happen now that the pressure of population is beginning to be felt in India as an altogether new phenomenon—a hitherto unfamiliar problem of Indian administration? If we accept the mere testimony of figures, Oudh and Bengal already exhibit the phenomena of an overcrowded population in as striking a manner as any part of Germany, and in a very much more striking manner than any part of Ireland. But the Natives of India are not so quick to resent crowding as the more ambitious workers of Western States. They live, moreover, upon less—partly because the climate helps them (in spite of characteristics which we do not like), and partly because they are free as a nation from the extravagant vice of the European and American lower classes. But no matter how frugal they are, and how content with being huddled up together, the time is rapidly approaching as material civilisation exerts its inevitable tendency on this country, when the Indian population also will become too crowded, and when some colossal problems of sociology will present themselves to the

future Governments of India accordingly. We are not proposing in a half-a-dozen words to prescribe a nostrum that will meet the impending difficulty. But in passing—and chiefly to emphasise the reality of the menace we may be called upon to deal with—it is worth while to note that the mere existence in India of great tracts of country that are sparsely populated, even though the land is good, will not be a complete solution of the difficulty when the older haunts of Indian life become congested beyond all bearing. Yet how are we to get the mass of the Indian population under the influence of considerations such as we have mentioned? Their traditions and customs, their very laws and religion as they have come to be interpreted, are all in the opposite direction. The average Mahomedan or Hindu would seldom dream of delaying the date of his marriage through fear of not having enough to eat for himself and his family, or through a desire to live more comfortably than he has hitherto done. The Native's habits and ways of thinking will require to be revolutionised before considerations of this sort can be expected to modify his conduct. To say this is no doubt to admit that the population problem in India is peculiarly hopeless; but it is not, therefore, useless to discuss it.

REDISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN COMMANDS.

(Pioneer.)

The scheme for the redistribution of military commands in India will, we understand, be definitely put into effect on November 1st. A good deal has had to be done in connection with minor details affecting the Staff, but the main points as regards Bengal is that the changes in Divisions and Brigades can be made with the least disturbance by waiting until the Quetta District falls vacant. Brigadier-General Sir Oriel Tanner will vacate his command there on November 1st, on completion of his five years' term, and with this vacancy to be absorbed no General Officer will be ousted from his appointment. It was originally intended to transfer Major-General MacFarlan and the Sirhind Staff from Umballa to Quetta, as the latter becomes a 1st Class District; but this intention has been somewhat modified. The Sirhind Brigade will still be a very strong one, though shorn of the troops at Jullundur, and two staff officers will still be required at Umballa. These will probably be Colonel T. A. Cooke, at present officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters, and Captain P. A. Buckland. Captain Sherston, Brigade-Major at Umballa, will be transferred to Rohilkhand. As regards the general officers affected by the changes, we have already stated that Brigadier-General Galbraith, now commanding the Saugor District, will be posted to the Sirhind District. The Quetta and Allahabad Divisions will then have to be filled up. In the ordinary course Major-General MacFarlan would go to Quetta, but as he will have to vacate any command he may be holding on April 1st, owing to promotion to Lieutenant-General, it is likely that as a matter of personal convenience he may be posted to Allahabad. The filling of the Quetta command will then depend upon the duration of General White's stay in Burma. If he remains there during the cold weather Major-General Sir John Hudson will, we believe, take up the officiating command in Biluchistan; whereas, if he returns to India in November, he will be posted direct to Quetta, General Hudson succeeding him at Mandalay.

THE REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

(Times of India.)

If the rumour be true that Ishak Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan and cousin of Abdul Rahman, has revolted against the Ameer, the news is gravely serious. It could mean but one thing, namely, that Ishak has thrown himself into the arms of Russia, and is willing to turn his province into a dependency of the Czar. Our readers will be interested in identifying exactly who this powerful Afghan chieftain is. Afzul, Azim, and Shere Ali were three sons of the famous Dost Mahomed. The two former were the offspring of an inferior wife; on Dost Mohamed's death, in 1863, Shere Ali, son of a full wife, in accordance with Afghan custom, assumed the Ameer'ship, not without fighting, however, Afzul, Azim, and another brother, all disputing his accession. The present Ameer, Abdul Rahman, is the son of Afzul; and Ishak Khan, about whom our present disturbing news is, is the son of Azim. Yakoob Khan and Ayub Khan, other cousins, we need hardly mention, are the sons of Shere Ali. When, after various ups and downs, Shere Ali was acknowledged as ruler of Afghanistan, Abdul Rahman, having taken a formal oath of allegiance, was entrusted with the administration of Afghan Turkestan, with his headquarters at Balkh. He, however, soon threw off his fealty, and joined Azim in fighting against Shere Ali. Azim's death in 1863, while fleeing with Abdul Rahman after a severe defeat, drove Abdul Rahman from the country, and made him a twelve years' pensioner of

Russia at Bokhara, his exile being shared by Ishak, Azim's son. When Abdul Rahman became Ameer in 1880, Ishak returned with him, and, being appointed Governor of Afghan Turkestan, took up his residence at Balkh, whence he has exercised his powers of satrap ever since. Ishak Khan, during these intervening years, has not been much spoken about. He has been, on the whole, thoroughly loyal to Abdul Rahman, and has up to the present shown decided proclivities against the Russians. When the work of demarcating the Afghan frontier brought our Commissioners into his province, they were received with marked cordiality by the Governor of Afghan Turkestan. There can be no doubt, however, that the relations between Abdul Rahman and Ishak Khan have never been thoroughly cordial or based on mutual confidence. We are undoubtedly on the eve of stirring events. Fighting in Northern Afghanistan would be a serious matter for Abdul Rahman, for the Czar, and for the Government of India.

THE POLICE IN BURMA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

It is by no means a satisfactory account which the police authorities of Lower Burma have given of their administration in 1887. There was an increase of nearly six hundred in the strength of the force, bringing it up 9,480, the additions made being almost exclusively in the military police. As to the Indian police it may be stated at once that their conduct was, as a whole, exceedingly good, and that the severe things which Sir Charles Crosthwaite has had to say concerning the force do not apply to them. Considering that they are a foreign force, with many temptations to behave with a high hand, this is creditable and noteworthy. Of the rest of the force, however, the record is distinctly unfavourable. The desertions, it is true, were fewer than in 1886, but there were more resignations, more dismissals for misconduct, and more fines inflicted upon the members of the force. Sir Charles Crosthwaite naturally looks upon the record as most unsatisfactory, and finds in it evidence that the deterioration which has been going on in the force for some years past is not only unchecked, but is becoming more rapid. This is a disquieting account of matters in a province supposed to be settled, and in reading it one at first instinctively questions whether it does not relate to the more recently annexed part of Burma. Of the police of the Thayetmyo district it is reported that, efficient and thoroughly disciplined though they were two or three years ago, they are now disorganised, the well-trained and steady men of former years having left the force, leaving their places to be filled by men of inferior stamp. It remains to be seen whether the application to the Burma police of the Military Police Act, which puts the force under a stricter discipline, and exacts a three years' service, will mend matters. When the peace of the country depends upon the police so largely as it does in Burma, a more abiding tenure must be ensured, for anything more unsatisfactory than the renewal of a quarter of the force in a single year, as was the case in 1887, cannot well be imagined. Sir Charles Crosthwaite addresses the superior police authorities on the condition of the force in terms which might be easily translated into a reminder that only bad workmen complain of their tools. He refuses to admit that you cannot make a good policeman out of the Burman. Evidently you can make a very bad one, so bad, indeed, that it is sometimes difficult to tell where the policeman ends and the dacoit begins. But there are districts in which the Burmese police do face dacoits, and give good accounts of them. Perhaps another state of things would be brought about if the police interchanged districts a little more often than they do, so that there would be less danger of the Sepoy and the dacoit being on speaking terms. Sir Charles Crosthwaite believes that there is nothing in the nature of the Burman which unfits him for police work, and he has asked a committee of experienced officers to report upon the causes of the present unsatisfactory state of things. While the regular police of the province are thus unfavourably reported upon, nothing but good is again told of the Karen levies who, as in former years, have been a terror to evildoers. The Government seem to think that there is no further occasion for their services. They know, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that a leavening of the force at large with these men might be of some service in preventing the deteriorations to which the report bears such disquieting testimony.

BENGAL.

It is stated that the Calcutta Municipal Bill will receive the Viceroy's assent as soon as a short Act is passed to extend or ratify the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Causes Court in appeals under the assessment sections of the new Municipal measure.

THE Government of India has definitely refused to make over to the Calcutta Corporation the Howrah Bridge surplus

for the construction of the Central Road. The *Englishman* states that it is a mistake to suppose that the East Indian Railway ever advanced any claim to the money; all it did was to oppose the use of it for the road scheme.

ABOUT a lakh of rupees is wanted for the proposed new Zenana Hospital in Calcutta, under the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and of this sum Rs. 42,000 has been subscribed by six gentlemen. Lady Dufferin has expressed a wish to lay the foundation-stone of the building when she is in Calcutta in December. There ought to be no difficulty in obtaining the required balance for an object in every way so commendable.

THE *Behar Herald* hears that Mr. Kirkwood, before leaving Patna, made over a cheque for five hundred rupees to a Native member of the Bar, with the request that it should be invested in the best way possible, and the proceeds thereof utilised for the support of Budhia, the girl whose examination he ordered. Any portion of the sum, Mr. Kirkwood adds, may be used to bring the girl back to her caste, should such a step be deemed feasible.

A FEW days ago, states a Calcutta correspondent, about 2,000 villagers breached a canal in the suburbs, flooding one village, and threatening others with destruction. The report of these proceedings reaching the District Magistrate he deputed a Native Magistrate to visit the scene with a strong police force, armed with muskets, and supplied with ammunition. Seeing matters coming to a crisis the mob retired, and allowed the police to mend the breaches. The next morning a mob of 4,000 persons collected, armed with shovels, pick-axes, and other implements. The police charged them, and the crowd, instead of attacking or dispersing to their homes, surrendered unconditionally. Seven hundred of them have been charged with rioting, and are being sent up in batches for trial. Had the police arrived a couple of hours later there would have been fearful loss of lives and property.

THE negotiations between the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company and the Government of India for the transfer to the latter of the Tirhoot system of State Railways on a working lease, which has been in progress for nearly two years, has fallen through, states a contemporary, for the present at any rate, the Bengal Government, in whose hands the Tirhoot lines are, declining to come to practicable terms. The history of this negotiation furnishes yet another instance of the ineptitude of the method by which the India Office and the Indian Government working on different principles, or perhaps none, and so often pulling in opposite directions, continue to muddle the railway business of the country. In this case the solitary compensation for such an enormous waste of time and labour will go to the Government of Bengal, who appear to have learnt some useful lessons from the management of the private company in the art of working railways economically, which they will probably be more ready to apply than to acknowledge.

MADRAS.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. P. Hutchins succeeds Sir Charles Aitchison in the Viceroy's Council in October.

THUS both seats in the Madras Council are likely to become vacant shortly.

JUDGMENT was delivered Aug. 24 in the Tellicherry bribery cases. In the first case, Kungin Menon, Sub-Judge, was convicted on all the counts, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine, in default to nine months' additional imprisonment. The second accused, Kunhi Paki, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the second case, the Sub-Judge was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine, in default to nine months extra, the second sentence to take effect after the expiration of the first. Sunkanni Nair, the second accused, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, in default to six months' further imprisonment. The third accused, Kannan Nair, was acquitted.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* lays it down that in Burma a licence-holder shall not sell arms and ammunition to any Asiatic without the permission in writing of a district magistrate, and not more than 3lbs. of gunpowder to any person without the same permission. This prohibition does not, of course, apply to respectable Europeans and Eurasians.

THE investiture of his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore with the Star of India has been postponed from November to December. After his installation recently the Cochin Raja, addressing his officials, concluded his remarks as follows:—"I will bring my speech to a close with the words, a little altered to suit the occasion, of the veteran officer, Admiral Nelson, before the memorable Battle of Trafalgar, namely, that the Cochin State expects every one of its officers to do his duty conscientiously and to the best of his abilities, and honestly try to contribute, in return for the good each has received from the late Maharaja, my beloved brother, to the welfare of the State, and thereby gain credit to himself and satisfy the

Sovereign he serves." Messrs. Grant, of London, have preferred to the Travancore Government proposals to raise capital to open a railway from Tinnevely to Quilon, provided the latter guarantees interest on the Travancore line for an indefinite period.

A LITTLE disagreement between a Calicut and a Cochin paper about what goes on in the Palace at Trevandrum has just led to this delightful deliverance on the part of one of the disputants:—"As regards the imputation about gin bottles and the 'champion, groggy and breathless on the ropes,' we can quite understand how our contemporary was induced to make those remarks respecting us in his recent issue. It is a popular belief that all newspaper men are given to an undue adoration of Bacchus, and the editor of the *Spectator*, speaking probably from experience, thinks himself justified in supposing that we too are fond of indulging in alcoholic beverages to excess. But there are exceptions to every rule, and the man who drives the Calicut paper has erred in judging other people by his own standard. We don't generally take a pride in telling the public of our domestic habits, but the circumstances of the present case demand that we should make a statement to the effect that *we do not drink*, if only for the information of the gentleman who penned the article in the *Spectator* now under notice."

THE health of the Hon. Mr. Master, Senior Member of Council, Madras, continues to improve. It is expected he will not vacate his seat in the Council until January, when his five years' tenure of office expires.

BOMBAY.

THE Manora breakwater red light has been carried awry, and will be replaced after the monsoon.

SURGEON A. V. ANDERSON, I.M.S., has been allowed leave out of India on private affairs for one year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL (Brevet-Colonel) SIR ORIEL VIVEASH TANNER, K.C.B., has been entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the 19th August.

THE services of Lieutenant H. D. Merewether, 4th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

MR. F. B. YATES has been permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the date of his giving over charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

THE case in which Mr. Ommanney, Inspector-General of Police, summoned Mr. Spiers for using insulting language in connection with the part Mr. Ommanney had taken in the Crawford case, was withdrawn, the defendant having apologised.

THE matter of strengthening the over-worked staff of the Financial Department by the addition of a Deputy Secretary is, a contemporary asserts, practically settled. Mr. J. F. Finlay, now at home, is likely to be the first appointment.

THE REV. A. C. LOCHEE, M.A., Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted furlough to Europe for thirteen months and five days. The Rev. J. H. Beck, M.A., acts for him. The Rev. C. H. Badham, B.A., is to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

CAPTAIN A. WAPSHARE, Staff Corps, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, vice Captain Newnham-Smith.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received in Bombay of the death of Noor Mahomed Ebram, the senior partner of the firm of Ludha Ebram and Co., of Bombay and Poona, which took place on the 20th August, at Mecca, where he had gone on a pilgrimage. The deceased gentleman was well-known in Bombay, and was much esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes that the Bombay Government does not seem to have been conspicuously successful in arriving at the *juste milieu* of excise taxation, which represents the maximum of judicious control with the minimum of vexatious oppression. Wherever there is an excise duty levied, attempts will be made by unprincipled people to profit by evading it. But that is not quite the same as driving people wholesale into defiance of the law by making the duty prohibitive.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, the Collector of Broach, has been appointed by Government President of the Broach Municipality, in succession to Mr. Wilson. In this district the question of the advisability of having official or non-official presidents of mofussil Municipalities has been fought out with considerable animation, and this appointment is a distinct triumph to those who have advocated the official side of the controversy.

THE appointment of Mr. C. B. Pritchard as Commissioner of Sind in succession to Mr. H. N. B. Erskine is gazetted.

THE following appointments will also have effect from the date of retirement of Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.I.:—Mr. W.

H. Probert, C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner; Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce, continuing to act as Commissioner, C.D., till further orders; Mr. W. A. East, C.S., to be Collector and Magistrate of the district of Poona and District Registrar and Political Agent, Poona; Mr. J. R. Middleton, C.S., to be Collector and Magistrate of the district of Dharwar and District Registrar and Political Agent, Dharwar; Mr. J. McL. Campbell, C.S., to be Senior Collector, Mr. E. J. Ebdon, C.S., to be Junior Collector and Collector and Magistrate of the district of Bijapur, and District Registrar and Political Agent, Bijapur; Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., to be First Assistant Collector, and Mr. E. C. Morrisson, C.S., to be Second Assistant Collector.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the transfer of Colonel W. H. Wilson:—Mr. C. M. McIver to be First Grade District Superintendent of Police; Mr. R. H. Vincent to be Second Grade District Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. E. Coles to be Third Grade District Superintendent of Police; Mr. H. N. Alexander to be Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police; Mr. L. H. Spence to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police; and Mr. C. F. G. Lester to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police; and to make the following appointments, consequent on the resignation of Mr. F. B. Yates:—Mr. M. Kennedy to be Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police; Mr. D. Davies to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police; Mr. F. H. Warden to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police; and Mr. E. A. Bulkley to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police. These appointments and all consequential acting and substantive *pro tem.* promotions are to have effect from the date of Colonel Wilson's appointment to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Mr. Yates' resignation, respectively.

THE following appointments have also been made:—Mr. H. J. Henderson to be District Superintendent of Police in the Nasik District; Mr. H. M. Gibbs to be District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District; Mr. G. W. Cotgrave to be District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District, continuing to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Police till the return of Mr. Cox; Mr. J. B. W. Biddle to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District till relieved by Mr. Cotgrave; and Mr. D. Davies to be District Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District, continuing to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District till the return of Captain T. R. M. Macpherson.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB

CHOLERA has appeared at Sealkote and Peshawur. It has apparently been directly imported by those who fled from Murree.

THE outbreak of cholera at Murree and Rawal Pindi, remarks a contemporary, has been freely attributed to the presence of Ayub Khan and his followers in these two stations. Careful inquiry, however, it adds, goes to prove that the Afghan colony had no more to do with the epidemic than any other section of the community. As regards Murree, the track of the disease is identical with that taken by the epidemic of 1879. It appeared first among the Kashmiri coolies, coming in from districts which had been infected for months; then spread to the depôt, and afterwards to the quarter where Ayub and his household chanced to be living. The exaggerated statements about the mortality among the Afghans have already been contradicted; there were a certain number of deaths, it is true, but as the greatest attention had from the first been paid to sanitary matters, the mortality was not unduly great. As to the outbreak in Rawal Pindi itself the Afghans who left Murree cannot be held responsible for it, inasmuch as since their arrival from the hills they have been living in the city, where the disease has not appeared. The in sanitary state of Murree and the want of a good water supply, coupled with the presence of infected Kashmiri coolies, are sufficient to account for the original outbreak; while the absence of all quarantine arrangements, when residents in Murree fled in panic to Rawal Pindi made its reappearance in the latter station a matter of certainty.

WE (*Pioneer*) noticed some time ago the report of an attack made by certain Afghans near Chaman upon a party of Hazari coolies, engaged on the railway extension over the Khojak. The affair was said to have arisen out of a dispute as to the ownership of sand needed for the railway works; but highway robbery pure and simple was really at the bottom of it all. Some Hazaras who had earned large sums by many months' hard labour on the line started for their homes with their savings about them, and no sooner had they crossed the frontier than they were way-

laid and robbed. They naturally made a sturdy resistance, and blood was pretty freely shed. An investigation into the robbery has led to suspicion attaching to men of the Atchakzai tribe located within our own borders, and not to the tribesmen beyond Chaman. It is believed that the robbers were well acquainted with the movements of the Hazaras, and knew also that they were laden with rupees, hence the attack. Hazaras, as a rule, are quite equal to holding their own against Afghans, but in the present instance the little party of coolies were outnumbered, and suffered severely in consequence. In future the labourers who make their "pile" on our frontier railways will probably travel homewards in compact bodies, ready and able to repel any attack which Atchakzais or other tribesmen may make upon them.

If the Government of India would like to retaliate in a way for their discomfiture in connection with the working of Mr. Duff-Bruce's Umballa-Delhi line, they have only, observes the Allahabad paper, to sanction a proposal put forward by the Bombay-Baroda Company for a straight line from Jagadri to Phalera junction. That would tap the downward traffic from a point between Umballa and Saharunpore, and divert it to Bombay instead of Calcutta. But the temptation seems likely to be resisted. By the way, another and almost equally immoral project recently put forward by a great financial house in London, though not by either of the two greatest houses, has been declined. The projectors offered, in consideration of a 2½ per cent. guarantee, to raise a capital of three millions sterling, and construct a railway from Benares to Burrakur. It would probably have paid the promoters very well, whilst playing havoc with the earnings of an important section of the East Indian line.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TO GIBRALTAR AND BACK IN AN 18-TONNER.*

From a logical point of view nothing can be more idiotic than yachting. This somewhat sweeping assertion may fitly be illustrated by the charming account just published of a journey to Gibraltar and back in an 18-tonner. Let the author speak for himself:—"You can always feed more comfortably when your boat is at anchor than when she is thrashing to windward. In the one case, although the table may be dodging about in a very lively manner, you can generally manage to put away the greater part of the contents of your plate; in the other, at one moment the table may be, and very often is—constantly in our case—above your head, and next moment considerably below your waist. Nearly all your time is spent in trying to prevent the dishes and bottles from being emptied into your lap, and, while thus employed, your plate of food gently glides on to your knees and thence to the floor." But it may, perhaps, be argued this is fine fun; it is tantamount to enjoying the discomforts of a picnic. So be it; but there is "more to follow." "Smack! and some thirty or forty gallons of water were racing aft, pouring down the fore-castle, wetting all the men's bunks, then down the main companion, while the rest disappeared through the scuppers, scarcely free of one wave before another was on top of us. Go forward to shift the sheets, and you got a wave over you which wet you through in spite of oilskins. Hold on to the shrouds and you got a wave which came to your middle, and when you did your kick at the tiller you never knew the moment you would be washed to the other side of the deck, like your deck cushion, which was constantly washed from under you."

These quotations go far to make good the assertion as above, and yet we should be the last to pen a word in discouragement of yachting. And why? Just for the reason that it is a pastime which combines in the highest degree the characteristics of fun and danger, and at the same time tends to develop those qualities of daring and endurance which have raised England to the highest pitch of national greatness. British pleasures are typical of British virtues. When, if ever, tame, quiet, insipid, "safe" games and pursuits take the place of the two grand pastimes, "yachting" and "cricket," then, but not till then, may it be inferred that the Anglo-Saxon race is on the high road to effeminacy and decadence.

Were space sufficient it would be far from difficult to dip at length into the very agreeable account of a very agreeable trip, with all its pleasures and all its dangers, but we refrain. Readers must enjoy the "dainty dish" for themselves. One quotation will form a fitting *finis*. "A well-built and well-found yacht of from 17 to 20 tons, properly handled and navigated, will go anywhere, and, with the exception of the risk you run of being washed overboard, you are safer on board a little yacht than a big steamer. The danger proper of yachting can be summed up in one word—steamers."

* "To Gibraltar and Paris in an 18-Tonner." (W. H. Allen and Co.)

THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF INDIA.*

"This volume contains the story of the conquest of the several races of India by our countrymen." Such are the words with which Colonel Malleon ushered in the first edition of his most charming and fascinating volume. And what a story it is which he proclaims to the world! History is replete with deeds of daring; not a nation but what can point with the finger of pride to great deeds and doughty actions, but envy is silent in face of the tales of heroism, of courage, and of dash which the history of India has proclaimed to an astonished and well-nigh incredulous world. No peoples in the universe can furnish such a record—a record of successes undreamt of in the wildest flight of imagination; fancy pales in abject despair at the bare idea of a handful of Europeans laying the foundation of an Empire which now possesses more than two hundred millions of souls. How was such a thing achieved? How came it that a few settlers subdued Prince after Prince? How was it that rival European Powers, after shaking the pagoda-tree, were forced to bow the knee of submission to their more fortunate rivals? The answer is told in a few words. The English of the seventeenth and the first two decades of the eighteenth century were possessed of pluck and valour; with them there were no nice scruples as to the "whys" and the "wherefores." They found themselves in the midst of certain circumstances, and were not too careful to inquire as to the ins-and-outs which resulted in these eventualities. There were in those days no negotiations and diplomatic arrangements, no attempts to throw dust in the eyes of others, no absurd questions in the House of Commons, revealing the stupidity and ignorance of the inquirers, and the hopeless imbecility of a people which in these latter days thinks to govern Asiatics on Western principles. Then nations fought, now they wrangle; then Empire was extended, now infatuated "doctrinaires" proclaim that it is too big, and is cumbersome; and so it was that a couple of centuries built up an edifice of monarchy which the succeeding age seems destined to demolish and lay in dust. What our ancestors did that we are trying might and main to undo.

This is the tale which Colonel Malleon proclaims in so far as concerns the winning of the prize. He has said his say in his usual masterly manner; his style is vigorous, his narrative clear, and interest never flags. The book may be read and re-read with advantage and profit; it is a glorious record gloriously recorded. No wonder that the work has passed through two editions, and has now reached its third revision. So long as England loves pluck and scorns cowardice, so long as national greatness commands national enthusiasm, so long will the record of India's battles find a place in the home of every true son of Albion.

The *Century Magazine* for September, which was accidentally overlooked at the time of its receipt, contains a highly appreciative article on "Uppingham School," which will well repay perusal, and a further instalment of Mr. G. Kennan's most able and interesting articles on "Russian Tyranny in Siberia." All who desire to learn what the Colossus of the North is when the veil of hypocrisy is torn aside, and she stands revealed in all her ghastly cruelty and sickening inhumanity, would do well to read this stirring article. Amongst the illustrations may be mentioned with approval the series of "Doves," which are graphic and picturesque.

A TALE OF THE SEA.—A Calcutta paper, in the course of an account of the survey operations of the *Investigator*, gives a tale of the sea that might supply a chapter in a nautical novel:—"Three years ago a barque, with sixty men on board, was wrecked at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch, and seven of the crew scrambled into a wooden water-tank, in which they tossed about for ten days, with neither food nor drink. Their sufferings must have been frightful, and the marvel is that ten days passed before the first death occurred. On each successive day one of the crew died, until on the evening of the sixteenth day only one survivor was left—a lonely, famished mortal, left to pass the night in this floating coffin, with a dead shipmate for company. Every day previously the dead had been put over the side, but there is reason to believe that the sixth dead man was allowed to lie where he died. Next day the tank was cast up on the Cutch coast, and the survivor managed to crawl ashore, and eventually found his way to Jakao. The *Investigator*, while surveying off the Laccadives in the present season, discovered what Commander Carpenter believes to be the identical wooden tank, and in the bottom of it was a man's skull. The tank had drifted away south, almost the entire length of India, urged along by the southerly current that relieves the pressure of the sea on the Sind coast during the south-west monsoon."

* "The Decisive Battles of India." By Colonel G. B. Malleon, C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

THE CLEANSING OF INDIA—III.

If good intentions could ensure success the Resolution of the Government of India on which we have been commenting would be a perfect practical sanitary measure. It certainly means well, and all the platitudes in it—and they are many—are penned with the praiseworthy object of cleansing every town and village in India. If verbiage and foolscap could do this, no more sweeping (to use that word in its housemaid sense) measure could have been introduced into the country. No one can call into question the excellence of the hints and the recommendations contained in the following paragraphs:—

In orders issued by the Home Department on Municipal and Local Board reports for 1885-86, cited in the preamble to this Resolution, the Governor-General in Council took the opportunity of laying down the general lines on which, in his opinion, future action of local bodies should be directed in promoting sanitary reform. The principle which he had in view was, that action should be preceded by an accurate ascertainment of the requirements of each locality. Accordingly, it was suggested to various Local Governments that a sanitary survey of each municipality and rural area should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, and that plans and estimates should be prepared of all the improvements necessary to provide each town or village with an efficient system of water supply, drainage, and conservancy. The most important of these requirements, and that which, in the opinion of the Government of India, may at first be dealt with most effectively, and with the greatest chance of the active assistance and sympathy of the people, is the provision of pure water. Drainage—especially in those localities in which the construction of public works, such as railways and canal embankments, have interfered with the natural flow of water, and may have injuriously affected the people's health—is also a matter calling for early attention. But, while thus indicating the directions in which sanitation can be best promoted, there is on the part of the Governor-General in Council no desire to limit the discretion of local and provincial authorities as to their choice of action. That can best be determined by a knowledge of local requirements. In the orders in question it was added that plans, when once fixed, should be executed from year to year as funds became available, the object aimed at being persistently kept in view until it was completed.

What a delightful vista of sanitation the above discloses! Every town and village in India provided with "an efficient system of water supply, drainage and conservancy!" If the writer of the Resolution be in earnest, and the document can hardly be considered as "jokative," notwithstanding the great unconscious humour it contains, the

prospect of such a change in the condition of India is enough to paralyse the members of the Council of India in London and render them utterly unfitted to advise or instruct the Secretary of State for that country. The India of the Resolution will not be the India that they have any recollection or experience of. India thus suddenly "spinning down the ringing grooves of change," will be to them a new world altogether, and they will have to echo the confession in the Tennysonian day-dream:—

"We are the ancients of the earth,
And in the morning of the times."

But perhaps the cleansing change will not come so soon—over India's present waking reality of dirt as the day-dream of the Resolution fancies it will. There are a few difficulties in the way of arriving at the perfection aspired to. There will be found, we fear, a want of the proper men to carry out the work, and, worse still, a want of funds to do it with. What is everybody's business, the proverb has truly said, is nobody's business; and with so many persons expected to take the brooms in hand, and no particular person to be responsible for the sweeping, the cleansing of India may get no further than the recommendations of the Resolution. But more serious even than this reflection is the sorry thought that there is no money to work the cleansing spell with. The experiment of giving to India local municipalities on the elective system has resulted in those institutions representing only debt and inefficiency, in addition to Native ignorance and obstinacy. The advice tendered of old, "Physician, heal thyself," was an excellent one, but although it came from the East, it has unfortunately no chance yet of being acted upon in India. "Baboo, be clean," says the Government of India, but Baboo prefers to go in the way of his forefathers, and cherish dirt in all his surroundings as they did. What, then, is the course which the Paramount Power rightly insisting upon cleanliness should adopt? Surely not to leave the Natives to make their own sanitary arrangements, and, taking away all real power from district English officers, yet hold the latter responsible for all shortcomings. Yet this is what the Resolution tends to do. The multiplying of Boards will only end in vanity and vexation of spirit. A Resolution which encouraging decentralisation in one paragraph insists upon centralisation in another is only likely to make confusion worse confounded. Local sanitation in India will not be carried out quickly or effectively unless the hands of the European District Officers be strengthened by the Government, and not weakened in deference to the sentimental clamour for "Native representation." Where talk only is required let the Native element be represented to the fullest extent; but where practical work, such as sanitation, is wanted, let it be carried out by the autocratic authority—discreet, but firm—of the Englishmen who are responsible for the spread and maintenance of English influence in India.

THE following story is going the rounds of the Indian press:—At an up-country station in Madras, in the absence of the major commanding a battery, a parcel of new swords for the men arrives. The captain in charge tests them, and returns about seventy as defective. Promptly the department assents to the verdict, but proffers a bill for £30. The swords had already passed all the prescribed tests, and the officer had no right to test them on his own account. It is said that the money was paid.

THE MORTALITY OF MANDALAY.—According to the Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Times*, the death-rate of Mandalay, assuming the daily death-rate to be as stated, must prove it about the unhealthiest town in the Empire, the rate being about 98 per mille. The paper says:—Could the Municipality count up the funerals for a stated short period—this could be done through the cemetery durwans, &c.—and publish some reliable figures, as the subject is of importance to those with friends either in or about to proceed to Mandalay.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 18.)

CUNLIFFE, Mr. F. K., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, of State Railways, Stores Department, is posted to the N.W. Railway.

REYNOLDS, Mr. G. B., Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months.

CHAMIER—The services of Lieut. C. Chamier, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating cantonment magistrate.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, consequent on the transfer to the Government of the Punjab of the services of Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, M.B., medical officer of the 1st Regiment, and of the Goona Political Agency, from Sept. 25, 1887:—

CALDECOTT, Surgeon-Major R., medical officer of the 2nd Regiment and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, to be medical officer of the 1st Regiment and of the Goona Political Agency, but continuing to do duty with the 2nd Regiment until relieved.

LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., medical officer of the 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, and officiating medical officer of the 1st Regiment, and of the Goona Political Agency, to be medical officer of the 2nd Regiment and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, but continuing to do duty with the 1st Regiment until relieved.

GIMLETTE—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, attached to the 1st Regiment, and from Jan. 5, Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., residency surgeon, Nepal, to officiate as medical officer of the 1st Regiment and of the Goona Political Agency.

CUBITT, Lieut. W. M., wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of police in Baluchistan, from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. R. C. Plowden.

MILITARY.

RIND, Major A. T. S. A., C.M.G., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, and officiating assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to officiate as commissary-general for transport from Aug. 8, vice Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., Madras S.C., on furlough.

BAKER, Lieut. A. S., R.A., to officiate as ordnance officer, 4th class, from Aug. 11, vice Captain C. H. L. F. Wilson, R.A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, on furlough, and Lieut. J. T. Cole, R.A., ordnance officer, 4th class, officiating in the 3rd class.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

BIDIE, Surgeon-General G., M.B., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, to be honorary surgeon.

FLETCHER, Lieut. E. W., Northumberland Fusiliers, to be an extra aide-de camp, dated Aug. 14.

BOUMER, Lieut. E. W., R.A., officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 19, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

SWINNEY, Lieut. E. R. R., East Surrey Regiment, wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 27, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

TURTON—Under the provision of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the name of Colonel T. T. Turton, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel R. R. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on June 27.

FURLOUGHS.

CADELL, Colonel T., Bengal S.C., chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars (p.a.), for 182 days.

COWIE, Deputy Surgeon-General A. J., inspector-general of civil hospitals, Bengal (m.c.), for 124 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

BAX, Colonel W. I., General List, Infantry, 11th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced Oct. 11, 1887.

BROOME, Lieut.-Colonel A. P., General List, Infantry, 18th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 29th year, commenced Nov. 20, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Aug. 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief:—

SMERDON, Lieut. F. G. B., to be adjutant 7th Dragoon Guards, vice Captain Thomson, who resigns the appointment, dated June 20.

CAREY, Lieut. O. W., officiating wing officer, on probation, 23rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 19th Bengal Lancers, vice de Wilton, removed.

PRENDERGAST, Lieut.-Colonel C. L., General List, Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command, 1st Bengal Infantry, from date of joining, vice Senior, on leave.

READ, Captain H., wing officer, to be wing commander 5th Bengal Infantry, vice Stoddart, appointed 2nd in command 16th Lucknow Regiment.

MANNING, Lieut. W. H., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, on probation, dated July 14.

BAILEY, Major T. J., wing commander 1st Bengal Infantry, to officiate as second in command 18th Bengal Infantry, vice Browne, on leave, as a temporary arrangement.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. J. M., Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and officiating assistant judge-advocate-general, 4th Circle, will, on being relieved by Colonel E. Shaw, proceed to Allahabad and assume charge of the 6th Circle.

FURLOUGHS.

TODD-THORNTON—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain F. G. Todd-Thornton, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, is extended to Nov. 3.

BROWNE, Lieut. G. J. D., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

SCUDAMORE, Lieut. C. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 22.)

The following appointments are made in the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Millet:—

SCONCE, Mr. G. C., barrister-at-law, to act as chief judge.

JONES, Mr. S., barrister-at-law, to act as second judge.

CHATTERJI, Mr. K. M., barrister-at-law, to act as third judge.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 16.)

SMITH, Mr. L. G., deputy conservator of forests, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date of the return to duty of Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, deputy conservator of forests.

HOLROYD, Colonel W. R. M., director of public instruction, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days.

LEWIS, Mr. T. C., officiating inspector of schools, Delhi Circle, is appointed to officiate as director of public instruction, Punjab, vice Colonel Holroyd.

TUCKER—The services of Lieut. L. H. E. Tucker, deputy inspector-general of police, Rawalpindi Circle, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The undermentioned magistrates of the 1st class are placed in charge of the sub-divisions noted opposite their respective names:—

WAKEFIELD, Mr. H. E. A., Sirsa.

CHEVIS, Mr. W., Kasauli.

DIACK, Mr. A. H., Kulu.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., Murree.

MARSHALL, Mr. A. C., Dalhousie.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 18.)

HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Farukhabad judgeship.

BODDEN, Mr. H. O., head master, Zila School, Bareilly, having been transferred, temporarily, to the Rajkumar College, Indore, to be seconded.

WELBY, Mr. E., head master, Zila School, Meerut, having been transferred, temporarily, to the Nowgong College, to be seconded.

NELSON, Mr. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from the Aligarh to the Northern Division Ganges Canal.

HOUSDEN, Mr. W. P., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Agra executive division, is appointed district engineer, Agra, vice Mr. C. G. Hind.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 11.)

FORBES—Leave, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. W. W. Forbes, assistant superintendent of police, for six months.

LEONARD, Lieut. A. W., who has been appointed to be a second in command of military police in Upper Burma, is posted to Mandalay as second in command of the Mandalay battalion.

FRASER—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. N. K. Fraser, extra assistant commissioner, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Myingyan district.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT****CIVIL.***(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 21.)*

STOKES, Mr. H. J., is re-appointed to be district and sessions judge, Coimbatore, dated July 8, 1886.

WEDDERBURN, Mr. H. G., Official Trustee and Law Reporter, to be administrator-general of Madras as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice to his other duties.

ELLIS-BAYLAY—Lieut. W. M. Ellis, R.E., and Lieut. F. Baylay, R.E., are brought on the strength of the Madras P.W. Department as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, supernumerary, from the dates on which they took up their appointments of sub-marine mining officers; Lieut. Ellis will join the Department in the rank of assistant engineer, 1st grade.

MILITARY.

WROUGHTON, Colonel W. N., Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India; pension service, 32nd year, commenced Dec. 17, 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

SULLIVAN, Lieut. R. E., Staff Corps, Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Jan. 27.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 17.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. H., wing officer, to be wing officer and quartermaster 23rd L.I.

FITZPATRICK, Colonel F. S., second in command, 3rd Madras Infantry, to officiate as commandant 29th Madras Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

THOMSON, Major C. F., 7th Hussars, for 182 days, on urgent private affairs.

FOX, Lieut. A. B., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., for 182 days, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT****BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.****CIVIL.***(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 24.)*

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

COMYN, Lieut.-Colonel F. FitzW., 2nd in command 4th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Forteath, who has vacated the appointment from the 2nd inst. (So much of Army Order, No. 334 of the 3rd inst., as relates to Colonel Sir W. Sexton's appointment as commandant is hereby cancelled at that officer's own request.)

FORRETT, Major F. H., wing commandant, officiating commandant, to be second in command 4th Bombay Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Colonel Comyn, appointed commandant.

HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., wing officer (deputy assistant adjutant-general, Sind District), to be wing commander 4th Bombay Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Major Forreth, appointed second in command.

QUENTIN, Captain W., wing officer (officiating second in command) to be wing commander 4th Bombay Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Captain Harrison, seconded for service on the Staff.

MEAD, Lieut. H. R., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry. (Lieut. Mead will be graded next below Lieut. L. J. Mathias.)

BUCK, Lieut. W. T., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be staff officer, Colaba Depot, vice Lieut. H. D. Stacpole, 3rd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

WAPSHIRE, Captain S., Staff Corps, cantonment magistrate, Deesa, wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, has been seconded.

With the sanction of the Government, the headquarters of the 3rd Musketry Circle is transferred from Karachi to Bombay.

The British and native troops and Volunteer Corps in the Bombay district are transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Musketry Circle.

WITH a view to the improvement of the breed of ponies in Burma, the military and police authorities have been asked by the Local Government to restrict their purchases of mares as much as possible.

THE officers of the India Jute Mills, Serampore, and of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta, have trained two sets of pigeons which carry letters from the former place to the latter, and *vice versa*. These feathered messengers are of foreign breed. This journey they are said to perform within half-an-hour or so, and never miss their destination.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**CIVIL.**

Bengal Estab.—G. W. S. Cox, C. T. R. Scovell.

Bombay Estab.—H. L. Holland, W. W. Drew (Cov.),

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**CIVIL.**

Bengal Estab.—R. A. English, eleven months' furlough; F. D. Fowler, three months' furlough; J. B. Rostan, five weeks' furlough; W. D. Blythe (Cov.), one month's furlough, and to return; J. H. Gilliland, fifteen days' furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); C. O. G. Lillingston, two months' extraordinary leave; W. N. Ludlam, one week's extraordinary leave, and to return.

Madras Estab.—F. D'O. Vincent, six months, s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**CIVIL.**

Bengal Estab.—C. O. Samuels (Cov.), G. R. C. Williams (Cov.), W. Shakespear, J. Patterson, P. Whalley (Cov.), E. S. Symes (C.I.E.), J. B. Leventhorpe, J. L. Owens, J. O. Miller (Cov.), R. Ring, C. Stephen, Major A. W. Baird (R.E.).

Madras Estab.—J. Thompson (Cov.), W. P. Austin (Cov.), H. W. Lushington, Major D. McN. Campbell (R.E.), H. G. Joseph (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—C. P. Cooper.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**HOME.****BIRTHS.**

COUSSENS—Aug. 16, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, the wife of Henry Cousens, Archaeological Department, of a daughter.

GRANT—Aug. 7, at Greeshop House, Forres, N.B., the wife of G. F. M. Grant, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

STEWART—Sept. 7, the wife of Captain H. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

YOUNG—Sept. 9, at 4, Nile-terrace, Rochester, the wife of Captain C. L. Young, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GLEGG—ELEY—Sept. 6, at St. Marylebone, Patrick Adam, third son of the late Captain H. V. Glegg, H.E.I.C.S., to Bessie, eldest daughter of John Charles Eley, of Burley, Perry Hill, S.E.

STEVENS—REED—Sept. 5, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, Henry Fairchild Stevens, Superintendent Her Majesty's Indian Government Telegraph Department, to Dora, only child of Hugh Reed, Esq., late of Ravensworth, Newcastle.

SWAN—VAILLANT—Sept. 1, at St. James's Church, Weybridge, Francis Laidley Swan, Captain East Surrey Regiment, second son of the late Assistant Commissary-General Frederick George Swan, to Isabel Bithynia, only daughter of the late Major Albert Vaillant, H.E.I.C.S. of Meadowleigh, Weybridge.

DEATHS.

BELL—Sept. 10, at 31, Popstone-road, South Kensington, Lieut.-General Harry W. B. Bell, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, aged 67.

HOPKINS—Sept. 8, at Meadow View, New Hampton, Jessie, the widow of Major-General William Friend Hopkins, C.B., Royal Marine L.I., aged 74.

LANE—Sept. 6, at Castletown, Isle of Man, Colonel William Moore Lane, Madras Staff Corps, late Postmaster-General of the Punjab, aged 56.

INDIAN.**BIRTHS.**

ASHTON—Aug. 16, at Agra, the wife of F. Ashton, Salt Department, of a son.

CARTER—Aug. 16, at Barrackpore, the wife of Surgeon-Major S. H. Carter, Medical Staff of a daughter.

DURRELL—Aug. 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Conductor S. Durrell, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

ELLIS—Aug. 18, at Madras, the wife of Rev. J. R. Ellis, of a daughter.

HALL—Aug. 24, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of J. W. Hall, Bengal, Baroda, and Central India Railway, of a daughter.

HEWITT—Aug. 21, at Igatpuri, the wife of J. B. Hewitt, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

HUTCHINS—Aug. 15, at Agra, the wife of H. D. W. Hutchins, Officiating Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, Bengal, of a daughter.

RADFORD—Aug. 18, at Madras, the wife of Staff-Sergeant J. T. Radford, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—Sept. 7, at Dharwar, the wife of George R. Richardson, Esq., of a daughter.

TOUNSDORF—Aug. 8, at Mirzapore, the wife of Mr. A. Tounsdorf, P.W. Inspector, N.W. Railway, of a son.

TURNER—Aug. 19, at Delhra, the wife of Lieut. J. G. Turner, Viceroy's Body Guard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORMBY—DEANE—Aug. 22, Lieut. R. F. R. Formby, Madras Staff Corps, to Mary Alice, daughter of the Revs. B. O'M. Deane, late Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.
 SKIRVING—COOKSLEY—Aug. 27, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Charles Skirving, Royal Horse Artillery (of Helmsley), to Alice Mary Woodford Cooksley, of Southampton.
 STRICKLAND—NEWTON—Aug. 21, at Naini Tal, Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, son of Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, M.S.C., to Florence, daughter of S. B. Newton, Esq., C.E., Bhowallie, Naini Tal.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Aug. 19, at Lucknow, E. H. Alexander, infant daughter of Sergeant Alexander, 17th D.C.O. Lancers.
 BRANSON—Sept. 3, at Madras, William Harry Duhan Branson, Solicitor, aged 43.
 COLLIER—Aug. 20, at Calcutta, A. Collier, of the Locomotive Department, East Indian Railway, Toondla, aged 51.
 HALE—Aug. 14, at Sealkote, Winifred Muriel Alice, daughter of Barrack-Sergeant A. A. Hale, Military Works Department, aged 2.
 HAM—Aug. 19, at Simla, Annie, the wife of W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General, P.O., of India.
 HARVEY—Aug. 10, at Khojak Pass, Lieut. H. G. Harvey, R.E., aged 25.
 JOLLIFFE—Aug. 13, at Kohat, Surgeon A. R. Jolliffe, I.M.D., aged 26.
 MARRIOTT—Aug. 16, Frances, the widow of the late Lieut.-General W. F. Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps.
 ROBOTHAM—Aug. 15, at Murree, Mabel Clifford Robotham, child of Captain and Mrs. J. G. C. Robotham, Army Pay Department, aged 7.
 SPENCER—Aug. 10, at Delhi, J. C. Spencer, Inland Salt Revenue, retired, aged 57.
 WILTON—Aug. 16, at Madras, Sarah Wilton, widow of Sub-Conductor W. Wilton, aged 64.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In a General Order just issued, the Commander-in-Chief says:—"Two fatal accidents have occurred in battalions of British infantry within a short period, in both of which investigation has shown that the Regulations were in a greater or less degree disregarded. On the 14th July last, the Commander-in-Chief drew attention to the disregard of Regulations for the conduct of target practice. His Excellency finds it necessary to reiterate this order, and to notify that he will hold commanding officers personally responsible that no departure from the Regulations is made with their sanction, and that if a departure from the Regulations not sanctioned by them occurs, the officer or soldier who is responsible for the act or neglect is dealt with adequately according to the degree of his offence."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The rearming of the Goorkhas with the Martini-Henry is a great step in the right direction, but it would be a distinct additional advantage if they could all be armed with a rifle of the size and weight of the present Martini-Henry carbine, but taking the ordinary Martini-Henry cartridge. The great aim of our military authorities should be to have only one kind of small arm ammunition on service; and there is no reason why a special rifle should not be made for the use of Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Sappers, and Goorkhas—carrying the one ammunition—just in the same way as we had the 5-grooved Native rifle, the short rifle for sergeants, and the long rifle for infantry; all carrying the same Snider cartridge."

The *Pioneer* contains the following:—"In military circles at home it was rumoured some time ago that the Duke of Connaught might leave Bombay before his full term of office had expired and take up a command in England. The Aldershot Division was even mentioned as that which would fall to his Royal Highness, but the objection was that it was already occupied by Sir Archibald Alison. Now that General Alison has been appointed to the India Council, and Aldershot is vacant, the rumour is likely to be revived in full strength. If it should prove well founded the War Office, in choosing a successor to his Royal Highness, will probably hesitate between General Hume and General Dillon. The former is a soldier of marked ability, and socially everything that could be desired as a Commander-in-Chief; while General Dillon, it is well known, has that interest which will force his claims well to the front."

MACHINE guns are shortly to be provided for the coast defences. The Government of India has sanctioned twelve for Bombay, seven for the Hughli, eight each for Karachi and Rangoon, and nine for Madras, or forty-four in all. The three Presidencies, together with Quetta, are to have eighty-five machine guns for the land defences. Bengal is to have fifty-six, Quetta five, Bombay and Burma twenty-four, and Madras three. In the Bengal Presidency, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, will each have four guns, Ferozepur sixteen, Fort William six, Lahore two, Peshawar six, Rawal Pindi ten, with

two for reserve. The further distribution is as follows:—Quetta five, Bombay and Burma, Asirghar and Neemuch, each two guns; Belgaum and Mandalay each four guns; and Mhow ten; while three will be assigned to Agram in Madras. Additional guns for the coast defences have been sanctioned.

MILITARY officers when sick in hospital have hitherto been subjected to a stoppage of Rs. 1-4 per day. The rate of hospital stoppage payable in future will be Rs. 2 per day.

THE Government of India have accorded sanction to the issue of return in lieu of single tickets to officers entitled to passages to the Colonies and back at the public expense, as a considerable saving will accrue to the State thereby.

It has been decided to continue to Native troops and followers serving at Quetta and in Biluchistan the family pension privileges laid down by regulation for troops and followers on foreign service. This allows the continuance of pensions to heirs of Native soldiers and followers dying whilst on service in those parts.

THE officers told off for Mr. Udny's escort on the Turi Commission are Captain A. C. Bunny, of the 1st Sikh Infantry; Lieutenant Kennion, of the 4th P.I.; Lieutenant Cookson, R.A.; and Lieutenant Dick, 2nd P.C. and Intelligence Department; also probably a medical officer, who has not yet been chosen.

ALL authorised followers, regimental or departmental, who are paid by the State, and syces and grass-cutters of Native cavalry regiments have been made eligible for the bronze medal which was granted last year to the followers of the Native army.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The following is the programme of Her Majesty's troopships during the season of 1888-89:—

OUTWARD VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Date of Arrival in Bombay.	Corps, &c.
1888	
1st ship, October 4	Drafts
2nd ship, October 16	
3rd ship, October 25	K-2 Royal Artillery
	L-2 " "
	C-3 " "
	J-3 " "
4th ship, November 6	Drafts
5th ship, December 20	5th Lancers
	8-1, Eastern Division, R.A.
	7-1, London Division, R.A.
1889	
6th ship, January 1	Drafts
7th ship, January 9	2nd Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers
8th ship, January 31	3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade, if it can be spared from the Cape; if not, Drafts via Suez
9th ship, March 5	1st Battn. Norfolk Regiment
10th ship, March 21	Drafts
11th ship, March 26	"

HOMEWARD VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

1888	
1st ship, October 14	D-2 Royal Artillery
	E-2 " "
	F-2 " "
	Y-2 " "
	Time-expired men, &c.
2nd ship, October 25	6th Dragoon Guards and time-expired men, &c.
3rd ship, November 4	6-1, Southern Division, R.A.
	7-1, " " " " To Aden
	5-1, Lancashire Division, R.A.
	8-1, London Division, R.A.
	From Aden
	Time-expired men, &c.
4th ship, November 18	1st Battn. West Riding
	To Aden
	2nd Battn. East Yorkshire Regt.
	From Aden
	Time-expired men, &c.
5th ship, December 30	" " "
1889	
6th ship, January 13	2nd Battn. Cheshire Regime
	Time-expired men, &c.
7th ship, January 20	2nd Battn. Royal Fusiliers
8th ship, February 10, or early in March	Time-expired men, &c.
9th ship, March 17	(To call at Aden, if required)
10th ship, March 31	Time-expired men, &c.
11th ship, April 7	" " "

THE STORM AT CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24TH.

Advancing very gradually up the Hooghly, a storm, which for several days past has been experienced in the neighbourhood of Saugor, reached Calcutta early this morning, and burst upon the city with very considerable force, accompanied by heavy rain. The downpour was unceasing, and in the twenty-four hours ending at eight o'clock 5'01 inches of rain had fallen, while from Chittagong 6'75 inches are reported. From Saugor Island no less than 14'28 inches were registered. The wind at Saugor yesterday morning attained the excessive average velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. Stormy weather prevails in the north of the Bay, and the shipping have been warned of the threatening state of the weather. There has been a temporary stoppage of outward traffic. No shipping casualties are reported in Calcutta. About midnight there came a lull, and it was not till about 4 P.M. that a storm rose, the violence of the wind culminating about two hours later. Captain Petley, Port Officer, has engaged the *Retriever* to be in readiness to proceed to sea to render any assistance to the lightships or vessels in distress. The ship *Champion*, in tow of the *Clive*, proceeded to sea yesterday, and as the tug has not returned to Saugor some uneasiness is felt on that account. The *Research* is provisioned under orders at Diamond Harbour to be ready to proceed to visit the houses of refuge. As dawn crept over the city the outlook was dismal; the morating storm assumed a distinctly cyclonic character, gusts of winds dashing with great violence upon houses, trees, and shipping. A good deal of damage has been done, chiefly in the Native parts of the town, where the rain and wind have played havoc with the huts and shanties. In Dalhousie-square the telegraph poles have been upset, and trees have been blown down. The *maidan* has in many parts been converted into vast lakes and swamps. It is flooded in some places waist-deep. The Red-road has a curious appearance, looking like an immense bridge spanning an inland sea, stretching away on one side to the river bank, and on the other covering the whole area from the monument down to the Golf Club. The Dhurumtola and other tanks are filled almost to the point of overflowing. Most of the streets of the town have been inundated; and business people have been seriously inconvenienced. In Old Court House-street, the Esplanade, Dhurumtola, and Dalhousie-square, the water was in many places ankle-deep. The courts, which are generally crowded, were almost deserted. In old Court House-street four trees were destroyed; in Dhurumtola and in the Esplanade half-a-dozen were blown down; and in Lower Circular-road a like number. Nearly all the shops in Chandney Choke, Bow Bazaar-street, Chitpur-road, and Cornwallis-street were closed, and those on a level with the road were inundated. The Chitpur-road, in fact from Lal bazaar to Baug Bazaar, was from two to three feet under water. As for the bye-lanes and gullies they were mere canals of muddy liquid. Many of the cork trees in Cornwallis-street were blown down. One tiled hut collapsed at midday. A tank lying to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral overflowed, and a large quantity of fine fish were seen above shallow waters on the *maidan*. Crowds of Natives with bamboos, sticks, and nets were to be seen rushing about chasing the fish, of which they secured considerable hauls.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AGITATION.

An influential meeting of twenty-eight of the leading members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held on the 5th August at Kurrachee, when the following resolutions (with reference to para. 7 of the statement drawn up by the association in London on the result of Mr. King's motion in the House of Commons on the 8th June last) were passed. The general feeling of the meeting is:—

- I. That we should continue to agitate and press for a committee of inquiry.
- II. That the members of this meeting bind themselves to subscribe towards the necessary funds, and that the subscriptions when collected be forwarded to the honorary secretary, London Association, through Messrs. King, King and Co., London.
- III. So far as the members present are concerned, as well as those in Sind who are represented by proxy, all are willing to sign a fresh petition to Parliament on the basis of the old petition.
- IV. That the result of the meeting be communicated to the other associations in India.
- V. And that it be also sent to all the leading English papers in India.

UPPER BURMA AND THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE.

Mr. Warry, of the British Consular Service in China, at present stationed as political officer at Bhamo, has made a report to the Chief Commissioner on the india rubber trade of the Mogoung district.

Rubber was first exported from Upper Burma in 1870, and until 1873 the trade was free to all. Since the latter year, however, the forests have been worked under the monopoly system, five Chinese firms being the joint concessionaires, two supplying the money, and three superintending the work. The price ranged from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 90,000 per annum, but in the present year the sale of the right produced a lakh of rupees. The forests occupy an extensive Kachin district north of Mogoung and stretching east across the Chinese border. The Kachins are exceedingly jealous of interference with their trees, and although at first they made the mistake of over-bleeding them, they are more careful now, and though the trees seen by Mr. Warry were covered with innumerable small incisions, even up to the tiny topmost branches, they were obviously not drained to the extent of half their power. Mogoung is the headquarters of the trade; four-fifths of the yearly supply is brought in there by Kachins in the employ of Chinese, the remaining fifth is purchased in the district by Chinese agents of the lessees. The practice is for the Chinese manager in Mogoung to make liberal advances to the Kachins to defray expenses during the collecting season; when the rubber is brought in the refund is made by selling the rubber to the manager at half the market price. The travelling Chinese agents who also collect rubber merely travel from place to place, buying such quantities as the Kachins offer, but as the latter have no standard weights they are usually cheated to the extent of about 70 per cent. The profit on this difference of weight more than pays the expenses of the agents. In most cases rubber is the subject of certain transit charges through the Kachin districts, tsawhs, or local chieftains, levying a certain toll—perhaps two or three balls out of a hundred. So long as these charges do not amount to 10 per cent. there is no complaint. Whatever the toll, the Chinese manager and Kachin owner bear the loss in equal shares; but the latter is amply compensated by being housed and fed at the expense of the Chinese during his stay in Mogoung. Last year a new district was opened, and a Chinese capitalist employed 400 Chinese and Shan labourers to work the forests in the neighbourhood of the amber mines. The local Kachins objected to the inroad and insisted on their right to the forests. A compromise was reached, 200 of the labourers being sent back at once, the remainder collecting rubber under Kachin supervision, to whom 10 per cent. was to be paid, and 200 Kachins, paid at the current rate, took the places of the 200 dismissed coolies.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.—Accounts from the indigo districts in Behar are now more favourable, the weather having improved. Some factories in Tirhut and Chumpanan will soon close their first manufacture, and the estimated outturn is about 50,000 maunds, which is less than that of last season. The Khoonties, however, promise well, and may make up any deficiency in the total outturn. In most parts of Bengal there has been but little improvement in the produce, which is very poor. But in Purneah the outturn is expected to be about double that of last year, while Bhagulpur will give about the same return. The total produce for Bengal is not expected to exceed 20,000 maunds.

SUICIDE OF A CHILD WIFE.—Tae, a Hindoo girl, aged ten years, committed suicide by throwing herself into a pond at the back of a house in DeLisle-road, Byculla. About three years ago Tae was married to one Raghoo, a mill hand. Recently a woman in the keeping of Raghoo had a quarrel with the girl about some household affairs, and when Raghoo returned home from work he struck Tae, who afterwards went to her parents' house for protection. Raghoo went to his mother-in-law's to fetch his wife home, but the girl, through fear, refused at first to go with him. After some persuasion, however, Tae volunteered to return, and on reaching her husband's house took her meals and afterwards went out, saying she was going to the pond at the back of the house, and would be back in a few minutes. As she did not return a search was made, and a copper pot belonging to her was found at the side of the pond. Information was given to the police, who had the pond dragged, and the body of the unfortunate girl was recovered. At an inquest held by the coroner, the jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide.

NATIVE JOURNALISM IN BENGAL.—The *Deccan Standard* writes:—"The Government of India is indeed long-suffering and slow to anger. When Lord Lytton provided a gag for the Native Press, long and loud was the outcry. But now one is almost tempted to ask whether the measure was not a wise one, and what other less drastic procedure can effectually suppress the sedition, the abuse, and the scurrility of a certain section of the Native Press. We need hardly say that Bengal has achieved an unenviable notoriety in this respect. Every conceivable opportunity is seized upon to misrepresent the actions and the motives of the Queen-Empress's representative in this country, and aspersions of the most damaging character are indulged in with the utmost freedom against the highest officials in the land. It is generally conceded that most Native journals in Bengal, in spite of their tall talk and cant, have no idea whatever of what they call 'the liberty of the Press.' Liberty with them means licence of the most reprehensible nature, and rank has become the growth of Bengal journalism that the position of many a tried and trusted servant of Government has become well-nigh intolerable."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 8, Dacca (s), Calcutta; 9, Henzada (s), Bombay; 11, Rufford Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 8, Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; 8, City of Carthage (s); 9, Ganges (s), London; 10, Clan Sinclair (s), Clyde; 11, Martin Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 8, Professor (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 8, Clan Mackenzie (s), Calcutta; 10, Traveller (s), Calcutta; 12, Aston Hall (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 12, City of Venice (s).

MADRAS.—Clan Macpherson (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. D. Faulds, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingley and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Toozo, Mr. D. G. and Mrs. Cameron, Major W. Hill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. R. F. Hallums, Miss Hallums, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mr. E. Abbot, Lieut. Stanforth, Mr. Carle, Mr. Williamson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hartley, Mr. R. Davidson. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Wortley, Mr. A. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surg.-General Roe, Mr. E. Joun, Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Consell, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. Ade, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Rev. H. O. Moore, Colonel Harvey, Mr. G. Gordon, Major Hammond, Surgeon C. Mullins, Mr. G. Maunson, Major Radford, Sir C. Gough, Mr. Kaye, Mr. W. Sweet, Mr. E. E. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Highway, Mr. N. H. Seales, Major Radford, Mr. B. Strauss, Mr. R. T. Mallett, Mr. Parish, Dr. Hughes, Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. Kipling, Mr. H. Holmwood, Lieut. H. E. Stanton, Mr. Horne, Mr. J. C. Barkley, Mr. R. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, Mr. Khaserao, Mr. B. Kalsey, Dr. Batukram.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Fry and two infants. From Brindisi: Mrs. Shakoore and two children, Miss Whateley.

For Port Said: Mr. Grey.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child, Mr. A. Farley, Mr. W. L. and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. H. Hepburne, Rev. M. Griffin, Rev. N. Fraser, Mrs. Mitchell and two children, Mrs. McLachlan and five children, Sergt. and Mrs. Pinkney, Mr. N. L. Harding, Major and Mrs. Shiel, Sergt. Dyke, Mr. J. Goshawk, Mr. and Miss Cornish, Lieut. Hervey, Lieut. Graut.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. Teed, Miss Teed.

For Gibraltar: Colonel and Mrs. Holdsworth, Sir N. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and two infants, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Curteis, Mr. Carter, Mr. W. P. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas, Mr. M. Greenwood, Mrs. Varley and two infants, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Shaw, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Upton, Major-General Davidson.

For Brindisi: Two Messrs. Lydall.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Sept. 13; from Naples, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. W. Macpherson, Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children, Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Miss Fentiman, Mr. L. Despard, Mrs. H. Pryce, Mrs. Cowan, Captain Clark, Mr. W. B. Oldham, Mr. H. B. Cox, Mr. R. A. Marsden, Major Gordon Price, Mrs. S. C. Adley, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Barrie, Mr. H. J. Hawes, Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, Mr. S. H. Winshana. From Naples: Mr. H. Bull.

For Madras: Mr. and Miss Worsley, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb, Mr. E. W. Wilkins. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Piggott. For Colombo: Mr. G. Head.

For Ismailia: Major Beaksley.

For Port Said: Mrs. Blake.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith, Lieut. P. M. Sykes. From Marseilles: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. C. E. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Wallace.

For Marseilles: Captain and Mrs. Thomson.

For Aden: Major Sealy.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Calcott and two children. From Marseilles: Mrs. Wyndham.

For Colombo: Miss Penny. From Marseilles: Miss Wallinger.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Binder and infant.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford, Captain Pitt R.E., Miss Buchanan. From Brindisi: Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Captain Renton, Captain Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown,

Major H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Tulford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. L. and Mrs. Lang, Colonel Barrow, Miss Gough, Mr. J. Sprott, Mr. Rigg, Mr. E. L. Winter, Capt. Prior, Mr. E. A. Pattern, Major Tandan, Major Hutchinson, Captain Benet, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. Keddie, Mrs. Fulford and child, Mr. Holmwood.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bidport, Miss Thomson, Hon. Lady Hotham, Captain and Mrs. Middlemass, Mrs. Easterbrooke and infant, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tatham, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dalby, Miss Ward, Mr. T. S. Simson. From Brindisi: Mr. R. Bickersteth.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Bassore, Miss Herdman, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. J. Langdon, Mr. Cazes, Mr. and Mrs. Hamson, Mr. White and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and infant, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Miss Adeane.

For Alexandria: Major Patterson, Major and Mrs. Johnstone.

For Port Said: Mr. W. J. Price.

For Karachi: Mr. A. Shaw.

For Ismailia: Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Marston.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearse.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenburg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Bangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Miss Edith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. W. Ross, Mrs. McNeillage and two infants, Mr. Evershed. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponts, Mr. Sparenburg, Mrs. de Tivoli and two children.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, Miss Lord, Miss Cook.

For Port Said: From Naples: Miss Elverson.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. J. Compton.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mrs. W. K. Porter, Captain S. King, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Mrs. C. G. Miller, Colonel B. A. Combe, Miss Andrews, Miss Pogson, Miss Leonard, Mr. J. W. Burder, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss F. Palmer, Mr. R. Saxton, Mrs. Saxton and infant, Mr. Coles, Mr. A. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. E. J. B. Van Balveren, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Boxall, Sister Ellen, Sister Eleanor, Miss Blanche Pearson, Mr. E. P. Logan, Mrs. French, Mrs. Sandiland, Mr. H. Bamber. From Brindisi: Capt. H. M. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Spence Gray, Captain Faithfull, Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Maseyt, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Daly, Major-General Gillespie, Mr. H. E. C. Paget, Mr. R. Bushby, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. Carawell, Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. A. L. Webb, Colonel J. R. Cowie, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. W. J. Greer, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. F. Field, Mr. Russell, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mrs. Beilby, Colonel J. Charles, Mr. Whitney, Rev. J. S. Allnutt.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Deuman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Miss Francia, Mr. H. M. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Creswell, Mrs. Renny Tailour and family, Mr. Baker, Sergeant Sillitoe, Miss Roberts, Miss M. Roberts, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Righton and three children, Miss Righton, Mrs. Warell and three children, Mr. J. S. C. Reunick, Miss Rennick, Miss A. K. Reed.

For Malta: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Kilner and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. H. T. Tomalin, Mr. Cecil de Winton.

For Madras: Mrs. S. A. Boyd and child, Colonel and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Brereton, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Downes, Colonel W. H. Burton, Captain E. H. Joes, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. O'Connell and infant.

For Aden: Mrs. G. C. P. Onslow and infant.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mrs. Lawrie, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears, Miss Capes, Miss Bentley, Mrs. C. M. Jerdon, Mr. R. Booth, Mrs. Short and infant, Miss Elliott, Mr. F. B. Franks, Miss E. Cardew, Mr. Grabham, Mr. E. T. Barnard, Mrs. Morice, Col. E. Vibart, Mr. Harry, Mrs. Watts Russell. From Marseilles: Lieut. A. C. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mrs. Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Adema, Mr.

L. Robilart, Mr. C. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. Marway, Mrs. Paget, Colonel J. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. G. C. Dodgson, Mr. E. W. Chalmers, Mr. Guttman, Dr. Finden. *From Naples*: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Larpent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbet, Colonel Verner, Miss Verner, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Rev. H. Williams, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Miss Gribble, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Sir R. C. and Lady Low, Mr. Parmenides, Capt. and Mrs. Wyse, Capt. Blackburn, Mr. H. J. Hornan. *From Port Said*: Dr. Rustomjee, Nazir Bey.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (*for Australia direct*), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. Baron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Cockburn, Baroness Ingranze, Miss Hardcastle and sister.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hoystead and child, Col. Tweedie, Col. Whitaker.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Fisher.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. J. Moss. *From Venice*: Major Dawson, Major and Mrs. Slater.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Beer and three children, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Rev. A. E. Johnson, Rev. J. A. Cullen, Mr. P. W. Henderson, Miss Wilkinson, Surgeon-General Cowie, Mr. H. E. Sanderson, Col. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. C. J. McKinnon, Mr. J. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Jones and two children, Mr. G. Gordon, Surgeon-Major J. F. P. and Mrs. McConnell. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. Herbert, Mr. F. Schiller, Mr. D. and Mrs. White.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon, Bishop Sargent. *From Naples*: Mr. H. F. Wilkinson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wearing and family, Miss Cockshott, Mr. W. Walker. *From Naples*: Mrs. Metcalfe Smith.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. T. H. Sealy, Mr. W. F. Burrows, Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Miss Currie, Bishop Sargent, Mr. W. Hodgson, Mr. J. Bennett, Miss Mackenzie, Col. S. B. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Mrs. Rhind and two children, Mrs. and Miss Rodgers, Mr. T. Robertson. *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Swann, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Lord and Lady Scott Montagu, Miss Scott Montagu, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Colonel H. M. Clarke, Mr. Walker, Mr. W. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Doig, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. A. W. Orr, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Waller, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Sinha, Mrs. Waller, Col. Pitcher, Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. C. A. M. Williams, Col. Stanley Clarke.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley, Mr. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. La Primandaye, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Haile Wilkies.

For Gibraltar: Dr. O'Keefe.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Miss Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, three Misses Templer.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. B. Roof.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Lang and family. *From Venice*: Miss Davis.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Miss Ward, Miss A. Ward, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. and Mrs. Ayden, Mr. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Runington, Lord and Lady Dormer, Col. Hennell, Miss Elliott, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Beck, Miss Smee, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. M. A. Jones, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Samuels, Capt. Howard Gray. *From Marseilles*: Capt. Hext, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Miss Edwards, Mr. T. de Mesurier, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Princeps, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Fjrebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey,

Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths, Mr. L. A. Wallace, junr., Mr. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale, Miss Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. Foucar, Mr. R. J. Black. *From Naples*: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thom, Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apear, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. G. Woltjen.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Aston.

For Port Said: *From Marseilles*: Mr. Carstairs.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Huntley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell, Mr. J. Slader, Mr. P. N. Allen, Mr. S. Arthur, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. R. Gale, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. R. W. Western, Mr. C. D. Wilson, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Mr. Trefman, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss B. Taylor, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Poynton, Mrs. Tandy and infant, Mrs. Wrench and child, Dr. G. G. McLaren, Mrs. McLaren, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Henningway, Mrs. Fretwell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McColl, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarborough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Pridaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer, Major H. P. Leach, Mr. Macnaghton, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. D. Barbour, Mr. S. C. Tripp, Dr. Lowdell, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Mrs. Benson.

For Malta: Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mrs. Davies and child.

For Gibraltar: Mr. T. L. Morland, Mr. W. Colbourne, Mr. Campbell, Major Kerr Fox, Mr. Renwick, Mr. Beaumont.

For Brindisi: Mrs. Kilbert.

For Ismailia: Miss B. Sanderson and friend.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Oct. 25; from Naples, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. J. C. R. Carnac, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. Lowrie, Rev. S. Peath, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. and Mrs. King and two infants, Mrs. R. B. McCabe, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Allen, Surgeon-Major J. Reid, Mr. B. B. Newbould, Miss Foster and niece, Mr. Ford. *From Naples*: Mr. C. H. Tawney, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Miss Craik, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and three infants, Mr. C. Milared.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers.

For Madras: Mr. T. Lawson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. Hacker.

For Calcutta: Mr. George Alexander.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, five Misses Smith, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. H. Williams, Dr. A. J. Elliott, Dr. John Hewan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash and child, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. P. S. Dennis, Mr. Greig, Miss Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Wylly and infant, Mr. Dudley Graham, Mr. L. S. Graham, Mr. Norman Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Graham. *From Suva*: Mrs. G. A. Warburton.

For Colombo: Miss C. R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mrs. W. H. Taylor and two infants. *From Suva*: Captain and Mrs. E. M. Edge Munns.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 21.

For Karachi: Mr. F. S. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Surgeon-Major Faulkner, Mrs. J. F. Shakespeare, Colonel Wilmer, Mrs. James and three children, Miss Neill, Mr. W. Shimwell, Mr. F. C. Waller, Mrs. Elliot and three children, Major A. N. Sandilands, Major and Mrs. Davidson and child, Mrs. W. Cooper, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hirst. *From Marseilles*: Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mrs. S. H. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Lady Leslie and infant, Mrs. and two Misses Steel, Lieut. Capper, Colonel W. H. Beckett, Mr. G. B. Unwin.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley, Mrs. Farrant, Mrs. Greenway and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Lockley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Sir Charles W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Capt. H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson and child, Mrs. R. W. Davies, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Miss Paterson, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Miss Eardley, Miss Warren, Miss Paralee, Miss White, Miss Brooke, Miss Rainsford, Miss Newman, Captain W. A. D. and Mrs. O'Mealey, Miss K. Smith, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Gibson. *From Marseilles*: Lady Gough, two Misses Gough, Mrs. A. Udny, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and child, Mrs. Wade, two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Mr. T. W. de Winton.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

For Colombo: Mr. C. Young, Mr. Exshaw.
For Madras: Mr. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, Mr. Lunn, Mrs. Stranack, Miss Lynn, Mrs. Stearn and child.
For Calcutta: Lieut.-Col. Tregar, Miss Hargur, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parry, Mr. Rawson.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Calcutta: Rev. and Mrs. Collier.
For Colombo: Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. A. M. Smith.
For Madras: Mr. R. G. Macmillan, Mr. D. A. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ramsay.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Chester.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 23.

For Port Said: Rev. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Miss Low, Miss Vidal.
For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nock and child.
For Calcutta: Miss M. Sheriff, Miss R. Sheriff, Mr. Collier, Rev. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Collins.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. ss. *Olyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, at Bombay, August 26.

From London: Mr. Middlemast, Mr. C. H. Allen, Mr. D. R. Henderson, Mr. D'Arcy, Mr. Laski, Mr. Hockley, Mr. G. Mercer, Mr. G. Bennison, Mr. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, child, and two infants, Mrs. Bryson and three children, Mrs. Baker and two children, Mrs. Cooksley, Capt. Maret, Dr. Armstrong, Mr. J. Smith.

From Brindisi: Mr. Homajee, Mr. B. Gray, Mr. R. Sim, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. Cornbridge, Mr. Newman, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Ezekiel.
From Aden: Mr. E. T. Allard.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Aug. 28.

For London: Miss E. Boardman, Major G. C. H. Parlbay, Major F. W. Carey, Mr. W. Le Feuvre, Mrs. Le Feuvre and infant.

For Brindisi: Dr. C. Henderson, Mr. O'Brien, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. F. Meehan, Mr. E. R. Osgood, Mr. W. Garth.

For Marseilles: Dr. G. E. Maclaren, Mr. J. M. Drennan, Mr. S. Bailey Wells.

For Suez: Mr. H. W. A. Cooper, Miss Fiske.

For Aden: Mr. Cranfield.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Olyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, Sept. 4.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. R. T. Woods, Hon. F. M. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Ramsay, Mr. W. and Mrs. Sullivan and infant.

For London: Mr. Middleton, Miss Sankey, Mr. Stanley Sutherland, General Gordon, Capt. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Clubley.

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, Sept. 11.

For Brindisi: Hon. H. W. Gordon, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Kinealy, Hon. Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. J. B. Reynolds, Surgeon-Major Notter and two friends.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hammick and child, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Capt. Pringle, Col. W. Wroughton, and Dr. E. Thurston.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Elektra*, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. T. A. Patten, Rev. John Bloomfield, Rev. C. C. Reviley, Rev. Robert Coleman, Colonel MacMullen.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpagel, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. George Irving.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott, Mr. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The demand for these Shares continued yesterday. Mysore rose $\frac{1}{2}$, and Nine Reefs, Gold Fields of Mysore, Indian Consolidated and Mysore Reefs 1s. to 1s. 3d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 3-16 to 3 5-16, Nundydroog 34s. to 36s., Indian Consolidated 8s. to 9s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., Ooregum 28s. to 29s., ditto Preference 28s. to 29s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 13s. 6d. to 14s., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. to 3s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 5s. to 6s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 3-16 to 1 5-16, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. to 5s.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tsm'th.	Other Ports				
Euphrates	1888. —	—	16 Sept.	20 Sept.	22 Sept.	4 Oct.
Crocodile...	19 Sept.	—	28 Sept.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	16 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	26 Sept.	28 Sept.	7 Oct.	11 Oct.	13 Oct.	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	19 Oct.	—	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
						1889.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
	1889.	Q'town.				
Serapis* ...	2 Jan.	4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
Euphrates	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1888.				
Euphrates	14 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
	1889.				
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
	1889.				
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

A SIMLA correspondent states that the Government of India has approved of the formation of a Railway Service Corps, which will combine the advantages of volunteer military service with the peculiar requirements of a railway in time of war. The idea owes its inception to Colonel Conway-Gordon, R.E., the present Director-General of Railways, who has steadily shielded his bantling from the rough touch of its opponents during the past five years, and now that it has found favour in the eyes of the powers that be, it has been suggested that he should be placed in command of the corps.

SIR GANPAT RAO, the President of the Gwalior Council, died at Gwalior on Aug. 24th. He had been ailing, it appears, with fever for some little time, and had only recently asked Mr. Henvey, the Governor-General's Agent, to postpone his contemplated visit, the main object of which was to report on the progress being made by the youthful Maharaja. A Native of the Deccan, Sir Ganpat Rao's connection with Gwalior dates from 1851, in which year he entered the army of the late Maharaja. The Mutiny of 1857 gave him an opportunity of doing good service, and he received the thanks of Sir R. Meade, the then Political Officer, for what he had done towards restraining the Durbar troops. A few years after, his detection of a great and daring dacoity on the Agra-Bombay road, in which several notable men of the State were mixed up, gave convincing proof of his ability and integrity, and he was soon afterwards made Naib Dewan, and eventually Dewan. In this position he had a principal hand in several important reforms, judicial and executive, especially in improving the process of revenue collection, in recognition of which Sir Henry Daly, who appreciated him as much as Sir Lepel Griffin later on, recommended him to the Knighthood of the Star of India. On the decease of the late Maharaja he became President of the Council of Regency. His death is equally a loss to Gwalior and an embarrassment to the Government of India. He was a man of sterling quality, wholly devoted to the interests of the State he had so long served, which probably contains not one man really fitted to replace him.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	68	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	100	to	—
Gorla Splining Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr. ct.	575
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr. ct.	937
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr. ct.	840
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr. ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Calcutta Press ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,850	50	570
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	150	1,225
Fort ...	8,500	150	1,500
French ...	all	80	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25	400
Khangum ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mufassil Co. ...	400	55	400
Munmar M. ...	all	40	270
New Berar ...	500	60	535
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	81	500
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75	555
Sassoon ...	500	25	500
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,190
Slud ...	750	75	450
Wolkart ...	500	45	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	30	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	560
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr. ct.	715
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Bhownagar Mills ...	1,000	30	—
Bombay United ...	100	20	920
Central India ...	500	35	1,080
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	20	650
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	75	1,045
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Farjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	630
Golan Baba ...	400	20	200
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	—	165
Hindustan ...	1,000	40	860
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60	770
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	30	750
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20	615
Jadav Manufacturing ...	1,000	70	1,400
James Greaves ...	500	25	715
Jaffer Ali ...	500	40	—
Jewraj Bhaloo ...	1,000	30	1,180
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	670
Kutast Mackunjee ...	1,000	20	870
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	100	2,300
Mahalaxmi ...	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	—	1,340
Mazgaon ...	270	9	165
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50	1,620
Najam ...	100	—	60
National ...	1,000	40	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20	820
Oriental ...	625	15	875
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	6½	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	30	81
Sassoon ...	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,320
Sunderdas ...	1,000	50	610
Southern India ...	500	20	205
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	—	285
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	400
Western India ...	1,000	50	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. ...	218-5-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. Now £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	380
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. F. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	70
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,780
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachi Lining and Shipping ...	300	135
Kemp & Co. ...	375	30
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	50	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	all	131
Thacker and Co. ...	all	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	335

CALCUTTA.—August 21.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	14	to	—
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	100	12	0	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	100	12	0	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	100	12	10	105	0
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	100	12	10	105	6
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	100	107	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1881) ...	100	107	4	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	100	106	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	100	106	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	100	106	12	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	100	107	0	to	—
4 of 1892 (1902) ...	100	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	135 to 136
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	97½ to 1,000
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	133 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12½	135 to —
Rohilkund Kumson ...	100	112 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs 5 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 130 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 130 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,000 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	Rs. 6d. 16½ to —
Do. D.-ferred B. Shares ...	£1 81 to 8½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 160 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 50 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 810 to —
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 81 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 102 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100 175 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 122 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 105 to —
Chittopore Hydraulic Press ...	100 101 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 130 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 65 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 235 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 81 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	203 235 to —
Gourapore ...	100 146 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 88 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 131 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 97 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 146 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100 79 to 80
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	203 236 to —
Murre Brewery ...	100 165 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 156 to 140
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 114 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 150 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 40 to —
Ranogunge Coal Association ...	100 61 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 73 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to —
Seebore Jute Manufactory ...	100 105 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 90 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 118 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpora Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 37 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100 80 to —
Acrattipore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to —
Assam ...	£20 60½ to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 125 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 48 to 50
Do. contributory ...	80 38 to 40
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 215 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to —
Burkholes (Cachar) ...	100 38 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 129 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 48 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 34 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Coochela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Debfog (Assam) ...	90 54 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
Dhunatri ...	100 95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 66 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 51 to —

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gisile (Darjiling) ...	100	79 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	240 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	20 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to —
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	120 to —
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	600 to —
Jallalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheer Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	79 to —
Kuchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to —
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to 62
Loobah ...	100	12½ to —
Lower Assam ...	27½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	7½ to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	21 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Motbala (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	130 to —
Mungledy (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	109 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	48 to —
Punkabare (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	99 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	74 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	91 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Teendaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	180 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—September 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1943, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 97
3½ India Stock, Jun 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 105
Do. October 10, 1888 ...	99½ to 99½
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1885-99 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	112 to 114
4 Do. ...	104 to 106
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 111
East Indian, Irredem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	127 to 129
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm ...	—	93 to 95
Bengal Central, Lm., Sns. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 pr. cent. ...	100	160 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr. cent. ...	—	24½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (loss) ...	—	26½ to 27
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Guar. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
Madras, guaranteed 5 pr. cent. ...	100	137 to 139
Do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to 101
Sinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. 1882 ...	120	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953 ...	5	25½ to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 pr. cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahatras, Gua., L.L. ...	20	111 to 113
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	111 to 113

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THE INDIA LIST

CIVIL AND MILITARY,

JULY, 1888.

Issued by Permission of the Secretary of
State for India in Council.

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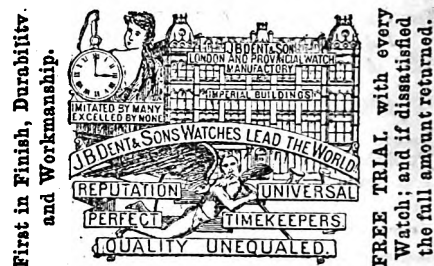
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 2nd September; and from Calcutta to the 1st September.

THE Viceroy will accompany Lady Dufferin to Lahore on the occasion of the opening of the Lady Aitchison Hospital on November 15th, and it is probable that his Excellency will then meet such of the Punjab chiefs as may take the opportunity of his visit to the capital of the province to bid him farewell.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla was opened on September 1st by Sir Charles Elliott, the Public Works Member of Council.

THERE are to be great festivities at Patiala on the occasion of the Maharaja's wedding, and the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will very likely halt to share these on the way down from Lahore. From Patiala to Calcutta the details of the Viceroy's short tour are not settled, but probably their Excellencies will seize the last chance of seeing something of river life on the Ganges by dropping down stream from Rajmehal to Goalundo. The Viceroy is due in Calcutta on Saturday afternoon, December 1st, and will leave India by the mail steamer for Brindisi, which starts from Bombay on December 14th.

SIR CHARLES DILKE will accompany Sir Frederick Roberts on his tour over the North-West and Biluchistan frontiers during the coming cold weather.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will make no tour this year between Simla and Lahore, but will travel direct to the latter place, arriving on October 14 or 15.

MR. HENVEY, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has during the past week been at Gwalior, where he had many interviews with the members of the State Council regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Sir Ganpat Rao. But no one as yet knows how the matter will be settled.

SIR GEORGE WHITE remains in Burma till April 1, while General MacFarlan goes to Allahabad, when Umballa becomes a brigade command about November 1. Sir John Hudson will take up the Quetta command until relieved by General White.

THE Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, will leave Calcutta on tour of inspection on November 18th next, and will visit the arsenals at Rawal Pindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta, Ferozepore, Agra, Fatehgarh, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, returning to Calcutta on the 15th of February.

MAJOR R. A. SARGEANT, R.E., will in all probability be the manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway when it is taken over by Government as a State line.

MAJOR MELLISS, after discussing matters with the Maharaja concerning the reorganisation of the Kashmir forces, has left Jammu for Srinagar.

MR. MERK, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, accompanies the Kabul Mission; as also Ressaldar-Major Bahu-uddin Khan, of the Central India Horse, Ibrahim Khan, late of the Punjab Police, and Mahomed Aslam Khan, C.M.G., the Kazi in the Foreign Office. Mr. Merk did excellent service as a political officer in the Afghan War,

and more recently as assistant to Sir West Ridgeway on the Boundary Commission. Ibrahim Khan was with Sir Lepel Griffin in Kabul, and was sent across the Hindu Kush to open communication with Abdur Rahman in 1880.

KABUL news, dated the 19th August, states that the Amir's troops sent from Shirpur have reached Bamian on the road to Afghan-Turkistan. They confirm the news that the Balk people and the troops garrisoned there decline to be misled by Ishak, even though he declared himself Amir.

CAPTAIN DURAND AND DR. ROBERTSON have gone on from Gilgit to Chitral on the invitation of Afzal-ul-Mulk, son of the Chief who gave General Lockhart such valuable assistance when he visited those regions.

It is stated that the question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab is likely to be left for Lord Lansdowne to dispose of finally. The views of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the compensation side of the question will be forwarded to the Bombay Government for their reply, and then the whole matter will be decided on its merits.

THE Nizam has purchased considerable landed property at Simla, known as Summer Hill. It is presumed that his Highness intends to build a residence on it.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will shortly appoint a Committee of officers to consider the question of the office establishments and allowances of Divisional and District Commands.

It has been resolved to hold an annual Staff College dinner at Simla. The first takes place on the 27th inst., Sir Frederick Roberts presiding.

THE Nizam has asked the Viceroy to be permitted to depute Colonel Nevill, of the Hyderabad Service, and also a nobleman of the State, to accompany the Mission to Cabul, in addition to Major Afsur Jung.

THE opinion prevails at Hyderabad that Colonel Marshall will not again take up his appointment of adviser and private secretary to H.H. the Nizam.

OWING to the contents of a confidential police circular having been communicated to the press a special department has been created in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, consisting of a superintendent and a few European assistants. The post of personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police will merge in that of the new superintendentship. Mr. Tucker, Assistant District Superintendent of Bengal Police, will probably be the first incumbent of the post.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT distributed the prizes on August 30 to the pupils of the Female Training College at Poona, and the Governor afterwards made a speech warmly eulogising the work that the institution had done in aid of female education.

A MAN, named Bapu Narayan, who is in custody on a charge of murdering an old man, has made a confession implicating himself and four other men in an attempt that was made six weeks ago to wreck the Jubbulpore mail train by removing a rail on the Nassick Bridge. Their idea was that the train, on being derailed, would be precipitated into the river, and that they might then plunder the passengers—living, maimed, and dead.

INFORMATION reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Afghanistan that Ishak Khan, the rebellious Governor of Afghan-Turkestan, has prepared for defeat, and has purchased land at Karkacha in Bokhara, on the bank of the Oxus, from one Churai Tukhsawa—Rais of that place—the Shah of Bokhara, with the concurrence of the Russians, permitting its purchase. Ishak Khan sent agents to build a palace there for him, and the work has made some progress. Whatever, therefore, the result of Ishak Khan's venture may be, provided that he escapes with his life, Russia will always have

in Bokhara a ready instrument to her hand for creating disorder in Afghanistan.

A SIMLA correspondent writes that Ishak Khan's revolt in Turkestan is not likely to give the Ameer much trouble or to disturb Afghanistan proper. It seems to have been a *coup manqué*, and even Ishak's boldness in proclaiming himself Ameer cannot possibly do any serious damage. Afghan-Turkestan is away beyond the Hindu Kush, a detached province having no direct influence upon Cabul itself, and the new Pretender cannot make much headway against the central authority, even if he holds two or three towns for a time. The Ameer has never put much trust in his cousin, and he may feel a grim pleasure in driving him beyond the Oxus now that the opportunity offers for such a course of action.

MR. HUGHES, whose services as a geologist were lent to the Deccan (Hyderabad) Mining Company by the Government of India to explore and report on the mineral resources of his Highness's territories assigned to the Company by the concessionaires, has now terminated his connection with the Company. By order of the Government of India, he will proceed forthwith from Bombay, where he has just arrived, from the Deccan, to Batavia, to inspect and report upon the successful methods by which engineers from the Netherlands work the tin mines of that productive region. The ultimate object in view is to utilise in Tennasserim the experience acquired in the Dutch Indies.

THE proposed scheme for the reduction of the establishment of the Public Works Department has yet to go before the Secretary of State. Some little time is, therefore, likely to elapse before the officers affected by it can be communicated with. The reductions proposed are to be compulsory, and will not take the form of inducement to retire in the shape of specially favourable terms which those affected may reject or accept.

ONE of the chief questions which come before the Railway Conference at Simla is with regard to the use of breaks on Indian railways. At present railways in that country are not provided with any special system of breaks such as are used on almost all European lines, depending only on hand-power breaks applied on the engine and break-van. By way of practical experiment three systems of more efficient break power are shortly to be tried at Umballa.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts by mail the troops in camp at Rawul Pindi are now quite free from cholera, and there is a clean bill of health from the cantonments also.

INFLUENTIAL persons in Madras are seriously discussing the project of constructing a railway which will put that city in direct communication with Calcutta. At a recent large meeting held in Madras Mr. Turner, the Collector of Bimlipatam, urged the expediency of securing the co-operation of the Calcutta public in support of the proposal to connect the projected east coast railway with Calcutta by a line from Cuttack. The whole length of this connecting link would be only 260 miles through a country stated to be favourable for the purpose. It is said that the enormous number of pilgrims who would use the line would give to the third-class traffic an impetus altogether exceptional. The officiating Collector of Puri reported at the meeting that the average number of pilgrims visiting that shrine annually is over 200,000, and there is a vast number of shrines on the eastern coast which are constantly in the thoughts of all Hindus.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares yesterday were quiet. Mysore improved 1-16, while Ooregum were a little more offered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 1-16 to 3 3-16, Nundydroog 34s. to 35s., Indian Consolidated 7s. 6d. to 8s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. to 13s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., Ooregum 28s. to 29s., ditto Preference 28s. to 29s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 8s. to 9s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 5s. to 5s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 3-16 to 1 5-16, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 3s. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

NOTES.

THE most eventful news received from India during the week will be found in the telegrams rather than in the papers which have come by Overland Mail. The rumour wired by Reuter's agents regarding the death of the Ameer is surely a repetition of an old story. Some time ago such a rumour was spread in Jellalabad, and the report gained such credence that Gholam Hyder Khan, his Commander-in-Chief, had to swear in open durbar on the Koran that it was false. He, however, thought it expedient to give emphasis to his contradiction, so he caused two men who were supposed to have originated or helped to spread the rumour to be publicly blown away from guns, "*pour encourager les autres*."

THE telegraphic despatch said to have been received at Calcutta on Sept. 16th from Teheran, to the effect that Ishak Khan was marching on Cabul, requires, says the *Times* correspondent, confirmation. We should think it did. From the papers to hand by the mail, the rebellion of Ishak Khan has not created very much alarm in India, although it may have the effect (not one to be altogether deplored) of indefinitely postponing the proposed mission to Cabul. Ishak Khan may mean to measure his strength with Abdur Rahman as near to Cabul as he can get, for a victory there would make him ruler of Afghanistan. But then it must be remembered that the struggle cannot be anything approaching to equal terms. Abdur Rahman has money, artillery, breechloading rifles, and plenty of ammunition. All these things his cousin lacks.

AND again, Abdur Rahman has on his side the prestige of an alliance with the British Government, and this is no small matter, for the Afghans have a growing knowledge of the advantage of such an alliance. British power is better understood and appreciated amongst those amiable people now than formerly. Of course, much depends on the loyalty or treachery of the Ameer's regular army, but so long as his soldiery are faithful to their present salt—and as the treasure is with him—so long has he little to fear. As our Indian contemporary points out, Ayub Khan was a far more dangerous enemy, and yet he could not retain Kandahar when he had captured it some seven years ago. Ishak Khan has already had experience of how little he can rely upon some of his followers when he sent the troops he had subdued to Maimana to raise the revolt there.

THE account given by the *Times* correspondent of the manner in which the Government of Bombay has dealt with a Native editor for publishing a gross and malicious libel against English officials in high political appointments is an instructive one to read, especially if one bears in recollection the late vigorous letter of Sir Lepel Griffin to the Supreme Government upon this very question of the unbridled license allowed to certain Native newspapers whose existence depends on their scurrility and power of levying blackmail. English readers will hardly believe that any Government would pass over with impunity or with a half-hearted apologetic rebuke such as the Bombay Government is said to have given—so outrageous an attack upon British Political Residents as that contained in the extract quoted by the *Times* correspondent. We can quite believe with the correspondent that "the result is that the authority of the Government is being rapidly paralysed, while respectable members of the Native community are blackmailed and terrorised in the most open and shameless manner."

THE new club at Simla has been unfortunate in its first habitation at Bentinck Castle, once the residence of the Governor-General of India, but better remembered, perhaps, as the old "Simla Bank" house. Beautifully and centrally situated, the place had many pleasant associations fraught with it in the memories of men and women who in days not long past visited the "mountain" on pleasure

bent or duty. *Hæc olim meminisse!* The Simla Bank has gone the way of many similar Indian institutions, and now the telegram tells us that the building itself has fallen a prey to the great consumer of all things past, present, and to come—fire!

THE Natives of the Punjab, who are great believers in omens, have received a fresh and convincing proof of the validity of their convictions in the fact of the death of the young heir-apparent to the Chamba *raj*, owing to which event the State of Chamba is now in "great sorrow and consternation." It is an annual cruel custom in that hill State to sacrifice a buffalo to the deity of the Reeve river by throwing the animal into one of its deepest and most difficult parts to escape from. If the animal is drowned the omen is lucky; if it escape, the reverse. But if the latter happens three years in succession then some great calamity will come about. This year the buffalo escaped, and it was the third year in succession such had occurred! The death of the infant Prince following closely upon the escape of the buffalo is looked upon as a sign of the wrath of the gods against somebody. It may be that it will be interpreted as expressing celestial opinion that the Punjab Government supported by the Supreme and Home Governments did a cruel and unjust act when some years ago it ignored the claims of the rightful heir to the Chamba *raj* (Suchait Singh), and sent him into poverty and exile, where he now is—a foolish follower of another badly treated but foolish Prince, Dhuleep Singh—but who with Dhuleep Singh might have been made a firm and loyal adherent to British rule by the simple exercise of some official tact, sympathy, and fair play.

WE give to-day an account published in the *Times* this morning of an interview at Hawarden between Mr. Gladstone and the Nawab Mahdi Ali, the representative of the Nizam in the Deccan case. It is charming reading whether one regards the complimentary assurances of the Oriental nobleman, or the gushing sympathies of the great statesman, who told him that he approved of his conduct in attending the funeral of his grandmother. The narrative has been compiled, it is said, for the information of the Nizam's Government, and it is, therefore, supposed to have all the solemnity of an official document. But we fear that it may raise a smile, especially amongst Anglo-Indians who are versed in Oriental interviews and compliments.

THE day of sailing from Bombay of the P. and O. Contract Mail steamers with Overland or Foreign Mails will, at the close of the Monsoon, be altered from Tuesday to Friday. The last steamer sailing on Tuesday will be that leaving Bombay on Tuesday, September 11th, 1888, and the first steamer sailing on Friday will leave Bombay on Friday, September 21st, 1888.

CHERRAPUNJI has a rival for its rainy supremacy in a place in Upper Burma. At least during the closing week of July Kyaupkyu completely eclipsed Cherrapunji, having in seven days received a baptism of no less than twenty-seven inches of rain, or say, at a daily rate of four inches, a downpour amounting to 120 feet in the year. During the same week Cherrapunji could only show a beggarly nineteen inches.

THE CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 22nd says:—"The latest reliable returns of the cholera visitation which has so unhappily afflicted the Punjab during this summer show that up to the commencement of this month there had been 11,194 cases, with 5,624 deaths; the percentage of fatal cases being fifty. The disease has been very general, ranging from Umballa to Peshawar. It appeared first in the Shahpur district, from which it has now almost entirely disappeared. It is believed to have come to the district from Kashmir. A peculiar feature of the disease has been its ravages among Mahomedans, while Hindus have enjoyed comparative immunity. It has also been disastrous to the European communities at Rawal Pindi and Murree, there having been ninety-three cases with sixty-six deaths. Murree is said to be overcrowded and to have a bad water supply.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

The Black Mountain expedition will be officially known as "The Hazara Field Force." The transport and commissariat arrangements are being energetically pushed forward. The Government of Cashmere will furnish 1,000 men to watch the frontier near Khagan. The British columns will probably traverse all parts of the country, moving by the Barchar and Sambalbat spurs, the routes taken by the former expeditions, while a column will also proceed along the Indus. The objective will probably be Takot, which was not reached by the expedition of 1868. In this way the whole country will be explored, and the portion of the Indus from Palasi northwards will be surveyed.

A serious crime has been perpetrated in the palace of the Rajah of Mainpuri. The Rajah had recently taken into his service a *dewan* named Buldeo Singh. During the night some persons entered this *dewan's* room and killed him, as well as a woman who was with him, with tulwars. The woman, who was found just at her last breath, gasped out the names of certain servants of the household, and these have been arrested. No other important evidence has yet been discovered.

Mr. Justice Wilson, who has been appointed President of the Special Commission for the trial of Mr. Crawford at Poonah, is one of the ablest Judges in India, and his appointment will greatly strengthen the Commission in public estimation.

A recent resolution of the Bombay Government, dealing with certain libellous charges made in a Native newspaper, shows the urgent necessity for arming the Government with larger powers of control over the press. On May 10 last the following paragraph appeared in a Native journal:—

"Something unusual will happen in India in case tyrannical conduct, such as that of Sir Lepel Griffin in Rewah and Indore, of the Resident in Hyderabad, as exposed by the Hyderabad mining scandals, and of the Agents in Kathiawar and other places, is allowed to continue unchecked. Crores of rupees have been taken away from the Nizam of Hyderabad and from Baroda. We have personally seen a bag containing Rs.20,000 placed in the railway carriage of the Political Agent in Kathiawar by a Rajah. As the Government does not take notice of the arbitrary conduct of the Political Agents and Residents, they do not hesitate in taking bribes of lakhs of rupees, and in doing injustice to the people. The results of this injustice are plunders and fighting. The present continued plunders in Kathiawar are fresh instances in point."

The editor, upon being challenged to name the Rajah and the Political Agent referred to and to furnish full details, mentioned the name of a deceased Rajah and a Political Agent who had left India, and stated that the occurrence had been witnessed by two unknown persons. On being pressed still further by the Government for more specific details, the editor turned upon the Government and absolutely denied that he had ever stated in his newspaper anything which would lead any one to think that the money in question was paid as a bribe. Now, instead of laying this person by the heels for a gross and unjustifiable libel, the Government merely administers a half-hearted, apologetic rebuke, and then leaves him not only entirely unpunished, but for all practical purposes master of the situation, and defiant. In the present state of the law there is almost complete immunity for this class of offences. The result is that the authority of the Government is being rapidly paralyzed, while respectable members of the Native community are blackmailed and terrorized in the most open and shameless manner.

There have been recently two more prominent cases exhibiting the evils of child-marriage and the urgent need for reform. In one case a girl-wife, aged eleven, was branded with red-hot irons by her mother-in-law. In the other, a girl aged eleven, of good position, was found by the police dead, her throat having been cut with a razor. Her husband alleges that she committed suicide, but the matter is being investigated. If the native Congress would address itself to the reform of horrible social abuses their efforts would enlist European sympathy in every direction; but no personal capital could be made out of a social reform agitation, and consequently these barbarous customs are accepted apathetically, without the faintest attempt at amendment.

The accounts received of the murder of Mr. Dalgleish in April last showed that there were two or three persons in the tent with Dad Mahomed Khan, the actual murderer. One of these, the Punjabee fakir who was supposed to have been concerned in the crime, has been captured and taken into

Ladakh. The Government of India having brought pressure to bear for the arrest of the others, the Wazir of Ladakh has started out with a small body of troops for the purpose of apprehending them.

The main building of the new club at Simla was recently destroyed by fire. Bentinck Castle, as it was called, was erected by Lord William Bentinck, as the Government-house, about 1833, and was one of the oldest buildings in Simla.

Last Wednesday the ferry steamer plying between Calcutta and Howrah collided with a floating crane and sank in mid-stream. The number of deaths has not yet been ascertained, but the steamer carried a large number of passengers.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

The latest reports from Afghanistan are conflicting. The unsettled condition of affairs there renders it doubtful whether the despatch of the Cabul mission will not be indefinitely postponed. The telegraphic despatch received from Teheran, stating that Ishak Khan was marching on Cabul, requires confirmation. According to the latest official news received in India, Ishak Khan was at Kanabad, and the troops sent forward by him in the direction of Cabul had not crossed the confines of his province. At Kamard, on the northern slopes of the Hindoo Koosh, they were confronted by the Ameer's troops and defeated. With regard to the Ameer's health, he was suffering lately from gout, but he has written to say that his recent illness was not serious, and that he has now recovered.

The latest despatches received from the Kurum Valley Mission are to the effect that so far all had gone well. A permanent camp was to be pitched at Buraki, and a meeting was then to take place with the Afghan representatives. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat represents the Indian Government. His escort consists of 400 Native Indian soldiers. Sherindil Khan, the Afghan representative, is said to be escorted by three cavalry and four infantry regiments, with eight guns. The object of this mission is to settle the disputes which have arisen between Indian and Afghan subjects on the frontier.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

There is no news of importance from Sikkim. The opposing forces are still engaged in watching one another's movements at a safe distance. The heavy rains continue, and render active operations difficult. In the event of an advance, no tents or followers will be permitted to accompany the troops. Officers will be restricted to baggage not exceeding 20lb. weight each, and each private soldier will have a great-coat, two blankets, and a waterproof sheet. Rations for three days will probably be taken. The telegraph line is now being carried on to the Nimla ridge, whence a ground cable could be laid as the troops advance.

The Tibetans are engaged in fortifying the Natula Pass. The walls have been strengthened and further protected by traps.

BURMA.

RANGOON, SEPT. 15.

Owing to the recent heavy rainfall extensive inundations have occurred in Lower Burma. In Pegu twenty thousand acres of paddy land are inundated. In the Bassein district, an embankment having burst, a large quantity of paddy has been destroyed, and considerable damage has also been done to the crops in Tounghoo and Tharrawaddy. In Upper Burma, on the other hand, the rainfall has been insufficient, and rain is much wanted in certain districts.

It is reported from Upper Burma that the local myoke, or native magistrate, of Mogoung has been murdered in his house by a party of Kachyens. In Tsagain, one of the most disturbed districts in Upper Burma, some important dacoit chiefs have surrendered. A number of petty skirmishes with dacoits are reported from other districts. On the whole, however, a considerable falling off in the number of disturbances in Upper Burma is shown by the official reports for the last two weeks.

The recent heavy floods will probably delay the opening of the railway from Tounghoo to Mandalay.

MURDER OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MANDALAY, SEPT. 18.

Intelligence received here from Htigyaing, in the Shwebo District, states that Lieut. Beevor was found murdered in his bed on the 5th inst.

It is presumed that the deed was committed by dacoits, although a Burmese servant is also suspected.

RUMOURED DEATH OF THE AMEER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 20.

According to a telegram received here from Tashkend, a rumour is current at that place that the Ameer Abdul Rahman has died suddenly.

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Nothing whatever is known here in confirmation of the report telegraphed from Tashkend of the death of the Ameer Abdul Rahman, and the news is discredited.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

QUEER "SWORD EXERCISE."

(Madras Times.)

An instructive story reaches us from an up-country station. A parcel of new swords for the men of a battery arrived, and were to be served out for use over the regulation term of years—a period, we believe, of some twelve years. The major commanding the battery happened to be absent on leave, and the captain, in temporary charge, mindful of the stories which have been current of late years, thought it his duty to test the weapons to his own satisfaction, an operation which he had performed in his presence by a stalwart non-commissioned officer. We have not learned what the precise test used was, but it was such as appeared a reasonable one to the captain. The result was that a number of swords—about seventy, we believe—were returned to the Ordnance authorities as unfit for use. To this, that department made prompt reply: "Yes, we agree with you, the swords are now unfit for use, but you had no right to test them on your own account: they had already been subjected to, and had stood, all the prescribed tests, and—we will trouble you to pay us their value, about £30"! A paper engagement followed, the upshot of which was that the zealous captain has been mulcted in the cost of the swords out of his own pocket.

We are not in a position to offer an opinion as to the merits of the particular case we have mentioned. No doubt a strong man could, if he wished, play havoc with very serviceable weapons if he applied his strength and ingenuity wrongfully to the task, and it may be that the tests used by the authorities, whose business it is to see that proper swords and bayonets are supplied to our soldiers, are all that a reasonable man could ask for before accepting the weapons for use in war. But, on the other hand, it is only an exercise of the most ordinary common sense to ask that, before our rank and file are taken upon active service, there should be no ground for a lurking distrust in their minds that they have not been as properly equipped for their duties as is possible. "Knowledge is power" is doubtless a very true saying, but the knowledge which gives each man on a field of battle, and an army collectively, the very best kind of power, is the knowledge that the powder is dry, that the rifle is well made, not only to discharge good cartridges, but to be clubbed and laid about a man in a *molee*; that the sword will do its part as well as a brave arm that wields it; and that the bayonet will not be too prone towards a transformation into a staple, or a corkscrew.

The officer buys his own sword and his own revolver, and though, no doubt, a part of the high price he pays for each may fairly be set down to the expensive "finish" of the articles, still it may be assumed, in these days of Army and Navy Stores and so forth that the fighting weapons of a subaltern are no more expensive than is absolutely necessary to insure their being entirely trustworthy in action. We believe an officer's fighting sword costs him not less than £5, while the swords served out to our rank and file—those, for instance, over which the gallant captain of our story has been convicted of *trop de sele*—cost 18s. each. These cheap weapons have, no doubt, been set upon by numerous committees, and been pronounced to be very good; but it is difficult not to wonder how they will stand the test of hard fighting compared with the more costly weapons which our commissioned officers consider necessary to carry on active service.

To the uninitiated mind—haunted by recollections of such blades as graced the thighs of worthies of the Dugald Dalgetty type, by memories of the handiwork of Andrea di Ferrara being handed down from fighting father to fighting son—there seems ground for alarm in the limit of serviceableness put to these departmentally tested weapons. Twelve years is a period that is capable of very different methods of computation: an eighteen-shilling slicer that spent the one hundred and forty-four months in the hands of a careful man on garrison duty, would have a very different tale to tell from his twin brother which had spent a quarter of the same time in the hands of a man engaged on active service. The one would retire to spend an honoured old age among policemen or preventive officers, the other would probably find itself "used up" while still in the early days of its officially pre-

scribed life. The remedy for the evil—and we maintain that it is an evil that any fear should be entertained by a single British soldier as to the trustworthiness of his weapon—may not be easy to find. But the experience of our soldiers who provide their own swords seem to be that they should buy them for themselves in the open market, and have them tested according to the best methods extant, and from that experience it seems to our dull civilian mind, a useful lesson might be learned as to how to send Thomas Atkins into battle with weapons he cannot cavil at. No doubt the use of more expensive and more officially-long-lived swords might be in the way of “uniformity”—a forty-eight shilling sword could not be altered, at the sweet will of a “faddish” military bureaucracy, as often as the eighteen shilling article. But, after all, the goodness of a sword is not altogether dependent on its shape, and the inspiration of confidence in his weapon to every fighting man is of more consequence than the amusement even of the Horse Guards.

THE ADDRESS TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

(*Times of India.*)

The interchange of courtesies between the Viceroy-elect and Natives of India at present in England was a pleasing and interesting event. The proceedings were very properly divested of all political significance, so far as direct reference to controversial questions was concerned. The strongest supporters, and the staunchest opponents, of the Indian National Congress joined hands in congratulating their future Viceroy on his high appointment, and Lord Lansdowne's reply was, it goes without saying, couched in terms of measured impartiality. The address fulfilled a double object: it paid a high tribute to his Lordship personally, and conveyed warm sentiments of loyalty to Great Britain. In the first connection, adroit reference was made to the fact that the name of Lansdowne had been held in honour and affection by the Natives of India so far back as half a century ago. This was in the days of the Governor-Generalship of Lord William Bentick, whose seven years' rule (from 1828 to 1835), in the words of Sir W. W. Hunter, “forms an epoch in administrative reform, and in the slow process by which a subject population is won over to venerate as well as to dread its alien rulers.” The same writer fixes this period as the era when “the modern history of the British in India, as benevolent administrators, ruling the country with a single eye to the good of the Natives, may be said to begin.” It was during these quiet but memorable years that the name of the present Lord Lansdowne's grandfather was associated with the Government of India, and the recalling of the fact by the presenters of the address was graceful in itself and grateful to the Viceroy-elect, who in his reply said that it showed “that the people of India are not unmindful of those who have endeavoured conscientiously to promote the interests of their country, and that they are ready still to give credit to those who desire to work in that cause at the present time.” Altogether this little incident was a happy augury of the success which it is to be hoped, will attend Lord Lansdowne when he takes up his high office, and brings, in the words of the address, his “experience and sagacity, high character and generous instincts” to bear on the onerous, responsible, and delicate duties appertaining to the Viceroyalty. One and all will cordially concur in the aspiration of the memorialists that the general result will be to link “in bonds of triple brass the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress with their fellow-subjects in these realms in strong and enduring loyalty to the Monarch and the Institutions of Britain.”

IS THE PAGODA TREE REALLY DEAD?

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

Most Anglo-Indians will reply in the affirmative, nevertheless facts crop up that strangely attest the vitality of this wonderful plant. The *Pioneer* lately contained a notice in its commercial article of the formation of a company for working a timber forest, the leaseholder of which had realised from it an income of a lakh-and-a-half of rupees *per annum* during the last ten years of his life. That man began business more than half a century ago as an assistant in an indigo-factory on twenty-five rupees a month! It would be difficult even in America to instance a more striking change of fortune. Of course it is not likely that any one discovers the exact locality of his own particular tree will go and publish the facts. Secrecy is to a certain extent essential to success, and in all occupations the chances that divide success from its opposite can only be grasped by those who venture boldly where others hesitate. It is not likely that such men will make a present of the promptings of their own hearts to rivals in business, and the unsuccessful, who must ever be in the majority, naturally proclaim that the age for gathering pagodas has passed away. To our thinking India never yielded so many as she does at present; claimants on her bounty have increased tenfold in the last fifty years. Formerly, indigo was the only mine worked

for the benefit of the European planter; now he has the choice often in which he has quite succeeded in scoring odds against his Celestial neighbour. Then, again, are the various mining industries, some of which we see are beginning to return real solid ounces of gold to cheer the declining hopes of disappointed shareholders. In this line India has almost everything to learn, for the richest field of all, that containing black diamonds—is only just being opened out by the Raneeungee-Nag-poor Railway. Coal is bound to effect the same revolution in India that it has done in Great Britain. It is bound to enter eventually into the economy of every household and discharge the function of baking every *chupattie*. The man (or men) who succeeds in impressing this fact on the children of the soil, will only have himself to thank if he fails in shaking the pagoda-tree to good purpose. There is a time for everything, and disappointment or failure when the tree has been shaken too soon, should not preclude another trial when the opportunity offers to shake it properly. A great engineer said that he learned by his mistakes, and no man is fit to engineer his own fortunes unless he can lay that fact to heart. So far from the pagoda-tree being dead, every new railway offers a track to its discovery, but seekers must keep their eyes open, and not be too fond of going off on a spree. The P. and O. has shaken the pagoda-tree to some purpose. One would almost wish it had not done so, for the facilities now afforded to young men for running away from India the moment they have a little money to spend, is a serious obstacle to thrift, without which pagodas are lost as soon as found. The mere fact that the building of ocean steamers in Great Britain is found more profitable than any other branch of business, and that of the steamers so built a large proportion find their way to India, is sufficient proof that the latter still yields pagodas. And what is more, the quantum of fever and cholera to be encountered in the search for them, is far more amenable to treatment than it was fifty years ago. The Insurance Companies admit that, and are quite ready to make provision for useful adjuncts to the seekers. It is an old story that man was not born to live alone—certainly not to look for pagodas alone. Fifty years ago he had no choice; to-day, if he has the slightest chance of being successful in the pursuit, half-a-dozen fair candidates will only be too glad of an invitation to join—but we are venturing on dangerous ground and had better observe that silence which is never so golden as when the subject of matrimony and pagodas is to be seriously contemplated.

SANITATION AT SERAMPORE.

(*Pioneer.*)

A very pretty little farce is being played out in Bengal. A Sanitary Commissioner inspects a town, finds it, to the best of his knowledge, filthy, ill-kempt and badly-drained, and proceeds, according to rule, to hand up the municipality in charge as incompetent, making distinct allegations against their method of conducting business. They are accused of neglecting their work “in the most barefaced manner,” allowing the growth of jungle and the excavation of tanks in the city, and generally discrediting the system under which they were born. The Sanitary Commissioner is he of Bengal: the town is Serampore. As a general rule, when such an authority takes a municipality in hand the latter have the grace to pretend to be ashamed of their shortcomings and to promise amendment. Serampore thinks otherwise, and is supported, needless to say, by two intelligent Native journals. The Chairman of the Municipality traverses the Sanitary Commissioner's statements in a report which is constructed of beautiful English and arguments not quite so lovely. In brief, it runs something after this fashion:—“We are poor; we have no funds. (The Sanitary Commissioner's charge is that the money is hoarded.) It is not true that we have cholera in our midst all the year round. It comes occasionally. Is there any preventive for this? It is generally admitted that there is no preventive. Cholera exists in Calcutta. We should like to know what you said to the Calcutta Municipality about their negligence, if you are so rude to us. Your figures are incorrect, and you only inspected the town for a few hours, and if Government allows its officials to criticise and find fault with us on grounds which are unsubstantial or debateable, our countrymen will feel great disinclination in taking part in Local Self-Government, which will thus be a failure.” The Report, including the whimper at the end, is described as an “elaborate and complete refutation” of the utterly “frivolous and unfounded strictures” of the Sanitary Commissioner. From the journal which most zealously supports the municipality we learn that excavations and empty tanks in the heart of a town do no harm if they are kept clean, and that tanks, not regularly ordained waterworks, are “our staunchest because natural friends.” Consequently, the Sanitary Commissioner's charges are prompted by malice aforethought, he being one of the “official classes” whence comes the most “fierce persistent” opposition of Local Self-Government. He “employed a brief and perfunctory inspection to pick holes,” which

he would not have picked had the municipality been composed of Europeans. And the least that the Bengal Government can do is to publish the "triumphant refutation" as a supplement to the *Bengal Gazette*! Otherwise "a crop of similar complaints will spring up in all parts of Bengal. Here, as the biographer of Onokul Chunder Mukerji says, we have the "*cui bono* in all its naked deformity." The matter is one which concerns the lives of men, but the lives of men are less than no importance as compared with the "inestimable boon" and the penny-farthing prestige of a miserable municipality. An officer of the Government, whose word should be as indisputable as that of a doctor, is charged with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, and the Government is invited to administer to him what in the nature of things must be a stinging reproof.

THRIFT IN THE ARMY. (Civil and Military Gazette.)

The British soldier in India is an unfortunate instance of a man who, having excellent opportunities, almost invariably throws them away. There are few English in the station of life that a soldier would have been in, if he had not enlisted, who have better opportunities of improving himself and his position than the British soldier in India. To begin with, every moderately prudent soldier can put by from six to eight rupees a month from his pay; and when he draws good conduct pay he should be able to put by from eight to ten rupees. After six years' service in India he ought to have, with the interest on his money, at least Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 in the bank. If he is a moderately handy man he can increase this immensely. Not only are there innumerable little billets in a regiment which all bring grist to the mill; but also, if he is at all dexterous with his hands—even if he is not a trained carpenter—he could easily learn enough in his regimental workshop to earn a very considerable amount of money. In a great many stations in India a very moderate European carpenter will get jobs enough to give him a very substantial amount of money. So also with a shoemaker, a smith, or a tailor. Even if a man is clumsy with his hands he can work in the regimental gardens, and so save the money he would otherwise spend on vegetables, and also make a good many rupees by the sale of the spare vegetables he does not require—to say nothing of his chance of obtaining some of the very substantial prizes which are offered for the encouragement of gardening. We have no hesitation in saying that any prudent, sober soldier, with his wits about him, can easily, in six years' service in India, put by from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000, including interest, even though he has never been a non-commissioned officer. How is it that he almost systematically rejects his opportunities, and goes home, as a rule, as thriftless, penniless a creature as he was when he entered the service? Undoubtedly the chief reason is to be sought in the man himself. He comes into the service a thoughtless, foolish boy. He finds himself in the society of a lot of hard-drinking, reckless men: and he readily acquires the same habits and tastes. He drinks and smokes incessantly, and the balance of his pay he spends on unworthy objects. He lives from day to day: and, finding he has food and clothing, he thinks nothing of to-morrow. Now, we believe, a great deal could be done to help the soldier to realise the importance of thrift. In a few cases it is done; in a great many, we fear, it is not. We conceive it to be the honest and manly—aye, and officerly and gentlemanly—duty of every regimental officer from the colonel down, to do all that in him lies to promote industry and thrift among the men of his regiment. A few words of personal advice and encouragement will often do what a bushel of General Orders will fail to do. Were more attention paid to this, we believe that we should not see the distressing sights which we do at home—where every officer in any important position receives constant applications from old, well-conducted soldiery for assistance to obtain work, or pecuniary assistance; and we should not be confronted with the scandalous fact that the inmates of the workhouses and unions of England are more than half old soldiers.

THE MARTINI-HENRY IN INDIA. (Pioneer.)

The arming of the Native regiments with Martini-Henry rifles is another proof of the many-sided activity with which the efficiency of the army in India is being increased by every available means. The proposal to have but one rifle for European and Native troops alike is not a new one; but while there seemed some chance of the new magazine weapon being issued it was needless to undergo the trouble of a double change of weapons. Now, however, as the new arm appears to be as far off as ever, it has been decided to use the store of Martinis which are in this country. The 40,000 rifles which were sent out from England a considerable time back have been lying idle in our arsenals, but they are now being sup-

plied gradually to the Native troops, and already the Sepoy is learning the mystery of the falling breech-block, and perhaps also realising that the Martini "kicks" a shade more than the Snider. Regarding the latter point we think the greatest attention should be paid in instructing the men from the first as to the holding of the rifle. Its shooting powers they will see quickly enough for themselves; but Natives of India are more lightly built men than Europeans, and will feel the recoil more. It only needs careful instruction, however, to give the Sepoy full confidence in his new rifle: the firm grip which puts the butt well home to the shoulder and neutralises the recoil must be insisted upon, or we shall hear of men shooting with some trepidation. When this feeling comes in, good shooting, of course, goes out. The Martini, we may add, is made in two patterns as regards its stock in order to meet the varying stature and length of arm of the British soldier. There are long and short stocks and a certain proportion of each are issued to each regiment. The Indian Sepoy, as a rule, is a long-limbed man, but we have thirteen battalions of Gurkhas whose stature is far below the average. It is, therefore, intended to give the Gurkhas the rifle with the short stock, and to issue the other pattern, without exception, to the remainder of the army. There will thus be no difficulty experienced in providing all the troops with suitable weapons. Due provision is being made for the manufacture of Martini ammunition in India in larger quantities, and for a corresponding increase in the reserve. By the end of the year at least thirty regiments of the Native army, including a proportion of cavalry and sappers, will have received their new rifles, and the results upon their shooting will doubtless be keenly scrutinised. The majority of the Snider rifles which will be returned to store may be considered as almost worn out, but the best of them need not be wasted, for the police in certain parts of the country might well be made to discard their old Enfields. In Burma over 25,000 police have the Snider, and we should like to see a large number of the rifles issued in the Punjab also where the police-sepoy is already half a soldier.

BENGAL. (Sept. 4.)

MESSRS. WISEMAN, MITCHELL, REID, AND Co., of Calcutta, and another are prosecuting their Banian and his brother for extensive defalcations. The amount in question is said to be two lakhs, and the frauds extend over several months.

THE Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, will leave Calcutta on a tour of inspection on the 18th November next, and will visit the arsenals at Rawal Pindi, Dera Ishmail Khan, Quetta, Ferozepore, Agra, Fatehgarh, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, returning to Calcutta on Feb. 15.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Dacca about noon on the 20th ult. On the following morning, in reply to an address from the Municipal Commissioners, his Honour, after describing an ideal municipal corporation, referred to the dissensions which had split up the Municipality of Dacca, and hindered it from approaching that ideal. The inferences which would be drawn by the enemies of local self-government were, he said, obvious; and results of this kind were to himself the cause of bitter disappointment. In the afternoon Sir Stuart and a party from the Rhotas attended a garden party given by Sir Abdul Gunny, K.C.S.I., and the Nawab Ashanullah, at the Shahbag, and in the evening he and Lady Bayley were again the guests of the Nawab at a dinner party at the same place. On Wednesday his Honour was engaged in a long round of inspection all the morning, and in the evening dined with the Commissioner. The Rhotas remained at Dacca on the 23rd and there was a dinner party on board in the evening, followed by an "At home" for the Europeans and natives. His Honour left for Mymensing early on Friday morning, stopping *en route* for an hour or two to visit Narainganj.

On Thursday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, a seaman, named William Borton, of the *B. S. Desdemona*, Captain Baron, was charged with the murder of William Malone, one of his comrades on the high seas, on July 2 last. Mr. Hume, Government solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. It appeared that on the above date, while the vessel was in the South Atlantic Ocean, the prisoner, the deceased, and some other sailors were taking their dinner, when the prisoner was handling some pork with one hand, while in the other hand he had his open clasp knife. The deceased remonstrated with him for touching the meat, and appears to have given him a slight push or blow, on which the prisoner stabbed him in his bowels, ripping them up. The deceased was immediately taken aft to the captain's cabin, and the latter, with the assistance of the chief officer, dressed the wounds, which were sewn up by them. The deceased was asked by the captain in the presence of his officers as to who had stabbed him, and he accused the prisoner. All the aid that could be given on board was applied, but the deceased died from the effects of the wounds after thirty

hours, and was buried at sea on the 4th of July. The prisoner was brought before the captain, who ordered the third officer to take the knife from him, and it was then taken from him and handed over to the chief officer. The prisoner was then put in irons, and while so confined, the captain discovered that he was ill. The clothes which he had on the day on which he had stabbed the deceased could not be found, and it was inferred that he had thrown them overboard. After some evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Culna*, which arrived in Calcutta on Sunday last, brought up the intelligence of the death of Mr. L. B. Goodwyn, one of the senior licensed pilots. Mr. Goodwyn went on board the *Culna* on Saturday evening, but the captain, noticing that he appeared very ill and unfit to take charge of the vessel, advised him to go to his cabin and lie down. This Mr. Goodwyn consented to do, and the *Culna* put out to sea, and with steam up cruised around, waiting for the morning. Mr. Goodwyn meanwhile settled himself in a chair on deck, and at 10 P.M. was seen by the chief engineer apparently asleep. At 2 A.M. his servant approached him, and asked him if he would have his bed made up below. Mr. Goodwyn elected to spend the night in the chair however. At 3 A.M. his servant came to the chair, and finding it vacant, went below to look for his master. He could not be found, and a search was instituted with no better result. At daylight, the pilot brig was signalled, and Mr. Christie came on board, and took pilotage charge of the vessel. This gentleman saw Mr. Goodwyn on Saturday morning, and remarked that he was looking extremely ill. The unfortunate man, it is conjectured, must have gone to the side, or endeavoured to walk along the deck, and, not being strong enough to hold on, was carried overboard by the rolling of the vessel, as a very heavy sea was running at the time.

MADRAS.

(Sept. 2.)

THE removal of the seat of Government and of Army Headquarters from Madras to Ootacamund appears to have been of small advantage to that beautiful station. A Nilgiri paper states that a sad feature of the decadence of Ootacamund is the number of attached properties which are being put up for sale by order of the Court, and which belong to residents who were formerly among the richest and most influential in the station.

Mr. Grose will, it is said, be appointed to the Madras Executive Council. His appointment will be generally approved, as he is regarded as a safe, cautious, and able man.

The Madras Presidency Diamond Fields Company whilst on an experimental washing with hand washing apparatus found four diamonds.

Six years ago the French Government built enormous coal sheds in Pondicherry and imported thousands of tons of coal and stores for the navy. Since then no man-of-war has called at Pondicherry, the Commanders preferring to purchase coal at Abcock or Mahe. The coal is deteriorating fast, and the French are now transferring some of it to the naval station of Madagascar.

An attempt is being made by Natives to induce Government to appoint a vakil as Government Pleader, the present holder, Mr. Powell, being about to go on leave. The vakils argue that they ought to have a share in the appointments of the High Court, this appointment being one they have fair claim to. If a barrister is insisted on, then an experienced Native barrister is available. The Hindu Political Association keeps an eye on all appointments, and will nominate a Native where it is possible. The Association are about to send, or probably have sent, a despatch to the Secretary of State, written by General Chesney, recommending the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils.

BOMBAY

(Sept. 4.)

A MURDER by poisoning is reported from Carabolim (Goa). Two goldsmiths arrived at the village and were the guests of one of their friends. The host knew that they had come to purchase gold, and had with them some five hundred rupees. Tempted by the sight of the money the host administered poison in the food which was offered to his guests. One man died on the spot, and the other was saved by the use of antidotes which the neighbours employed. The murderer has been arrested.

KHAN BAHADUR GHULAM MAHOMED MOONSHI, having some time since brought to the notice of Government the necessity of founding special scholarships for Mahomedans in Government schools in the Mofussil, has received a reply informing him "that the Governor in Council has directed that one scholarship of Rs. 5 a month should be offered in the current year for competition in each of the eighteen districts

of this Presidency, exclusive of Sind and the City of Bombay, to Mahomedans only, and that in all cases where a special scholarship for Mahomedans is offered, the second scholarship for classes backward in English should be reserved for such classes exclusive of Mahomedans, the public scholarship being of course open to all classes."

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says that Archbishop Porter, being now sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, is permitted by his medical advisers to return to Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The system of taxation at Goa has not been one of the best, but the new land-tax which goes under the name of predial has created an intolerable grievance. Committees of valuation have been appointed in each district, and some of them have been so unfair in their dealings, overtaxing the poor and undertaxing the rich, that no amount of remonstrance has been able to remove the injustice under which the poor people are labouring. Their loud complaints have only met the deaf ear of the tax collector. During the last week a deputation of about fifty poor women from Bardez waited on his Excellency the Governor-General and exposed their hardships. It is not reported what the Governor-General has replied, but he cannot fail to give his consideration to a matter which is causing oppression and injustice to his humble subjects.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND MR. CRAWFORD.

The *Calcutta Statesman* says:—We expressed a somewhat strong opinion two or three weeks ago, that in its attempt to prosecute Mr. Crawford before the criminal court, Lord Reay's Government had acted with great rashness and imprudence. Since so writing we have received information upon the subject that leaves little or no doubt in our own mind that the local Government is not open to the reflection we then made upon its course, and we deem it only right to say so. The information we have received—and it comes to us unsolicited and from quarters in no way concerned therein—has led us to the conclusion that the only tribunal before which Mr. Crawford can be arraigned, is a special commission appointed for the purpose. From the nature of the charges, which we cannot particularise, it is clear to our own mind that no criminal court could possibly deal with them in a way that would be satisfactory either to the public, or to those friends of Mr. Crawford himself, who desire that he should have a full opportunity of replying to them. From what we now know of the case, it seems clear to us that Lord Reay was bound to inquire into the charges preferred against him, and equally clear that a commission is the only tribunal that could possibly deal with them. We can hardly hold Lord Reay's Government answerable for Mr. Crawford's attempted flight, since there was no way whatever we find of preventing his leaving the country, but by a magistrate's warrant, and the warrant could be obtained only by laying an information against Mr. Crawford before the criminal court. The Government had thus to decide between allowing Mr. Crawford to leave India with these grave charges hanging over him, or to detain him by causing an information to be laid against him before the police magistrate, in such form and shape as was possible. That under these circumstances, the charges should be defective either in form or substance, or in both, can hardly be held by Mr. Crawford to be a grievance. The Government had no intention whatever of prosecuting him criminally. It had received many serious charges against him, stretching over a period of several years, and at last "suspended" him from office, as a necessary preliminary to appointing a commission to inquire into their truth. His attempted flight compelled the Government either to connive at his leaving the country, or to prefer them in the best shape they could before a police magistrate, that a warrant might be made out for his detention. The question therefore is really reduced to this:—Ought the Government to have allowed Mr. Crawford to leave India, or to have prevented his doing so, by changing the procedure they were following against him? Before the question can be satisfactorily answered the public will require to know what the charges really are, and as their nature can be matter of surmise only until they are officially made public, the Government is bound, we think, to appoint a commission to report upon them. The proceedings ought not to be abandoned because Mr. Crawford compelled the Government to take the invidious step of arresting him, and placing him before the magistrate. No one can possibly say at this stage of matters whether the charges are just or not. Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Crawford's attempted flight would offer strong presumption of their truth, and for this no one is to blame but himself; but under no circumstances ought his attempted flight to prevent inquiry into them. The Government of India should undoubtedly sanction the appointment of a commission, and warn Mr. Crawford that pending the inquiry he must not leave India.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(Sept. 2.)

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will make no tour this year between Simla and Lahore, but will travel direct to the latter place, arriving on the 14th or 15th of October.

MAJOR R. A. SARGEANT, R.E., will in all probability be the manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway when it is taken over by Government as a State line.

FOR the first time for some years a race meeting is to be held in November at Cawnpore. For the Pony Steeplechase stakes amounting to Rs. 4,000 are offered.

CHOLERA still lingers among the Horse Artillery, at Pindi, and the Royal Sussex Regiment, at Murree, but the virulence of the disease has abated. Isolated cases are still reported from the Derajat stations.

THE subject of female infanticide appears to have been again exercising the Government of the North-West Provinces, as a special census of the suspected clans is to be taken during the coming cold weather. The orders of Government also intimate that the police officers of Fatehgarh, Etah, and Mainpuri—the districts with the worst reputations—are not to be changed for the next three years, so that continuous attention may be given to the matter.

THE arrangement by which the chief Native State in India has been invited to send a representative with the Mission to Cabul is, the *Pioneer* thinks, a very proper one, nor could a better selection have been made than that already announced. Major Nawab Afsur Jung is A.D.C. to the Nizam and commands the Golconda Brigade, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, three of infantry, and a heavy battery. A few months ago he was appointed Major in the British Army, the first occasion, we believe, on which a Commission has been conferred on a Native of India, not a titular or ruling Chief, nor in the British Service. He served on Sir Frederick Roberts' Staff at the last Delhi Camp of Exercise and was a Member of the Hyderabad Deputation to the Rawul Pindi Durbar in March, 1885. He speaks both English and Persian fluently, is a keen sportsman, and an excellent fellow all round.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on September 1 by Sir Charles Elliott, who, in an introductory speech, informed the company that the pictures sent in were slightly in excess of those of last year. He then proceeded to read the names of the prize winners. Commenting shortly on the work of each, Sir Charles Elliott regretted that only three Native artists had sent contributions. He was afraid this state of things showed that art was not as yet very widely cultivated among them. Referring to some recent criticisms as to the prevalence in exhibitions in England of bizarre and fantastic effects, Sir Charles observed that an exhibition, such as the present, could at least claim to be free from such a charge. Amateur artists might be deficient in technical skill, but he had observed that they choose, as a rule, for their themes, subjects which were familiar, simple, or elevating. Such work seemed to him more interesting than that which sought to attract attention mainly by its eccentricity. The prize winners are as follows:—

Viceroy's Prize—Miss Sanford, oil, flowers, subject, Blaumontia.

Lieutenant-Governor's Prize—Mrs. Jardine, water colour, Rocks, Matheran.

Commander-in-Chief's Prize—Colonel G. Strachan, water colours, Temple on Nagtiba.

Commander-in-Chief's Second Prize for N. C. O. and Soldiers—Corporal A. White, 3rd Dragoon Guards, water colours, Hayward's Heath.

Sir Charles Elliott's Prize—Colonel Holdich, series water colours.

Colonel Tanner's Prize—Lady Helen Blackwood, chalk, Head.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble's Prize—Mrs. Scott, "Waiting for Orders."

Sirdar Pertab Singh's Prize—Kishen Singh, woodwork screen.

Sir Guilford Molesworth's Prize for Photographs—Mr. Justice Parsons.

Society's First Prize—Mrs. Fox Strangways, oils, Great grandmother. Second Prize—Dr. Supple, water colour, "On the Irrawaddy." Third—Mrs. Uloth, oils, "Study from Life." Fourth—Mrs. G. Young, oils, Roses. Fifth (for Native artists only)—Ramchunder Gopal, oils, Maharratta student.

A railway accident has occurred on the Madras Railway at Timmachera Station. The Native driver of a goods train lost control over his engine which should have been turned on the turntable, instead of which it smashed dead; the buffers went down the embankment with two waggons. The driver was severely injured and the guard slightly. The engine and wagon have been wrecked.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE INVASION AND DEFENCE OF ENGLAND.*

Is England liable to invasion? The question is momentous, and the answer not easy. Theoretically, it may be presumed that the reply must be in the affirmative, but, practically, the problem is more difficult. Captain Maude is of opinion that, alike in practice as in theory, there is no sound reason why France should not land on these shores; but then he presupposes a mass of eventualities. First of all, he assumes that England has lost the command of the ocean; in other words, that in a pitched battle the British flag has had to make way for the tricolour standard. But is not this rather begging the question? Of course, if we are beaten and our fleet annihilated, matters must look ill for the nation; but surely it is a fair rejoinder that it is not admissible to concede defeat of the first line of defence, since a maritime people when annihilated at sea *must* necessarily be more or less at the mercy of the victors. If people go up in a balloon, and, for the sake of argument, it be taken for granted that the machine split in twain, why obviously the sequel is inevitable—the death of the aerial traveller is assured. As with individuals so with countries. Trust must be placed somewhere. If your fleet sinks, your guns burst, your torpedoed wont act, well, what doubt can there be as to invasion? But what the nation has a right to expect is that the fleet is strong enough to withstand any reasonable combination of foes, and the all-important question whether this expectation be well-founded or otherwise is not treated in Captain Maude's pamphlet.

Nor must it be overlooked as an argument in favour of our immunity from invasion, that admitting a foreign foe could land and lay waste every town in the kingdom; of what avail would that be if, as is probable, indeed, as it may be hoped is certain, not a solitary soul would live to tell the tale? Our fleet would be summoned by telegraph from all parts of the world within any immediate reach of home, and while the French were ravaging the coast our men-of-war would be collecting. And what, then? Of course, once again, if Captain Maude means by the expression "command of the sea" not merely the power desirable from a snatch victory, but the absolute sway of the waters everywhere and anywhere, the argument falls to the ground. But in such case it must be at once conceded that when, and as soon as ever England ceases to be the mistress of the ocean, national annihilation is within a measurable distance.

Once again, is it quite fair to suppose that troops transported across the Channel will arrive so fresh and so unwearied that they can then and there engage in deadly strife with a people not yet entirely ignorant of the art of fighting—especially when national existence is the stake at issue—whereas, on the other hand, a journey of a few hours by train is to completely demoralise the hapless English warriors. Surely it needs no great acquaintance with human nature to proclaim just the contrary—for is not the sea a much more potent factor, as regards the stomachs of mankind, than is a railway?

Lastly, not a whit is conceded as to the faults and failures of our enemy. With us all is wrong, with them all is right; we are in the slough of despond, they are in a seventh heaven of jubilation; we are rotten to the core, they are sound from the top of the head to the soles of the feet. Is this reasonable?

Still, we do not wish to quarrel with the deduction which Captain Maude places before his readers to the effect that a chain of works should be erected round London—each fort being absolutely safe against any attempt of stormers; such a line of defence would not be unduly costly, "and in all probability would not exceed five millions, or barely the thousandth part of what a war—even a successful one—on our own soil would cost us in cash, to say nothing of colonies and loss of trade."

STATESMEN SERIES.—LIFE OF PRINCE METTERNICH.†

For the opening decade of the present century Europe was virtually governed by the greatest despot of modern times—the First Napoleon. But he ruled with a rod of iron, and a cloud of opposition began slowly but surely to overspread the horizon of the political world, and when, in 1815, Buonaparte lay crushed, dethroned, and an exile from the country which he had raised to the highest pitch of splendour and military renown, the sword was destined to give way to the pen. The Corsican warrior was replaced by the Austrian diplomatist. So it chanced that for more than thirty years the influence of Metternich was supreme in the councils of

* "The Invasion and Defence of England." By Captain Maude, R.E. (W. Thacker and Co.)

† "Life of Prince Metternich." By Colonel G. B. Malletson, C.S.I.

Europe. Never in the annals of the world—certainly not once in the history of modern times—was so splendid an opportunity presented to any son of Adam. For years wars and rumours of wars had distracted the people of the Continent; huge battalions after huge battalions had met and fought till blood ran like water down the highways and byways of Europe; but the land was [weary of this loathsome deluge; men, tired, oppressed, and sick at heart, panted for the streams of peace. Then, if ever, could a great and master mind raise up the edifice of government upon a safe and sound basis; then, or not again in the distant ages of futurity, could a mighty intellect afford mankind the blessings of a healthy administration and a beneficent rule.

Metternich stepped into the breach. But was he equal to the golden, the superbly magnificent, opportunity thus presented to him? The answer is to be found in Colonel Malle-son's singularly attractive and able record of the great statesman's life. That he failed is a historical fact; the reasons are not so unmistakable. Possessing unbounded influence and large capacity of discernment, endowed with winning ways and a sound judgment, he has fallen into the abyss of oblivion. Not much more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since Metternich was gathered to his fathers, and yet his name has now passed out of the world's remembrance. Not one person in twenty of the rising generation could, perhaps, even mention the diplomatist's nationality. Why was this? The reply is at once interesting and instructive. It cannot, perhaps, be better given than by quoting the epitaph which he himself wrote on the fall of the Great Napoleon:—"The vast edifice which he had constructed was exclusively the work of his hands, and he himself was the keystone of the arch. But this gigantic construction was essentially wanting in its foundation, the materials of which it was comprised were nothing but the ruins of other buildings. Some were rotten from decay; others had never possessed consistency from the very beginning. The keystone of the arch has been withdrawn, and the whole edifice has fallen in." Writing these remarkable words as a criticism on his opponent, Metternich failed to see that he was following in the footsteps of him whom he had cast down. History repeated itself, and the fall of the statesman was scarcely less conspicuous than the ruin of the warrior. This chapter in the world's annals, which is replete with significance, has been well and carefully analysed by Colonel Malle-son, whose work is every way worthy of the position which its author has achieved in the world of letters.

THE EASTERN SOUDAN AND ABYSSINIA.*

In two goodly volumes we have a lively, discursive, and telling narrative of an eventful period of current history, in which the author, though merchant by profession, took a very active and serviceable part. Mr. Wylde may be taken as a modern type of the merchant adventurer of the seventeenth century, who did so much to spread the power and fame of England "in torrid seas and realms remote." His name will be known to many officers and travellers with whom he came in contact when at Galle and on the Malabar coast. Afterwards at Suakim, having acquired much knowledge of the country and people, he was asked by Baker Pasha to go to Massowah to try to arrange matters between the Egyptian officials (a sad lot) at that place and the Abyssinians, whose caravans were often plundered by robbers under the patronage of the Egyptians. This was a difficult task, but Mr. Wylde appears to have succeeded, much to the satisfaction of Baker Pasha, to whom he was much attached, and of whose defeat, just after, at El Teb by the Dervishes, he gives a regretful account. Mr. Wylde had previously been intimately acquainted with Gordon Pasha, of whom, as may be supposed, he speaks in the highest terms, though he recognises and explains the false position that gallant man was placed in as representing the corrupt and plundering Egyptian Pashas. To Gordon, Mr. Wylde explained the project for the Suakim to Berber railway, of which he would seem to have been the originator, and which was fully approved by that experienced engineer. As to the miserable story of how that railway was at last begun, at the wrong time, in the most wasteful fashion, and without any real intention of carrying it out, this is part of much special information comprised in these volumes.

More stirring yet more grievous in their tale of heroism wasted, of gallantry misdirected, though also of British valour and character vindicated, are Mr. Wylde's narratives of the great fights at El Teb, Tamai, and Tamanieh, regarding which many things are put in the new light that can only be thrown on them by one like the author, who knew all about the tribes, and the country beforehand, and has had the further advantage of subsequent residence on the Red Sea littoral, whilst the region was settling down, in a fashion, after the catastrophe at Khar-

toum, and the consequent alternate despair and anarchy which pervaded all the tribes and people of the Eastern Soudan. It is some compensation for this story of turmoil and unavailing slaughter to find that Mr. Wylde has kept his mercantile and political head through it all, and gives us clear ideas of the policy that may be pursued—and has been since Colonel Kitchener's departure—towards restoring some degree of order amongst the tribes and a healthy self-acting, commercial system. In this way Mr. Wylde's book has much practical value, and must be of great service to those responsible authorities here and at Cairo who are bound to establish permanent order in the Eastern Soudan. This knowledge of the whole region and its conditions is very full. He it was who chose Lupton Bey and sent him to Khartoum at Gordon's request; and we have some reason to believe that Mr. Wylde has been in communication with that long-enduring prisoner of the Mahdi since the date at which (about three months ago) rumour speaks of his death in captivity. Much of the interest of the work consists in the life like sketches the author gives of men whom he has known at Suakim, Massowah, and the Soudan—Gordon, Admiral Hewitt, Valentine Baker, Sir Charles Warren, Generals Graham and Fremantle, Mason Bey, Osman Digna, the savage, and his noble brother, besides numbers of other notable men of the period, most of whom have passed away, including Cameron the Special, who was a close and intimate friend of Mr. Wylde's.

The portion of the work of most substantial value is the full and systematic narrative of Sir William Hewitt's mission to King John, of which Mr. Wylde was an essential member, being, indeed, the guide and an active negotiator, as he knew the Negus well and thoroughly understands the Abyssinian question. As the Italians are still hopelessly entangled in the false position—into which they were partly misled by our Foreign Office—Mr. Wylde's review of this subject has close bearing on current foreign policy, and claims the serious attention of the authorities concerned at Rome, Cairo, and Constantinople.

We must not omit to mention one minor topic that crops up ever and again in course of Mr. Wylde's reminiscences, and which will have strong interest for the more active of our readers—that is sport. He quite revels in his stories of game and its pursuit, large and small, from the noble lion to the timid gazelle, the pancotin, and "dig-dig," besides other birds and ground game enough to set up a professor of natural history for a whole course of lectures—after he shall have shot or caught his subjects.

There is a fine and valuable map (one of Stanford's) showing all North-east Africa from the Somali and Mam country in the south and all the hill valley up to the Mediterranean.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Gladys Fane," by T. Wemyss Reid (T. Fisher Unwin); "The Mediation of Ralph Hardelet," by W. Minty (Macmillan and Co.); "The Moor and the Loch," by John Colquhoun (Blackwood and Son).

THE COMING VICEROY.

The *Sanjivani*.—If the intelligence that reaches us from London about the manifold virtues of Lord Lansdowne is true, we expect much good from him. A few days ago he had a long conversation with that great friend of India, Lord Ripon, and it is said that both of them hold identical views on many points. Some of his recent utterances raise hopes in us, while others engender in us feelings of veneration towards our future Viceroy. May Heaven enable him to govern the country, not by the strength of British arms, but through the affection of the people of India.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Dainik*.—Though we enjoy some advantages in expressing our opinion on legislative measures, we are not allowed the least opportunity of inquiring into the finances of the country. To augment its income the Government imposes a new tax, and passes it through the Council, but our opinion is never invited on the subject of expenditure. It is therefore that Native and English gentlemen are unanimously of opinion that some satisfactory arrangement is necessary to remove such a state of affairs. Sir Richard Garth has recently published a book in which he has proved the necessity of consulting Native opinion on the Indian Budget. His views are drawn from his long experience of the system of government in this country, and as such they carry great weight with them. If the course advocated by Sir Richard were adopted, the people of the country, when aware of the real state of affairs, might suggest economic measures, or when convinced that nothing short of taxation could meet the deficit might not grumble at having to pay fresh taxes. To act on such a principle would necessitate a change in the present system of Government, and we would like to impress on it that the time for such a change has arrived.

* "83 to '87 in the Soudan: With an Account of Sir William Hewitt's Mission to King John of Abyssinia." By A. B. Wylde. Two vols., with map. (London: Remington and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

UPPER BURMA.

FACTS are likely to prove too strong for the pessimists who predicted that nothing but evil would come from our annexation of Upper Burma. The friends of humanity who declared that we were trampling upon the liberties of a contented and prosperous people satisfied with the rule of their own kings, will be best answered by the attitude which the objects of their sympathy are assuming towards their British "oppressors." According to the latest accounts the people whose country we have so wickedly annexed are beginning to consider that they have already something to be thankful for. Gratitude is said (wrongly perhaps) not to be an Oriental virtue, but the most conservative of Orientals knows how to take advantage of any change which he finds will benefit himself. And the change which the peasant of Upper Burma finds in the state of affairs to-day is that his life and property are secure under British rule. The country has certainly been undergoing a considerable trial in the struggle which has been made to put down the anarchy and misrule which flourished under a corrupt and despotic Government, but the struggle is ending in a victory for the forces of law and order. The native of Upper Burma who chooses to live honestly and peaceably can now pursue his calling without fear of molestation or injury. As a British subject he has a claim to the rights, privileges, and immunities which his fellow-subjects enjoy in Lower Burma and elsewhere. No authority outside of the law can touch his person or his property. He is no longer at the mercy of ever-exacting, rapacious, and unscrupulous officials. He has entered upon a new life, in which he can secure peace and prosperity for himself and all belonging to him. The change from the former life he had to lead may astonish and perhaps perplex him—just as blindness for a moment follows upon a sudden change from darkness to light. But when sight is restored the better situation is recognised and appreciated. And so it will be in Upper Burma when its people come to contrast the present with the past. One of the latest journals from Burma touches forcibly upon this point in referring to the extravagancies

and misrule of King Theebaw, for whose downfall and exile some Englishmen are still not ashamed to pretend regret, and to argue that that monarch, instead of having been dethroned, should have been allowed to rule in the hope of his reforming and listening to good advice. But, as the journal in question points out, to hope for that improvement would be like trying to tame a tiger. With the first taste or sight of blood its original ferocity would return. "The strain of insanity and ferocity which was so prominent in King Tharrawady has been inherited by all his descendants, while the incestuous intermarriages permitted and prevailing within the royal family has no ways tended to improve the mental or physical qualities of its members. It is no wonder, then, that intense vanity, folly, cruelty, overbearing truculence, combined with absolute puerility of mind, which made them the tools of designing favourites and flattering foreign adventurers, should have been the characteristics of the Alompra dynasty. Their extravagant follies, which made them waste their substance in all sorts of absurd ways, until, after having sold every forest and concession which it was possible to dispose of, for mere songs, in order to secure immediate supplies of cash, their financial embarrassments were about to culminate in their pawning the whole kingdom and its resources to the French Government, hiding behind a syndicate of French capitalists."

This is what would have happened only that, fortunately for the people, his Majesty's greed and requirements of money were so strong and pressing that he rashly attempted to confiscate the property of a British company. Then came the end, which kingly craft did not, perhaps, foresee, but which has ushered in the dawn of better days for his down-trodden subjects. The sentimentalists say that British invasion and annexation were unjustifiable, for Christian ethics on which England is supposed to base her rule forbids evil to be done, even though good should come. The aphorism may be accepted, but the philosophers have not yet decided what evil really is in certain changes of this world of complex moral problems. The people of Upper Burma may be casuists or not, but they have had enough experience of the evil doings of their past rulers to be able to judge of the wisdom of accepting a rule which promises a new and better order of things. And they will, we imagine, by their action, in the end fully endorse the view taken by the journal from which we have already quoted; and that view runs thus:—"When we come to take a retrospective glance at the doings of the Court of Mandalay during the past twenty-two years, and take account of its extravagant follies, by which millions of its finances have been wasted, we cannot but think that the people of Upper Burma, as they come in the course of a few years to understand how it was that they were kept in a state of misery and abject poverty, as compared with their more fortunate countrymen under British rule, will bless the day when a royal family, which took all and gave nothing in return, was expelled from the country."

HER Majesty's Indian troopship *Crocodile* sailed from Ports mouth on Wednesday for Bombay, with drafts of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers, 7th Hussars, 17th Lancers, 21st Hussars, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, numbering altogether 47 officers, 20 officers' wives, 1,118 rank and file, 35 women, and 40 children. Prince Adolphus of Teck proceeded in the *Crocodile* to join his regiment, the 17th Lancers.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 25.)

- LAUGHLIN**, Mr. R. C., Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for eight months, from July 10.
- CORDERY**, Mr. J. G., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from July 16.
- VANRENNEN**—The services of Lieut. J. A. Vanrennen, 9th Bengal Infantry, assistant commandant, Sagging Military Police Battalion, Upper Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- TUCKER**, Lieut.-Colonel L. H. E., deputy inspector-general of police, Rawalpindi Circle, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars during the absence of Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., on furlough.
- TYLER**—The services of Sir J. W. Tyler, knight, M.D., C.I.E., superintendent of the Central Prison at Agra, recently employed on special temporary duty in the Dholepore State, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, from July 15.

MILITARY.

- The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—
- DENNYS**, Lieut. H. T., Manchester Regiment, wing officer 28th Bengal Infantry, from May 30, 1887.
- OSWALD**, Lieut. J. H., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, from June 1, 1887.
- FORTH**, Lieut. C. T. W., Connaught Rangers, officiating wing officer 23rd Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff corps from Jan. 29, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGHS.

- HEWETT**, Colonel G. L. K., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force (p.a.), for 182 days ; pension service, 33rd year, commenced March 4.
- BURNE**, Lieut. K. P., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 8th year, commenced Oct. 23, 1887.
- HARDAKER**, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary R., Commissariat Department, is granted furlough in India (m.c.) for one year, from Jan. 3.
- The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
- YOUNG**, Lieutenant-Colonel G., to be colonel in the army, dated Aug. 20.
- ROWLANDSON**, Lieutenant-Colonel M. A., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, dated Aug. 20.
- SUTHERLAND**, Brigade-Surgeon G. S., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from June 26, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Aug. 24.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

- ROBERTS**, Surgeon A. E., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. W. Dawson, on sick leave.
- LOCKE**, Lieutenant C. A., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, officiating wing officer on probation 20th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, vice Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, on leave.
- MORWOOD**, Surgeon J., from the 30th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnstone, 19th Punjab Infantry, on sick leave.
- DEARE**, Surgeon A. C., from the 14th Sikhs, to the officiating medical charge of the 23rd Pioneers, vice Surgeon W. L. Price, transferred temporarily to civil employ.
- LUCAS**, Lieutenant F. G., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, dated Aug. 1.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department and directed to join at Simla :—

- DAVISON**, Captain K. S., 4th Bengal Cavalry.
- GODFREY**, Lieutenant S. H., 24th Bombay Infantry.

- DORAN**, Major B. J. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed Superintendent Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera, vice Colonel F. H. Marsh, vacated, dated July 20.
- CAREY**, Major F. W., is directed to proceed from Jhansi to England on promotion to lieutenant-colonel, half-pay.
- BLUNT**, Lieutenant D. W., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Rawal Pindi for duty with N Battery B Brigade R.H.A.
- The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

FURLOUGHS.

- RAWLINSON**, Lieut. A., 17th Lancers, for six months, on medical certificate.
- HEMPHILL**, Lieut. F., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for twelve months, on private affairs.
- BELL**, Surgeon E. H. L., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.
- The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Canada (British Columbia) :—
- ELDERTON**, Surgeon F. D., Medical Staff, for four months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 29.)

- RIVETT-CARNAC**, Mr. J. T., personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, is allowed leave for one year, from the 3rd prox.
- The following promotions and reversions are sanctioned in the Police Department :—
- SCHURR**—With effect from May 13, consequent on his appointment to act as personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, Mr. H. S. Schurr, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, vice Mr. R. F. H. PUGHE, promoted.
- CLARK**—With effect from June 26, consequent on the death of Mr. C. Rabau, officiating fourth grade district superintendent of police, Mr. I. H. W. D. Clark, district superintendent of police, fifth grade, to act in the fourth grade.
- RIVETT-CARNAC**, Mr. J. T., officiating district superintendent of police, fifth grade, is confirmed in that grade.
- MURRAY**, Mr. C. S., assistant superintendent of police, second grade, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the first grade.
- SCHURR**—With effect from June 23, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. H. S. Schurr, officiating fourth grade district superintendent of police, to fifth grade.
- RIVETT-CARNAC**, Mr. J. T., district superintendent of police, fifth grade, to act in the fourth grade.
- KITCHIN**, Rev. A., senior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and chaplain of the General Hospital, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th idem.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 23.)

- JOHNSTON**, Captain J. T., aide-de-camp to H.H. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 90 days.
- BRASIER-CREAGH**, Lieut. G. P., 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp to H.H. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, from July 10, vice Captain J. T. Johnston, proceeded on leave.
- BIRD**, Mr. C. P., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Jullundur Civil division.
- The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following officiating appointments, vice Lieut.-Colonel L. H. E. Tucker, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 2nd grade, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from such date as Lieut.-Colonel Tucker may be relieved of his present duties :—
- BROWN**, Mr. C., district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, and personal assistant to inspector-general of police, Punjab, to officiate as deputy inspector-general of police, 2nd grade, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Tucker.
- GOLDNEY**, Mr. W. G., district superintendent of police, 4th grade, and assistant to inspector-general of police, Punjab, special branch, to be personal assistant to inspector-general of police during the absence of Mr. C. Brown.
- CLOSE**, Mr. A. H., officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to be assistant to inspector-general of police, Punjab, special branch, vice Mr. W. G. Goldney.
- STEWART**, Mr. A. C., assistant district superintendent of police, Mooltan, to officiate as district superintendent of police, Bannu, vice Mr. A. H. Close.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 25.)

- CLIFFORD**, Mr. M. H., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for one year, in extension of the six months' special leave on urgent private affairs granted to him.
- CAMPBELL**, Mr. J. S., senior assistant commissioner, Garhwal, privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 25.
- LESLIE**, Lieut. W. C. C., 33rd Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Agra.
- WILMOT**, Mr. S. E., deputy conservator of forests, 4th grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Garhwal Forest division in the Central Circle.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Aug. 25.)

FENTON, Mr. T. C., assistant district superintendent of police, Wardha, is, on being relieved by Mr. Spence, transferred to Saugor.
HENDERSON, Surgeon C., civil surgeon, Hoshangabad, is granted furlough for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 18.)

CHISHOLM, Mr. M. J., district superintendent of police, is granted leave for six months, on medical certificate.
GATES, Mr. E. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, Rangoon division, is granted two years' furlough.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 28.)

GIBSON, Mr. E., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district, Anantapur, but to continue to act as collector, district magistrate, and Government agent, Tanjore.
WEILD, Mr. M. R., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Ganjam.
STUART, Mr. G. F., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Salem.
LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., is appointed to be under-secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary.
STUART, Mr. H. A., is appointed to be under-secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, but to continue to act as under-secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary.
CARDEW, Mr. A. G., is appointed to be assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, but to continue to act as under-secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.
The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr. Pennington's retirement:—
LISTER, Mr. A. L., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Bellary.
BIRD, Mr. C. A., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Godavari.
SEWELL, Mr. R., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Kistna, but to act as district and sessions judge, Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Lister, on leave.
ROSS, Mr. H. T., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Madura.
The above appointments will take effect from the date, Sept. 8, of Mr. Goldingham's retirement.
WELSH, Mr. W. H., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Grahame on other duty.
RAWSON, Mr. E. C., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Welsh, on other duty.

MILITARY.

SHERWOOD, Captain T. C., assistant superintendent, army schools, is appointed to be superintendent, army schools, from Aug. 26, vice Colonel W. N. Wroughton, who vacates.
ALPIN, Lieut. S. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 4th Madras Pioneers, is admitted to the Staff Corps, from Jan. 13, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.
The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.
PEARSE, Lieut. S. A., Welsh Regiment, wing officer, 17th Madras Infantry, from Feb. 3, 1887.
JACKSON, Lieut. E. M., Royal Scots, wing officer, 28th Madras Infantry, from Jan. 30, 1887.
NEWBOLD, Lieut. A. W., Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer (sub pro tem.) 22nd Madras Infantry, from Jan. 19, 1887.
PAXTON, Lieut. A. F. P., Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 17th Madras Infantry, from Jan. 14, 1887.
KENDALL, Lieut. J., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, wing officer 7th Madras Infantry, from Feb. 14, 1887.

FURLOUGHS.

BARNETT, Colonel H. C. B., Staff Corps, commandant, 25th Madras Infantry, is permitted, on vacating the command of his regiment, to reside out of India; pension service, 38th year commenced June 12.
PEARSE, Lieut. S. A., Staff Corps, 17th Madras Infantry, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for 182 days, from the date he is struck off duty; pension service, 4th year, commenced Jan. 19.
The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
HOWLETT, Captain A. to be major, dated Aug. 22.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 24.)

PAKENHAM, Lieut. W. W. V., wing officer 19th Regiment Madras

Infantry, at present attached to the 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment for duty.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to exchange to the battalion specified against their respective names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

THACKWELL, Captain W. H., 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.
SMITH, Captain H. W., 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MACHUTCHIN, 2nd Lieut. G. M., officiating wing officer (on probation) 1st Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), is transferred in the same capacity to the 16th Regiment Madras Infantry.

WELDON, Lieut. G. A., officiating wing officer (on probation) 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 19th Regiment Madras Infantry.

MOCKLER, 2nd Lieut. G. H. G., officiating wing officer (on probation) 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 20th Regiment Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

GORDON, Major-General B. L., C.B., R.A., Divisional Staff, commanding Burma division, Burma, special privilege leave for ninety days.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 30.)

MEREWETHER—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. D. Merewether to act as assistant political superintendent and ex-officio assistant superintendent of police, Palanpur.

LAWRENCE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., to be a member and secretary of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

MILITARY.

HOLLOWAY, Lieut. J. C., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 7th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty; Pension service, ninth year, commenced March 28.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 31.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ERRINGTON, Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 26th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st Bombay Infantry.

NICHOL, Surgeon C. E., Medical Staff, on general duty, Bombay District, Northern Division and Aden, is transferred to general duty, Poona Division.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff, whose tour of foreign service will expire during the trooping season of 1888-89, will proceed to England in H.M.'s Indian troopships, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—Brigade-Surgeon C. H. Girnud, Surgeon-Majors H. C. Guinness, H. Waghorn, J. Williamson, M.B., D. B. Brown, and Surgeons A. F. Russell, M.B., C. E. Nichol, M.B., H. E. Deane.

GRAHAM, Lieut. T. F., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is granted leave to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

PULLEN—The privilege leave from July 10 to Sept. 10, granted to Lieut. A. F. Pullen, No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, R.A., is hereby converted into general leave in England, on private affairs, and extended to Jan. 7, 1889.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. T. Paul, S.C.; Major A. S. McRae, S.C.; Capt. F. G. Delamain, S.C.; Capt. J. L. O'Bryen, S.C.; Lieut. C. W. O'Bryen, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. E. Sullivan, S.C.; Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., S.C.; 2nd Lieut. W. A. Adams, Prob. S.C.; Colonel G. C. Hodding, C.B., S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Clerk, Inf.; Colonel N. Swans-ton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. V. Anderson.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. B. Watkis, S.C., one month; Lieut. E. J. Medley, S.C., three months; Colonel James Fitzgerald, S.C., six months; Capt. C. H. Morris, S.C., till April 15, 1889.

Madras Estab.—Colonel H. St. M. Wynch, S.C., till Dec. 23; Colonel W. G. Hughes, S.C., ninety-two days; Lieut. S. B. Graham, S.C., 143

days; Lieut. W. H. Lowry, S.C., three months; Capt. A. W. Cockburn, R.E., till April, 1889.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY

Bengal Estab.—Major A. G. Yaldwyn, S.C.; Capt. H. T. Faithfull, S.C.; Lieut. W. E. Phillips, S.C.; Capt. E. T. Paul, S.C.; Surg.-Major R. C. Sanders, Major H. F. Stevens, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel J. G. T. Carruthers, Inf.; Major W. J. A. Birch, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel E. E. Grigg, Inf.; Lieut. H. R. Brander, S.C.; Surg.-General Sir B. Simpson, M.D., K.C.I.E.; Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Shepherd, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel W. H. Burton, R.E.; Deputy Surg.-General S. B. Roe, C.B.; Lieut. F. R. Mauduit, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel G. Lecky, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Foord, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. R. Mallaby, Worcestershire Regiment; Lieut. James Dallas, R.E.; Lieut. G. G. J. S. Jones, S.C.; Capt. C. F. S. Alban, S.C.

Indian Marine.—Captain C. W. Hewett.

SEPTEMBER 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel W. F. Badgley, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Broome, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. M. Goodricke, J. Tweedie, D. M. Smeaton, Surg. C. Henderson, H. G. Sharp, E. H. Molloy, R. C. Laughlin.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain G. Adye, S.C., two months; Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw, S.C., three months; Lieut. P. Malcolm, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—W. N. R. Bates, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. P. Holland, S.C., three months; Lieut. L. H. Vidal, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. E. D. Prothero, six months, m.c., subject to confirmation; R. T. Gibbs, six months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.; S. S. Thorburn (Cov.), three months' extraordinary leave, on s.c.; A. G. Hobart-Hampden, privilege leave, commuted to seven months, on m.c.; C. H. Tawney, one month's furlough; C. Rogers, six months, m.c.; Capt. M. J. Meade (B.C.S.), six weeks' furlough; T. W. Rawlins (Cov.), one week's furlough, and to return; F. A. Slack (Cov.), one week's furlough, and to return.

Madras Estab.—A. W. B. Higgins (Cov.), four months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—F. F. Fleet (C.I.E.), (Cov.), six months' furlough; Surg. H. McCalman, three months, s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. J. Jamieson, S.C.; Lieut.-Col. B. Wemyss, Inf.; Lieut.-Col. A. McC. Bruce, Inf.; Captain G. W. C. Bruce, S.C.; Major A. G. C. Lydiard, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Chatterton, Inf.; Captain A. G. F. Browne, S.C.; Lieut. W. F. M. J. Fraser, S.C.; Surg.-Major F. C. Nicholson, Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, S.C.; Major S. V. Gordon, S.C.; Lieut. G. B. Unwin, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major M. H. Smith, Lieut.-Col. A. Bredin, S.C.; Col. C. McInroy, S.C.; Surgeon J. Scott.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel W. North, R.E.; Major R. E. D. Reilly, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. W. Chanter, H. S. Barnes (Cov.), F. W. Porter (Cov.), C. A. S. Bedford, A. Thomson (Cov.), J. B. Thomson (Cov.), G. Thompson, W. M. Shaw, R. Smeaton (Cov.), H. G. Sharp (Cov.), J. Posman.

Madras Estab.—H. F. Wilkinson, M. Hammick (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—G. F. M. Grant (Cov.), E. C. Ozanne (Cov.), W. Harvey, W. S. Cole.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—Sept. 15, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Horace W. Gray, of a daughter.

JACOB—Sept. 15, at Oakfield Villa, Bedford, the wife of Stephen Jacob, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

LEACH—Sept. 13, at Woolwich, the wife of Captain R. P. Leach, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MAY—Sept. 14, at Barrington Villas, Woolwich, the wife of Edward Sinclair May, Captain Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MURRAY—Sept. 17, at Owestry, the wife of Major Pulteney H. Murray, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Adjutant 2nd Volunteer Battalion, of a son.

O'LEARY—Sept. 13, at 31, Clarendon-road, Southsea, the wife of Major W. MacCarthy O'Leary, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

PICKANCE—Sept. 14, at Abingdon, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Pickance, M.S.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLAHAN—HOLLAND—Sept. 12, at St. Mary's of the Angels, London, Captain Wheeler Holohan, late 10th Hussars, to Kathleen, fourth daughter of Hugh Holland, Esq., Galway.

THOMPSON—THOMPSON—Sept. 12, at the parish church, Teddington, William Anson Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers, son of Lieut.-General C. Thompson, Bombay Army, to Marie Lyne, second daughter of Captain R. Bird Thompson, of Ringmore Lodge, Teddington, and late of the 73rd Regiment.

DEATHS.

COLE—Sept. 14, suddenly, off Marseilles, Samuel Frederick Cole, Commander P. and O. Company's s.s. *Nepaul*, and second son of the late T. F. Cole, Solicitor, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 45.

EDMONDS—Sept. 16, at Fort Bovisand, Plymouth, from a revolver accident, A. W. Edmonds, Lieut. Royal Artillery.

ORR—Sept. 12, at 13, Dawson-place, Major Alexander Patrick Orr, late of Oudh, India, aged 71.

RAINEY—Sept. 12, at his father's house, Cheltenham, Arthur Henry Rainey, elder son of Major-General A. M. Rainey, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 28.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Aug. 29, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major J. G. Anderson, The Leicestershire Regiment, of a son.

ARMSTRONG—Aug. 28, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Armstrong, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

BELLASIS—Aug. 26, at Punjab, the wife of E. S. Bellasis, Executive Engineer, of a son.

DOWLING—Aug. 23, at Sohagpur, the wife of J. E. Dowling, G.L.P. Railway, of a daughter.

FORBES—Aug. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of W. G. Forbes, M.I.M.E. (Her Majesty's Mint), of a daughter.

HANBY—Aug. 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of H. T. Hanby, Survey of India, of a daughter (Murielle).

HILLS—Aug. 15, at Asansol, the wife of J. Hills, Locomotive Department, Bengal Division, B.N. Railway, of a son.

KISCH—Aug. 23, at Darjeeling, the wife of H. M. Kisch, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

LUSCOMBE—Aug. 22, at Allahabad, the wife of T. P. Luscombe, Merchant, of a daughter.

MACHADO—Aug. 27, at Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. J. Machado, Assistant Apothecary, in Sub-Medical Charge, General Hospital, Kurrachee, of a son.

MCLEOD—Aug. 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D., F.R.C.S., of a son.

MAJOR—July 24, at Igatpuri, the wife of D. F. Major, G.I.B. Railway, Igatpuri, of a son.

MARSHALL—Aug. 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Marshall, of a daughter.

MUNGAVIN—Aug. 14, at Roorkee, the wife of Assistant Apothecary M. E. Mungavin, of a son.

ROMILLY—Sept. 13, at Chulika Mullah, South India, the wife of George Romilly of a son (stillborn).

TUFNELL—Sept. 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain R. H. Campbell Tufnell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORMBY—DEANE—Aug. 22, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Lieut. R. F. R. Formby, Madras Staff Corps, to Mary Alice, youngest daughter of the Rev. B. O'M. Deane, late Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.

BALDOCK—Aug. 22, at Bankipur, Mary Anne Baldock, widow of the late Captain John Baldock, 22nd N.I.

GRASSBY—Aug. 18, at Meerut (Willie) Willifred Richard, the son of the late E. Grassby, Apothecary, aged 17.

GOODWIN—Aug. 27, at Sholapore, Ethel Kate, the infant daughter of Anne and Thomas A. Goodwin, Supervisor, P.W. Department.

PEMBERTON—Aug. 23, at Cashmere, Colonel D. S. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, aged 52.

WARD—Aug. 28, at Cawnpore, A. R. Ward, Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department.

WOOD—Aug. 28, at Cawnpore, A. R. Wood, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, aged 30.

If the information of a contemporary is reliable, anything like the general provincialising of the large Indian railways, which is said to be threatened, is most unlikely to come off, among other reasons because some of the Provincial Governments are unwilling to accept the responsibility. Thus the charge of the North-West system, which was offered to the Punjab, has already been declined with thanks. The Oudh and Rohilkhand system, which might have been offered to the North-West Government, notwithstanding that the policy of that Government has long been to hand over all its own lines to private companies, will be managed by the Government of India, having become a State line. Then, again, if the East Indian Railway is to be brought under the Government of Bengal, it can only be if all the weighty arguments which effected its transfer to India in 1871 no longer apply.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL C. CUNNINGHAM, Commandant of the 10th N.I., will succeed as Deputy Adjutant-General Colonel De L. R. F. Wooldridge, whose time shortly expires. Colonel Dundas will officiate until Colonel Cunningham, who is at present in Europe, returns to India. Major L. F. Heath, 3rd Bombay Infantry, A.A.G., N.D., will act for Colonel Dundas.

THE Army Veterinary Staff has now been brought down to its reduced establishment. No new appointments have been made for three years owing to a decision of the Indian Government to reduce the number of veterinary officers on the strength of the local army. This decision left several offices to be absorbed. These have all been disposed of, and now the service is open again to candidates from the veterinary schools. The three years' block will have the effect of still further extending the field of selection. As the Accountant-General of the Army said in his evidence before the Estimates Committee, the Veterinary Department is the one of all others to which the War Office can look with satisfaction, as there is no other whose members are so earnest and occupy such an exceptional position, both socially and professionally. This is due to the keen competition for commissions; the difficulty of the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon being not to secure candidates, but to weigh over fairly the claims and qualifications of those who seek to obtain entrance into the service.

IN modification of the original Relief programme, it has been decided to move the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment from Mooltan to Meean Meer, and thus the 2nd Royal Warwickshire, which was to have gone from Jubbulpore to Meean Meer, will now go to Mooltan.

It is now settled that the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi will be attended by the following regiments:—3rd and 7th Dragoon Guards, the 8th Hussars, the 1st and 5th Bengal Cavalry, and the 11th, 13th, and 19th Bengal Lancers. With these regiments will be two, or perhaps three, batteries of Horse Artillery. The force will be divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Colonels Prinsep, 11th Bengal Lancers, Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Grant, 7th Dragoon Guards. At the Lucknow Camp there will be assembled the 17th Lancers and three regiments of Bengal Cavalry, the 3rd, 4th, and 8th. The Brigadiers and Staff will in this case probably be taken from the officers of regiments on the spot. Yet a third Cavalry Camp may be formed at Kushmor on the Sind-Punjab border, which would be held somewhere in February, the regiments to attend it being the 1st and 3rd Punjab and the 6th and 7th Bombay Cavalry. Artillery practice on a large scale will come off at Meerut, where several batteries are to be concentrated about the same time as the Delhi Camp, and, as they will be joined by a considerable number of infantry battalions, the field exercises there will be on a scale large enough to be thoroughly instructive.

A LECTURE was given at Simla, on August 31st, at the United Service Institution, by Captain G. W. Kitchener on the "Higher Education of Non-Commissioned Officers." The lecturer dwelt at great length on the subject, expressing his opinion that the higher education now given was needed for such officers. He suggested that they should be trained in military history, theory of tactics, reconnaissance work, and field fortifications. They should also receive instruction in subjects likely to be of use in civil life. In the discussion which followed Captain Bullock, of the Devonshire Regiment, advocated the establishment of central schools for non-commissioned officers, and suggested that a certain number of such officers should be recruited by passing the examination. General Elles, who presided, referred to the necessity of instructing men in regimental duty before going on to higher instruction.

THE grant of medals to civilians serving in the field, it has been decided, includes, in ordinary circumstances, only those officials who have the status of officers. Civilian subordinates, such as clerks, purveyors, guides, interpreters, &c., will be eligible for medal only when it is proved that such official (1) was in the performance of military duties, such as those ordinarily performed by combatants; (2) was during the performance of such duties actually and individually under the fire of the enemy; and (3) was appointed in the field force orders to do such duties.

THE following movements for the relief of British and Native troops in the Bombay Presidency will be carried out during the next trooping season:—

Field Batteries—D Battery, 2nd Brigade, will go from Deesa to England. E Battery, 2nd Brigade, goes from Ahmedabad to England. F Battery, 2nd Brigade, moves from Hyderabad to England. J Battery, 2nd Brigade, on arrival from England goes to Deesa. K and L Batteries, 2nd Brigade, are to be sent from England to Kirkee, going by rail from Bombay.

J Battery, 4th Brigade, will be transferred from Kirkee to Ahmedabad. F Battery, 3rd Brigade, will be changed from Kirkee to Hyderabad.

Sea Garrison Artillery—5-1 Lancashire Division and 8-1 London Division go from Aden to England. 6-1 and 7-1 Southern Division will be shifted from Bombay to Aden. 9-1 Northern Division from Darjeeling goes to Bombay. 9-1 Cinque Ports Division from Jatogh returns to England.

British Cavalry—6th Dragoon Guards will go from Mhow to England. The 5th Lancers from England will take their place.

British Infantry—2nd East Yorkshire leave Aden for England, 1st West Riding will be sent from Meean Meer to Aden to take their place.

Native Cavalry—A regiment will be sent to Nangpore District. The name will be notified hereafter.

Sappers and Miners—No. 1 Company go from Kirkee to Quetta. No. 4 half-Company from Kirkee to Aden. No. 3 Company comes from Aden to Kirkee.

Native Infantry—The 8th Infantry go from Rajkote to Poona. The 10th Infantry remove from Quetta to Poona. The 13th Infantry will go from Nusseerabad to Quetta. The 16th Infantry go from Poona to Raipore and Seetabuldee. The 19th Infantry go from Quetta to Nusseerabad. The 24th Infantry go from Quetta to Rajkote. The 29th Infantry go from Hyderabad to Quetta. A regiment will be sent to Nagpur district. The name will be notified hereafter.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

(Financial News, Sept. 17.)

We have lately to had record a general improvement in the mining share market, largely increased business being naturally accompanied by a steady advance in prices. In no department however, has the activity been more continuous, or the rise in prices more persistent, than in Indian gold shares. The altered condition of things is due to no market rig nor to gambling among big financial houses, as in the case of copper shares, but is the result of an awakening on the part of the investing public to the fact that the Indian mines are doing something after all. It used to be predicted by the prophets of evil that there would never be enough of the precious metal extracted from the Colar properties to make a decent watch-chain; but, although until quite recently the progress made had been disappointingly slow, the actual amount of gold obtained had been something over £250,000 sterling. That may not seem a very big return; but it is to be remembered that until about a year ago the only mine making regular returns was the Mysore. Now there are six companies making regular monthly crushings, and two or three others are returning gold at less frequent intervals. For the past two months the aggregate production of gold by the Indian mines has exceeded 3,000 oz. a month, or at the rate of over 36,000 oz. per annum. The prospect, indeed, is that the total yield for 1887 will be considerably greater than the whole amount produced in the previous history of the industry. The watch chain theorists have, therefore, learned by experience the truth of the proverb that it is useless to prophesy unless one knows.

The progress recently made in the development of the mines has been, speaking generally, very satisfactory, and it is a thousand pities that the same amount of vigour was not earlier displayed. If it had been, it is quite certain that the Indian mines would occupy a very different position, and we should now be face to face with a much higher range of prices. However, it is never too late to mend, and we are pleased to notice that the outlook has very greatly improved. Before the year is out the probability is that at least eight of the mines will be making regular returns, and that the monthly aggregate yield will not be far short of 4,000 oz. of gold. Such a rate of production would, of course, arouse a much greater interest in the industry, and it would doubtless give the owners of gold-bearing properties courage to open up fresh mines. Dealing for the moment, however, with the immediate past rather than with the future prospects, it may be of interest to show what has been the yield of the six mines which are at present giving monthly results. This will best be seen by means of a small tabular statement.

	July—oz.	August—oz.
Mysore	1,325	1,438
Nundydroog... ..	626	580
Ooregum	415	533
Balaghat	354	227
Indian Consolidated	212	200
Nine Reefs	96	155
Devala-Moyar	—	178
	3,028	3,311

The falling off in the Balaghat yield is due to the fact that the stamps were only at work for nineteen days in the month. This is likely to be atoned for in the current month, for the

mine is being opened out in a thoroughly systematic manner, and very rich quartz is being met with. In the majority of cases the mines are only now being really put in order to give monthly returns; while with regard to Mysore itself the work of development is being pushed forward much more extensively than at any previous period, permanent results being considered of greater importance than present profits, and this is undoubtedly the proper system to go upon. From the other mines—especially Ooregum, Nundydroog, and Balaghat—very rich assays are being obtained, and there is every reason to expect that the production of gold in each case will be steadily augmented as time goes on. Hitherto the refractory character of some of the ores has been a considerable drawback; but this difficulty seems to have been got over, for in the last report from the Nine Reefs property Captain Johns says: "In future the refractory nature of the ore need not be considered a drawback as the ore can be treated by the new process as well, and almost as inexpensively, as if it were free milling quartz." The importance of the new methods of treating ores can hardly be over-estimated. In the first place the amount of gold saved will be much larger, and the percentage of expenses will be considerably reduced; while ore which would not pay when treated under the old-fashioned system, can be dealt with profitably by the assistance of scientific methods of crushing. Altogether the outlook for gold mining in India is decidedly cheerful, and there is every reason to expect that the industry will receive a much larger share of attention from investors and speculators in the future than it has done in the past.

Already, as we have said, there has been a considerable rise in the prices of shares, amounting in some cases to over 100 per cent. in the last three months. Those who took our advice and bought in when prices were so low have had the opportunity of making a very good profit if they chose to sell out. We are confident, however, that those who have not sold would be very unwise to do so now. At the two last Settlements large blocks of shares have been taken off the market; and quite apart from the improved prospects to which we have referred, the increasing scarcity of floating stock will inevitably tend to enhance prices. It must not be forgotten that we are now at the holiday season—though one would hardly think so to look at the busy state of the Mining Market—and that with the return of the pleasure-seekers business is likely to become much more active. For some of the low-priced shares the demand is just beginning. Altogether, then, the prospect of the Indian mining share market is distinctly hopeful, and those who are best in a position to judge, look for a much higher range of prices before the year is out. A very considerable advance would yet be required to reach the level of prices a couple of years ago, when the returns now being made were by some people regarded as possible only in a very dim and distant future.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NIZAM'S REPRESENTATIVE.

As the proceedings in the Deccan case, since its examination by Sir H. James's Committee, are now drawing to a close, the chief representative of his Highness the Nizam sent out to England by the Premier, Sir Asman Jah, is preparing to return to India. The Nawab Mohsin Ool Moolk Mahdi Ali is a well-known public servant, formerly of the Indian Government, and for some years past of the Nizam. He now fills the important post of Financial and Political Secretary of Hyderabad. As he desired to make a tour of England before returning, he accepted an invitation from Mr. Gladstone to visit Hawarden last week. Stopping on the way at Manchester, he was received there by Mr. Macneil, Mr. Dods, and other gentlemen actively connected with the affairs of that city, and visited most of its points of interest. Going on to Chester, he drove thence with Major Robertson, formerly Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, to Hawarden Castle. They were there most courteously received by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone commenced by remarking that he did not ordinarily receive gentlemen at Hawarden, as while there he was glad of some relaxation and retirement, but it gave him much pleasure to make an exception in the case of a Native gentleman of distinction.

He then inquired whether Mahdi Ali had made many journeys in England, and especially whether he had seen Liverpool, explaining the interest of the Mersey and contrasting its changed appearance now and the length of the docks, about six miles, with the state of things in the time of his father, mentioning that, though far larger in amount now, the shipping appeared for various reasons less in bulk and magnitude than it was then. Mr. Gladstone mentioned that his father, in 1812, sent out one of the first merchantmen to India, called the *Kingsmill*. Learning that the first and only journey Mahdi Ali had made was to visit Hawarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet a delegate from His Highness the Nizam.

Mahdi Ali said he had heard much of Mr. Gladstone's name and fame both in India and England, and, alluding to the letter sent by Mr. Gladstone to Salar Jung on the subject of an article in a magazine written by that nobleman, said he would be much gratified to learn from his lips that he entertained favourable sentiments towards the Natives of India in general, and his (Mahdi Ali's) co-religionists in particular. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to express at some length his personal feelings towards India and its people, which were of a most friendly and sympathetic character. He said that the letter to Salar Jung might be taken to express his views and opinions, which were still unchanged and to which he had nothing to add. As regards the Natives of India, he was glad to be able to think that there was in these days among all politicians a growing approximation to that feeling, which consisted in strict adherence to the notion that the presence of the English in India was only justifiable for the good of that country, and he was glad to know that all recent measures had been directed towards the fulfilment of this beneficent and enlightened policy. Mahdi Ali said he was glad to hear these sentiments from the mouth of so learned and famous a statesman, on which Mr. Gladstone replied that he personally was, to a great extent, taken up with the consideration of the mode of government in Ireland to the exclusion of other subjects, and that, as regards the internal affairs of India, the opinions of younger men who had a better opportunity than he of estimating the position of affairs would be more valuable; to which Mahdi Ali replied that the opinions of such an eminent statesman were of the greatest value. Mr. Gladstone deprecatingly said that he had entered now the last stage of his political life, having been a member of the House of Commons for more than fifty-six years, and humorously remarked that there was such a thing as being over-ripe.

As regards his feelings towards the people of India Mr. Gladstone alluded to the appointment made by him when Prime Minister of his old friend and colleague, Lord Ripon, who had done such great things in India, and also that of Lord Dufferin, who had not, perhaps, had the same opportunities as Lord Ripon of carrying out reforms, but who was doubtless anxious to follow on the same lines as his predecessor.

Mahdi Ali here remarked that, so far as his co-religionists were concerned, they recognised that the reconstitution of the old Mogul Empire was impossible, and that a Government which not only respects and encourages their religion, but had also conferred upon Mahomedans such signal temporal advantages, was in every way worthy of their support and affection, and that, should any emergency arise, the spirit of fire and devotion which formerly animated the hearts of Mahomedans in India would still be found keen and alive, enabling them to meet the common danger shoulder to shoulder with the British nation. More especially was this true in regard to the Hyderabad State, which was conspicuous in its unalterable loyalty to the British Crown. He mentioned that the late Sir Salar Jung, whose opinions he had every means of knowing, frequently told him that recognising what a blessing the British Government was to India, he unhesitatingly threw in his lot with them during the mutiny thirty years ago.

Mr. Gladstone replied that these welcome and valuable assurances, coming as they did to him direct from an authentic and influential source, were peculiarly gratifying.

On the subject of the National Congress, Mr. Gladstone said he had only imperfect information, and consequently had some hesitation in discussing this subject, but, so far as he remembered, the questions involved consisted mainly of reform of the marriage laws and prohibition of early marriages, matters chiefly affecting Hindoos. Mahdi Ali explained that his co-religionists as a body had not yet joined in the Congress movement, preferring to allow a Government which had done so much for them and their religion to proceed with its reforms without interference or pressure by political agitation, adding that there was, no doubt, an advantage in educated Natives coming forward to give their opinions on points arising in the government of the country, but, on the other hand, there was some danger that the vast masses of the population of India, who were to a great extent uneducated and unable to comprehend administrative questions, would regard public animadversions upon the conduct of the Government as evidence of inefficiency and weakness, which it was highly undesirable to disseminate. Mr. Gladstone said that might be so, but he wished especially to guard against being understood to express any opinion in this matter; all that he could undertake to say was that all legitimate and reasonable efforts on the part of the people to represent their requirements and improve their position commanded his warmest sympathy. Mr. Gladstone then took the party over the beautiful ruins of the old castle, explaining its history and antiquity, and pointing out the beauty of his park, and in the course of further conversation expressed the great pleasure it gave him to hear that his Highness the Nizam, allowing his feelings of

affection and respect to break through the traditions of the past, had attended the funeral of his grandmother. He had also heard with much satisfaction of the intellectual progress among Mahomedans, which modern times had witnessed, one of the signs of which might be found in the presence of about thirty young Mahomedan gentlemen at present studying at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Gladstone was much interested to hear that Mahdi Ali had heard of his affection for trees and his prowess in using an axe, and presented him with a copy of his photograph, taken while engaged in cutting down a tree, agreeing to accept one of the Nawab's photographs in return. Mr. Gladstone then introduced the Nawab to the various members of his family now at Harwarden Castle. At the conclusion of the interview, which was most friendly and pleasant throughout, Mr. Gladstone asked the Nawab to convey his respectful compliments and best wishes to his Highness the Nizam, repeating once more that he could never forget the generous offer of assistance to the British Government made by that Prince.

NATIVE PRESS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S INDIAN POLICY.

Hindoo Patriot.—In our opinion it is a matter of no little importance that the Marquis of Lansdowne admitted at the Reception in London that the India of to-day is quite different from the India of 1833. Most Anglo-Indians do not admit this fact. They are of the opinion that India is immutable, that she is now in the year of grace 1888 what she was in the days of Alexander the Great, or at any rate what she was in the days of the East India Company; and they infer from this supposed immobility of India that the same policy which was pursued in the days of Warren Hastings should be followed at the present day. Not long ago a Lieut.-Governor of Bengal publicly declared that the people of India preferred the *Madcap* theory of Government to any other theory. This was an untrue statement, a misreading of the signs of the time.

Indian Nation.—The circumstances of the Reception were auspicious, and the results of the meeting cannot fail to be happy. Harmony was the note of the proceedings, and even the *London Times* has not failed to appreciate the solemnity of the occasion, the propriety of the address presented, and the suitableness of the reply. English critics are apt to lay undue stress on the union of the Hindoos and Mahomedans in presenting the address of congratulation. The fact, however, is that Hindoos and Mahomedans are really united for all political purposes. They have the same ends in view, though they may sometimes differ as to the means. Laws and administration are the same for one community as for the other, and both communities, therefore, have the same rights and the same grievances. Besides the National Congress, we cannot think of any movement with reference to which Mahomedan opinion has been widely different from Hindoo. And even as regards the Congress, the difference is not as great as it is sometimes represented by Anglo-Indian critics to be.

Hope.—The tide of fiddle-faddle is now running high over certain quarters of the journalistic field. In the course of a speech delivered at a reception of which he was the guest, while perhaps the effects of the good cheer were yet upon him, Lord Lansdowne, our coming Viceroy, is reported to have said that British power in India would henceforth be dependent more upon the "goodwill of the people" than upon physical force. Eureka! Eureka! the right man has at last been found to lead this unfortunate country to happiness and its children to the glories of volunteering and voting! A chorus of praise is sounded, and blessings are invoked upon the head of the would-be ruler, for a couple of stale remarks which not a stump-orator or penny-a-liner but is sure to make. Surely we ourselves are the authors of our own disappointments. Is any one of us sure that the "spirit of the age" does not mean two very different things in the minds of the Indian subject and the English ruler respectively? This sort of fiddle-faddling over words and phrases can do us no good, but may sow the seeds of grave disappointment in the end.

THE SANITARY RESOLUTION.

The Saravi and Pataka.—It is admitted on all hands that the sanitary condition of India is extremely deplorable. The subject has always been considered too intricate for solution, and we cannot sufficiently admire the ability and wisdom with which Lord Dufferin has pointed out certain feasible and useful means for ameliorating the sanitary condition of the country. We freely acknowledge that if the resolution recorded by him be carried out, the sanitation of the country will be on a better footing. Lord Dufferin proposes to establish a Sanitary Board in each province. We fear that such a Board would mar the independence of the local municipalities and vastly curtail their power. We therefore object to the establishment of such Boards.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 16, Thames (s), Bombay; 13, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta; 18, Manora (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 16, Siam (s), London; 16, Lombardy (s), Colombo; 18, Arabia (s), Liverpool; 19, Domenico Balduino (s), Marseilles.
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 15, Bengal (s), London; 19, Electrician (s), Liverpool; 19, Vega (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 19, City of London (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 20; from Marseilles, Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Miss Smith, Lieut. P. M. Sykes. *From Marseilles*: Mr. B. Thorn, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Col. J. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. C. E. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Wallace.

For Marseilles: Captain and Mrs. Thomson

For Aden: Major Sealy.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Calcott and two children, Mr. Thorn gage. *From Marseilles*: Mrs. Wyndham.

For Colombo: Miss Penny. *From Marseilles*: Miss Wallinger.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Binder and infant. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Hasilden.

For Madras: *From Marseilles*: Miss Wallinger.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Sept. 21 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. McKay, Mr. Matchett, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. L. and Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. Todd, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Col. Clifford, Captain Pitt, R.E., Miss Buchanan, Miss Brooke. *From Brindisi*: Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. Ward, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. H. E. Prescott, Mr. H. Davies, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. E. M. Showers, Miss Grace Powlett, Mr. Brown, Major H. F. Stevens, Mr. G. C. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Tulford, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Clague, Mr. J. E. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. L. and Mrs. Lang, Colonel Barrow, Miss Gough, Mr. J. Short, Mr. Rigg, Mr. E. L. Winter, Capt. Prior, Mr. E. A. Pattern, Major Ternan, Major Hutchinson, Captain Benet, Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. Keddie, Mrs. Fulford and child, Mr. Holmwood, Mr. A. C. Marshall.

For Colombo: Miss E. Bonner.

For Malta: Gen. Sir H. Torrens, Hon. A. Hood, Lord Bridport, Miss Thomson, Hon. Lady Hotham, Captain and Mrs. Middlemass, Mrs. Easterbrooke and infant, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tatham, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dalby, Miss Ward, Mr. T. S. Simson, Mr. Abercasio. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. Bickersteth.

For Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Bassadore, Miss Herdman, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. J. Langdon, Mr. Cazes, Mr. and Mrs. Hamson, Mr. White and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and infant, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Miss Adeane, Captain Inglefield, Captain Beale, Mr. A. Temple, Mr. Parkin, Mr. C. Cook.

For Alexandria: Major Patterson, Major and Mrs. Johnstone.

For Port Said: Mr. W. J. Price.

For Karachi: Mr. A. R. Shaw.

For Ismailia: Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Marston, Miss M. E. Taylor.

For Brindisi: Mr. Thomas.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Sept. 27; from Naples, Oct. 5.

For Madras: Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearce, Miss Ommaney.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Miss Edith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. W. Ross, McNeillage and two infants, Mr. Evershed. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponts, Mr. Sparenburg, Mrs. de Tivoli and two children.

For Colombo: Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mrs. Foulkes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, Miss Lord, Miss Cook, Mr. Vernon.

For Port Said: *From Naples*: Miss Elverson.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. J. Compton, Corporal Goulding, Mr. Thurstan.

S.s. *Khediye*, from London, Sept. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mr. W. K. Porter, Captain S. King, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Mrs. C. G. Miller, Colonel B. A. Combe, Miss Andrews, Miss Pogson, Miss Leonard, Mr. J. W. Burder, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss F. Palmer, Mr. R. Saxton, Mrs. Saxton and infant, Mr. Coles, Mr. A. A. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. W. E. J. B. Van Balveren, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Boxall, Sister Ellen, Sister Ekanor, Miss Blanche Pearson, Mr. E. P. Logan, Mrs. French, Mrs. Sandiland, Mr. H. Bamber, Mr. H. N. Ludlam, Mrs. Percy Smith, Miss Ternan, Mrs. Walsh and two children. *From Brindisi*: Capt. H. M. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Spence Gray, Mr. R. J. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Clelland, Mr. W. Harvey

Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Masey, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Daly, Major-General Gillespie, Mr. H. E. C. Paget, Mr. R. Bushby, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. Carawell, Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. A. L. Webb, Colonel J. R. Cowie, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. W. J. Greer, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. F. Field, Mr. Russell, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mrs. Beilby, Colonel J. Charles, Mr. Whitney, Rev. J. S. Allnutt, Mrs. Fulford and child, Colonel Cunningham.

For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Miss Francia, Mr. H. M. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Creswell, Mrs. Renny Tallyour and family, Mr. Baker, Sergeant Sillitoe, Miss Roberts, Miss M. Roberts, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Righton and three children, Miss Righton, Mrs. Warell and three children, Mr. J. S. C. Rennick, Miss Rennick, Miss A. K. Reed, Captain Banks, Captain Anderson.

For Malta: Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Kilner and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Menter, and two children, Mr. Whitmarsh.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Capt. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mrs. Lawrie, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears Miss Capes, Miss Bentley, Mrs. C. M. Jordon, Mr. R. Booth, Mrs. Short and infant, Miss Elliott, Mr. F. B. Franks, Miss E. Cardew, Mr. Grabham, Mr. E. T. Barnard, Mrs. Morice, Col. E. Vibart, Mr. Harry, Mrs. Watts Russell. From Marseilles: Lieut. A. C. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mrs. Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cable, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Adema, Mr. L. Robilart, Mr. C. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Paget, Colonel J. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. G. C. Dodgson, Mr. E. W. Chalmers, Mr. Guttman, Dr. Finden. From Naples: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Sir G. Larpent, Captain Barton, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbert, Colonel Verner, Miss Verner, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Rev. H. Williams, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Miss Gribble, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Sir R. C. and Lady Low, Mr. Parmenides, Capt. and Mrs. Wyse, Capt. Blackburn, Mr. H. J. Hornan. From Port Said: Dr. Rustonjee, Nazir Bey.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (for *Australia direct*), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. Baron and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell Miss Cockburn, Baroness Ingranex, Miss Hardcastle and sister.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hoystead and child, Col. Tweedie, Col. Whitaker.

For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Fisher.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Mr. R. J. Moss. From Venice: Major Dawson, Major and Mrs. Slater.

S.s. *Thames*, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mrs. Beer and Captain Onslow's three children, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Rev. A. E. Johnson, Rev. J. A. Cullen, Mr. P. W. Henderson, Miss Wilkinson, Surgeon-General Cowie, Mr. H. E. Sanderson, Col. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. C. J. McKinnon, Mr. J. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Jones and two children, Mr. G. Gordon, Surgeon-Major J. F. P. and Mrs. McConnell. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. Herbert, Mr. F. Schiller, Mr. D. and Mrs. White.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon, Bishop Sargent. From Naples: Mr. H. F. Wilkinson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wearing and family, Miss Cockshott, Mr. W. Walker. From Naples: Mrs. Metcalfe Smith.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. T. H. Scaly, Mr. W. F. Burrows, Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Miss Currie, Bishop Sargent, Mr. W. Hodgson, Mr. J. Bennett, Miss Mackenzie, Col. S. B. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Mrs. Rhind and two children, Mrs. and Miss Rodgers, Mr. T. Robertson. From Brindisi: Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Swann, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd,

Lord and Lady Scott Montagu, Miss Scott Montagu, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Colonel H. M. Clarke, Mr. Walker, Mr. W. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Doig, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. A. W. Orr, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Waller, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Sinha, Mrs. Waller, Col. Pitcher, Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. C. A. M. Williams, Col. Stanley Clarke.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley, Mr. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. La Primandaye, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Haile Wilkies.

For Gibraltar: Dr. O'Keefe.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (for *Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Miss Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, three Misses Templer.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh.

For Brindisi: Mr. F. B. Roof.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Lang and family. From Venice: Miss Davis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Sept. 20.

For Madras: Miss S. Simpson, Miss F. E. Stovell, Miss A. E. Baskerville, Mrs. Col. Butler and child, Mr. J. F. Somers Eve, Mr. H. M. Trelawny.

For Calcutta: Mr. Arrowdell, Miss Moore, Mr. L. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Reed, Dr. J. M. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Dr. D. Eraser, Miss Fraser.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta: Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Macleod, Mrs. Lawless, Miss Alice Adams, Major and Mrs. W. J. A. Birch and child, Mr. T. G. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Charles, Mr. J. D. V. Campbell.

For Colombo: Mr. H. T. Tomalin, Mr. Cecil de Winton.

For Madras: Mrs. S. A. Boyd and child, Colonel and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Brereton, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Downes, Colonel W. H. Burton, Captain E. H. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. O'Connell and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNish, Mrs. King, Mr. T. E. Cole, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Smith.

For Madras: Mr. T. Lawson.

For Colombo: Mrs. Charles Lelieve and two children, Mr. R. J. Trimmen.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. Hacker, Mr. C. Johnson.

For Calcutta: Mr. George Alexander.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. G. Sawday, two children and ayah, Miss Williams.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Calcutta: Four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, five Misses Smith, Mr. E. Hall, Mr. Walter Ardagh, Surg-Major and Mrs. A. H. Williams, Dr. A. J. Elliott, Dr. John Hewan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash and child, Mr. Rivers Smith, Mr. P. S. Dennis, Mr. Greig Miss Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Wyly and infant, Mr. Dudley Graham, Mr. L. S. Graham, Mr. Norman Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Graham. From Suez: Mrs. G. A. Warburton.

For Colombo: Miss C. R. Moore, Mrs. Logan Home, Mrs. W. H. Taylor and two infants. From Suez: Captain and Mrs. E. M. Edge Munns.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Sept. 21.

For Karachi: Mr. F. S. and Mrs. Graham-Hatchell, Miss Florence Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Surgeon-Major Faulkner, Mrs. J. F. Shakespere, Colonel Wilmer, Mrs. James and three children, Miss Neill, Mr. W. Shimwell, Mr. F. C. Waller, Mrs. Elliot and three children, Major A. N. Sandilands, Major and Mrs. Davidson and child, Mrs. W. Cooper, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hirst, Mr. F. G. W. Whiddett, Mr. D. J. Welsh. From Marseilles: Lieut.-Col. F. Carr, Mrs. S. H. Gouldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Lady Leslie and infant, Mrs. and two Misses Steel, Lieut. Capper, Colonel W. H. Beckett, Mr. G. B. Unwin, Mrs. C. Ingram.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Sept. 27.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley, Mrs. Farrant, Mrs. Greenway and infant, Mr. G. Gahagan.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Sir Charles W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Maconachie and infant, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Carr Stephen, Capt. H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson and child, Mrs. R. W. Davies, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Miss Paterson, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Miss Eardley, Miss Warren, Miss Parsles, Miss White, Miss Brooke, Miss Rainsford, Miss Newman, Captain W. A. D. and Mrs. O'Mealey, Miss K. Smith, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Gibson, Miss F. G. Hensley, Colonel Holroyd, two Misses Holroyd. From Marseilles: Lady Gough, two Misses Gough, Mrs. A. Udny, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 8.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and child, Mrs. Wade, two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Mr. T. W. de Winton.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

For Madras: Mr. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Lynn, Miss Lynn, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Stearn and child, Lieut.-Colonel Tregar.
For Calcutta: Mr. Pawson, Miss Knott, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parry, Miss Haskew, Miss Ranking, Mr. McDougall.
For Colombo: Mr. C. Young.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Chester.
For Madras: Mr. Ramsay, Miss Muloamy, Miss Highton, Miss Hensley, Miss Smith, Miss Hall, Miss Ellis.
For Colombo: Mr. Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 20.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Nock and child, Miss Collins.
For Calcutta: Miss M. Sheriff, Miss R. Sheriff, Mr. T. E. Collier, Rev. and Mrs. Collins.
For Port Said: Mrs. Law, Miss Law, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Elliot.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Asia*, sailed Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Rev. J. E. Abbott, Miss Abbott, Rev. Chas. Christie, Mrs. Chart, Mr. Victor Chart, Miss Hilda Chart, Miss Olive Chart, Miss Violet Chart, Rev. A. Gyr, Mrs. Henderson, Miss A. M. Horner, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mr. James Kingsmill, Mrs. Kingsmill, Rev. Leo Kraig, Miss MacKay, Dr. F. F. Neff, Mr. G. Smyth, Miss Smyth, Mrs. Shallis and child, Colonel W. L. Samuels, Mr. Ernest Swinhoe, Rev. O. Weishaupt.

Per s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 6.

For Bombay: Mrs. Michaelides, two children and nurse, Mrs. Scott, infant and ayah, Lieut. W. H. Allen, Mr. E. C. Drake Brockman, Captain Briggs and wife, Mrs. Barry, Mr. Berent, Major G. C. F. Madden, Mr. Blakeley and wife, Lieut. W. A. B. Dennys, Mr. Frank Stevens, Mr. E. K. Horsfall, Mrs. Dobbs, child and niece, Miss Symes, Miss Petrie.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 16.

For Bombay: Mrs. Beames, child and infant, Mr. Fiddian, wife and child, Mr. Maddox, Mr. R. R. Weir, Mrs. H. A. Vincent, infant and ayah.

Per s.s. *Persia*, to sail Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Miss Mason.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Miss Haley, Miss Crittall, Miss Fallon, Miss Isabel Inn, Miss Lucas, Miss Ella Lucas, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, to sail, Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Yule and party.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, Sept. 2.

From London: Surgeon Mackee, Mr. Smith, Mr. Goodwin, Surgeon Keatley, Surgeon Greig, Mr. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Morton and two infants.

From Brindisi: Captain Haggard, Colonel Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Ashpitel, Major Freeman, Mr. Gates, Mr. Paterson, Miss Ashpitel, Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Wood, Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, Major Blanchard, Mr. Johns, Lieut. Hatch.

From Gibraltar: Dr. and Mrs. Ochoa, Miss Ochoa.

From Marseilles: Mr. Shewan.

From Suez: Lady Callaton and infant.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. Seaton, at Brindisi, Sept. 6.

From Bombay: Mr. G. L. Savielle, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, Mr. Williams, Mr. E. Manisty, Mr. R. Leslie, Mr. H. R. Reilly, Mr. Culloden, Mr. R. Chambers, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. J. W. Miles, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. T. T. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Col. Swanson, Mr. Carr, Mr. Bestie, Mr. Giles, Captain Peile, Mr. Hallum, Lieut. V. Sandeman. For London: Mr. Rawlinson, Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Surgeon A. V. Anderson, Mr. H. F. Ferguson, Mr. R. H. Wisely, Mr. J. T. Swallow, Mrs. Amedroy, Mr. A. M. Archibald, Mrs. Williams and two children, Mr. F. W. Lewis, Mr. Gunt, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Nair, Mr. Watkey, Mr. A. C. Connell, Capt. Amedroy, Major F. R. Hamilton, Mr. W. J. Oliver, Mr. Mayberry, Mr. Fewens, Colonel Ewart, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Musley, Mr. Lis, Mr. Walters, Mr. Tower, Mr. Birkett, Mr. Lee, Miss Roberts, Miss Willis, Mr. J. M. Marsh.

From Ismailia: For London: Mr. Rogers.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Olyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, from Bombay, Sept. 4.

For London: Mr. Middleton, Miss Sankey, Mr. Stanley Sutherland, General Gordon, Captain Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. Clubleby, Mr. Tibbles, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. E. Minors.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. R. T. Woods, Hon. F. M. Halliday, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Ramsay, Mr. W. and Mrs. Sullivan and infant, Mr. D. White, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. J. C. Keene.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Harris, from London, Sept. 13.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. D. French, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. W. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Pagose and five children, Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Miss Fentiman, Mr. L. Despard, Mrs. H. Pryce, Mrs. Cowan, Mr. H. B. Cox, Mr. R. A. Marsden, Major Gordon Price, Mrs. S. C. Adley, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. W. Barrie, Mr. H. J. Hawes, Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Winshana, Mr. Thorne, Mrs. Wiseman, Mrs. Oldham. From Naples: Mr. H. Bull, Captain Clark.

For Madras: Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Chubb, Mr. E. W. Wilkins, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Havesty. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Piggott.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Head.

For Ismailia: Sergeant Coupland.

For Port Said: Mr. Grey.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Sept. 13; from Brindisi, Sept. 24.

For Bombay: Col. H. A. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Gordon, Mr. H. E. Abbot, Mrs. Tooza, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Mathias, Mr. Parkinson, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mrs. J. Sumner, Mrs. Protheroe Thomas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and child, Mr. J. M. Russell, Lieut. Capper, Mr. Muuck, Mrs. Guglee and family, Major W. Hill, Rev. J. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. C. Maitland, Mr. R. F. Hallums, Miss Hallums, Mr. Routledge, Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mr. E. Abbot, Lieut. Staniforth, Mr. Carle, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hartley, Mr. R. Davidson. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mr. Junjebhoy, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Connell, Mr. Counsell, Mr. Elliott, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Glendinning, Mr. Hall, Mr. Reys, Mr. D. Saone, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surgeon-General Roe, Mr. E. John, Mr. W. Clague, Mr. T. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. Ade, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. H. O. Moore, Colonel Harvey, Mr. G. Gordon, Major Hammond, Surgeon C. Mullins, Mr. G. Manson, Sir C. Gough, Mr. Kaye, Mr. W. Sweet, Mr. E. A. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Highway, Mr. N. H. Scales, Major Radford, Mr. B. Strauss, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Mr. Parish, Dr. Hughes, Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. J. C. Kipling, Mr. H. Holmwood, Lieut. H. E. Stanton, Mr. Horne, Mr. J. C. Barkley, Mr. R. Cooper, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, Mr. Khaserao, Mr. B. Kalsey, Dr. Batukram.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Fry and two infants, Major Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. From Brindisi: Mrs. Shakoor and two children, Miss Whateley.

For Port Said: Mrs. Blake.

For Malta: Sir A. and Lady Dingle and child, Mr. A. Farley, Mr. W. L. and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. H. Hepburne, Rev. M. Griffin, Mrs. Mitchell and two children, Mrs. McLachlan and five children, Sergeant and Mrs. Pinkney, Mr. N. L. Harding, Major and Mrs. Shiel, Sergeant Dyke, Mr. J. Goshawk, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish, Lieut. Hervey, Lieut. Graut, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and two infants, Mrs. J. Hunter, Rev. R. Smith, Rev. J. Wright, Mrs. Trotter and two children, General and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Heskeith, Miss Anstey, Mr. R. D. Bell, Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and infant, Mr. Bothwell, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. Teed, Miss Teed.

For Gibraltar: Sir N. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Curteis, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas, Mr. M. Greenwood, Mrs. Varley and two infants, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Shaw, infant and child, Mr. Upton, Mr. Page Green, Mr. and Mrs. Marples, Mr. Butler, Mr. Serfaty, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Gedge, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Brown.

For Brindisi: Two Messrs. Lydall, Mr. and Mrs. Cross.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, Sept. 11.

For Brindisi: Hon. H. W. Gordon, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Kinealy, Hon. Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. J. B. Reynolds, Surgeon-Major Notter and two friends, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamwick and child, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Capt. Pringle, Col. W. Wroughton, Dr. E. Thurston, Mr. L. R. Burrows, Miss Burrows, Mr. J. Gillespie.

For London: Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. M. R. Trower, Rev. F. Bell.

S.s. *Ganges*, Captain E. Stewart, Sept. 21.

For London: Miss Eastwood, Miss E. Millet, Dewan Bagwan Das Nazim and friend, Colonel A. R. Chapman.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Elektra*, to sail Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. T. A. Patten, Rev. John Bloomfield, Rev. C. C. Reviley, Rev. Robert Coleman, Lieut.-Colonel MacMullen.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpnagel, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. George Irving, Mr. Albert Sieger.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. H. R. Scott, Mr. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	98	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port ...	104½	to	—
Trust Bond ...	109	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct.
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct.
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	—	—
Banking Corporation ...	—	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	17½ pr.ct.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press ...	200	16	100
Co. Limited ...	1,880	50	570
Colaba ...	all	12	100
Dholera Ginning ...	1,000	150	1,225
East India ...	8,500	150	1,500
Fort ...	all	80	540
French ...	500	25	400
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	450	45	380
Khangam ...	125	7½	95
Mercantile ...	400	55	400
Mofussil Co. ...	all	40	230
Munim M. ...	500	60	535
New Berar ...	125	10	75
New Indian ...	400	80	300
Prince of Wales ...	500	75	555
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	25	500
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Sind ...	500	45	630
Volkart ...	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

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Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	2	360
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ pr.ct.	715
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	18½	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	9	500
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	30	—
Blownugger Mills ...	100	20	920
Bombay United ...	500	85	1,080
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Do. do. 65-7-3	do.	do.	40
Do. do. 1-18-1	do.	do.	20
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Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	—
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Kemp & Co. ...	175	390
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Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
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4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—
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6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	0	to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106	12	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	0	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8	to	—

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Agra Savings ...	100 120 to —
Allahabad ...	100 185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100 150 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 907½ to 1,000
Do. of Upper India ...	100 140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25 130 to —
Himalaya ...	100 125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100 110 to —
National of India ...	£12½ 135 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100 102 to 103
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500 — to —
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Arakan Oil Co. ...	— 100 to —
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Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 130 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 130 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,600 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	7s. 6d. 16½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 84 to 8½
Bengal Mills ...	£100 100 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 50 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 340 to —
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100 81 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 102 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100 175 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 105 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 122 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100 105 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 101 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 130 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 65 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250 235 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 35 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200 235 to —
Gouropore ...	100 146 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 88 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100 133 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 97 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	50 146 to —
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Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 135 to 140
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New Beerboom Coal ...	100 150 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 40 to —
Ranaseung Coal Association ...	100 69 to —
Riverside Press ...	90 75 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 105 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100 90 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 118 to —

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PAID.	PRICE.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 30 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100 80 to —
Accuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to —
Assam ...	£20 600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 125 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 48 to 50
Do. contributory ...	80 98 to 100
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 255 to —
Do. contributory ...	100 75 to —
Burkela (Cachar) ...	100 33 to —
Central Cachar ...	200 129 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 48 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100 34 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to —
Coochela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to —
Darjiling ...	100 110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 54 to —
Dehra Doon ...	100 45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to —
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Durrung (Assam) ...	100 66 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100 80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 51 to —

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gelle (Darjiling) ...	130	79 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	20 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	53 to —
Hoolmarsee (Assam) ...	100	120 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	90 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to —
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	94 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
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Loobah ...	100	120 to —
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Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
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Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
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Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to —
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Pattureah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
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Seemah ...	—	— to —
Singbull and Murmah ...	100	90 to —
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Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
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Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 9th September; and from Calcutta to the 8th September.

THE Viceroy will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday, the 29th November, instead of on the 1st of December, as originally proposed.

THE Countess of Dufferin has just written an account of the working during the last three years of the fund which bears her name.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on Wednesday, September 5th, Sir Charles Aitchison moved that the Bill repealing certain enactments relating to contagious diseases be taken into consideration and passed. The Hon. Mr. Elmsie's Bill relating to tolls was also passed. The Hon. Mr. Scoble introduced a measure supplementing the provisions of the Upper Burma Laws Act with respect to the Shan States.

LORD DUFFERIN before leaving India will be entertained at a banquet at Bombay by the Byculla Club on the 16th December.

CAPTAIN DEANE will continue to hold charge of the Peshawar district for the period of Mr. Merk's deputation with the Kabul Mission.

THE question of sending a distinguished military officer with the Kabul Mission is under active consideration. It is possible that in the event of an affirmative decision Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy, and Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, may be the officer selected.

THE Amir has patched up some sort of an understanding with the Shinwaris, who have been in revolt some months. In consequence, Mir Gholam Hyder, the Commander-in-Chief, is withdrawing his troops and proceeding himself to Kabul.

THE Governor of Herat reports that the Maimana loyal troops have expelled Ishak's supporter from Andkhoy and Daulatabad. News from Afghan-Turkistan states that Ishak sent one of his leading men with troops to Maimana to endeavour to win over the regiments who deserted him. This force was met at Belchirag, thirty miles east of Maimana, by detachments of the Herati regiments, and after some fighting was dispersed and driven back. Ishak is reported to have six or seven thousand men under arms, his headquarters being in the neighbourhood of Tashkurgan. The Amir has sent reinforcements northwards from Kabul over the Hindu Kush to Khinjan, while the Deputy Commander-in-Chief from Ghanzi has reached Bamian with between 3,000 and 4,000 men. He advances immediately. If Ishak's troops fight the encounter will probably be at Heibak. Abdulla Khan, the Governor of Badakshan, has entrenched himself at Khanabad, where he has 2,000 men with twelve guns. He thus bars Ishak's way eastwards.

THE European and Native Press concur in deprecating the reported mission of Sir J. R. Somers Vane to India to raise subscriptions for the Imperial Institute.

THE consultation with the representatives of the several Punjab Native States, in regard to measures which should be taken to give real and practical effect to the loyal desire expressed by the Chiefs to participate in the frontier

defences of the Empire, which was to take place in the last week of August, has now been somewhat postponed.

NAWAB AFSUR JUNG, A.D.C. to the Nizam, will accompany Mr. Durand's mission to Kabul.

LAST year there was a great falling-off in the Orissa pilgrim traffic, the numbers having dropped from 149,660 to 122,093. This is attributed to the alarm caused among the pilgrims by the loss of Sir John Lawrence.

MR. LEWIS MOORE, acting Judge of South Malabar, has granted an order sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Henry Rhodes Walton Morgan on a charge of perjury in connection with the Morgan-Ross adultery case.

THE HON. H. HAY, son of the Earl of Erroll, and formerly of the Scots Guards, has joined the Burma Police Force as a Superintendent of Police.

THE Black Mountain Expedition, which will number about 8,000 men, will start from the frontier post of Oghi on October 1st.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a resolution dealing with an allegation made by one of the vernacular papers that the late Thakore of Palitana had placed Rs. 20,000 in the carriage of Colonel Barton, late Political Agent in Kathiawar. The editor of the paper having withdrawn the allegation, the Government think no further action need be taken in regard to it. Prince Sumatsingji, a son of the late Thakore, has written emphatically denying the report.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION on gaol administration in India records a manifest improvement in the Bombay, Bengal, and Assam gaols.

THE Agror Expedition is not likely to result in the annexation of fresh territory. It goes solely to punish the Khan Khel Hassanzais and the Akazais, two of the tribes concerned in the murder of Major Battye and Captain Urmston. Its operations will be short, sharp, and thorough; and to that end it goes as lightly equipped as possible, taking no tents beyond the base, and officers sharing one mule between them for their kits. Even so, it is found that 5,236 mules will be required. Columns one, two, and three take supplies for five days with them. Column four carries seven days' supplies. Thirty days' supplies for the former and for the latter will be collected at Oghi and Durband, respectively. The troops below Rawal Pindi will rail there, and thence march to their destination. Other corps will march direct. A brigade at Nowshera will be held in readiness to take the field immediately should its services be required. The Royal Irish Fusiliers take the place of the Royal Irish Regiment at Peshawur, and will also be ready to take the field if required.

THE consequences of appointing a Native Civilian as Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces have become apparent, in the facts that it has been found needful, in the interests of the Service, to transfer all European officers, except one, who until lately served in the Postal Department of the North-West Provinces, and to remove from the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General of those provinces a large area of the country abutting on the Native States of Central India, owing to the friction which had arisen between the Postal Department and the Durbars of those States.

It is stated that definite information has been brought in regarding the tribe who made the attack on Lieut. Stewart's party.

VIZIARAMARAZU, ex-Zemindar of Palcondah, in the Northern Circars, died at Vellore on the 3rd inst., at the age of sixty-six. He had been a State prisoner for thirty-six years.

THE Rokharian who recently murdered two of his fellow-passengers in the local mixed train to Delhi, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been sentenced to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court at Allahabad.

A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is likely to be started at Cawnpore.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. A. de la C. Travers, 9th Bengal Lancers, at Kendat, Upper Burma.

NOTES.

THE news by wire that the Tibetans made a clean bolt of it on the first serious advance of the British troops could have been a surprise to nobody but the gentlemen of the Press who write in London on Indian matters which they do not understand, and to Sir George Campbell, who always goes contrary to his own and everybody else's experience, because "it is his nature to." The gallant Tibetans, who "began firing from some twelve cannon, and showed the disposition of their forces" against Major Keith's reconnaissance on Friday last, showed their heels a few days afterwards when Colonel Graham advanced, and demonstrated that he "meant business."

THAT officer telegraphs from the "seat of war," under date of the 26th inst. :—"We pursued the enemy yesterday to Rinchigong and Meeting. Our victory is most complete. The enemy fled to Pari and Bhutan, completely routed. We advanced as far as Chumbi to-day, but found no trace of the enemy. The Raja of Sikkim is supposed to have fled to Tibet." Official information has also reached the India Office that the Tibetan forces are quite "demoralised" (they were never anything else), and that several of their guns had been captured. The British expedition is on its way back to Gnatong, and the health of the troops is excellent.

So far satisfactory, and it is well to learn that the defeat of the mountain warriors was effected without any loss of life upon our side. But the whole British army will regret that the one serious casualty which occurred should have happened to Colonel Bromhead, the gallant defender of Rorke's Drift, who lost his right arm in the "engagement," if the slight show of resistance and subsequent stampede can be dignified by that name. Colonel Bromhead, it is said, has never been out of active service since that memorable night in Zululand when he and his gallant friend, Lieutenant Chard, won fame and the cross of valour for their noble achievement. To have escaped injury then, and now to be grievously wounded in a wretched affair like that of the Jelapla Pass seems the irony of fate, although it is too often the fortune of war.

THAT great ex-Pro-Consul and wise man from the East, Sir George Campbell, recommended an attitude of "masterly inactivity" in our relations towards the Tibetans. This recommendation has been received with laughter in India, and no little protest against its absurdity. A correspondent writing to the *Englishman* says :—"How any man who has any practical knowledge of the necessities of trade in connection with Tibet can be guilty of the folly of urging timidity as the proper policy of India is one of those problems of partisanship it is not given to every man to solve." But the explanation is that the adviser was Sir George Campbell, who, although he poses as "all mankind's epitome," is still a conundrum to everybody except, perhaps, the electors of Kirkcaldy.

MORE serious fighting than that between the British and the Tibetans appears to have taken place between the Mahomedans and Hindus at Agra, Ghazipur, Coorg, and in the Bijpore district, on the occasion of two of the annual religious demonstrations of the rival creeds falling upon the same day. The troops and volunteers had to be called out, and in the Bijpore district the police, according to Reuter's telegram, received orders to fire on the mob, killing and wounding several. If this be so the fanaticism between the rival religionists is likely to be inflamed rather

than cooled down. But the Paramount Power can draw a moral from the circumstance not altogether unsatisfactory.

It is certainly pleasing to find that the London Press is making itself better acquainted with Indian matters. It may be that the present being the "silly season," the acquiring of such knowledge is a necessity with some journalists, who can find no new thing under the sun. But still the pursuit of such knowledge is commendable; and the following, culled from the *Echo* of Thursday, shows how thoroughly the knowledge sought after has been acquired :—

Is the mission going to Cabul after all? We have not heard much about it lately. It will be remembered that an attempted "mission" was the immediate cause of the last Afghan war. We had only a Native "resident" at Cabul then; so there was some colourable excuse for the undertaking. But why send a "mission" now when we have an English Agent already at Cabul in the shape of Sir Lepel Griffin? Sir Lepel Griffin was the man who, when Cavagnari had been sent to Cabul with a great flourish of trumpets by the Beaconsfield Administration, mildly remarked, "I bet 100 to 1 that in six months he's a dead man." Poor Cavagnari was a "dead man" in two months; and now Sir Lepel is in his shoes. But Abdurrahman is not likely to treat another resident in the same way after the treatment meted out to Ayoub Khan.

THE above is altogether too—too charming to be refined upon by vulgar criticism. Besides, such criticism might prevent the writer in the *Echo*, whose contribution gets the honour of editorial type, from continuing his interesting researches into contemporary Indian history. That he has not yet exhausted his inquiries may be gathered from the following continuation to the above extract :—

By-the-bye, where is Ayoub Khan now? It will be remembered that he was taken from the Afghan throne and immured in India. It is a curious fact that General Gordon always refused to believe in his guilt, and was, in fact, so strongly convinced of his grievance, that he resigned his private secretaryship to Lord Lytton in consequence of Ayoub's punishment. We live and learn.

MR. EDWIN CHADWICK has written to Mr. W. J. Simmonds, the Secretary of the Public Health Society of Calcutta, a letter which we publish, but it may be well to give some prefatory information for its elucidation contained in a recent Presidential Address at Brighton :—

Let me next exemplify the progress of the power of sanitation as displayed in military services. A quarter of a century ago the death-rate in the Guards was 20 per 1,000. It is now 6½ per 1,000, and, as I could show, it is yet much too high. The death-rate in the Home army was 17 per 1,000. It is now about 8 per 1,000. But Germany beats us with her death-rate of from 5 to 6 in 1,000. In France it is 10 in 1,000; in Austria, 11; in Italy, 11; in Russia, 18, an army death-rate three times heavier than in Germany. In 1858 I read a paper at the Association for the Advancement of Social Science at Liverpool, in which I represented the expediency of applying to the protection of the Indian Army the sanitary science which had saved the second army in the Crimea. I followed up this recommendation persistently, by official paper after paper and by interviews with the authorities, until a Commission was obtained, of which Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Rawlinson, Commissioners of the Crimea, were members. The old Indian Army death-rate was sixty-nine in a thousand. From 1879 to 1884 the death-rate was reduced to twenty per thousand, and now it is about fourteen per thousand. In the six years from 1879 to 1884 the aggregate saving was 16,910 lives; and on the military estimate of £100 per life, the saving in money during the six years—as estimated by our late eminent sanitary ally, Professor de Chaumont, of the Netley, whose loss is greatly to be deplored—was £1,691,000. At the present reduced rate of fourteen per thousand the saving may again be reduced in proportion. Seeing the great saving that has been effected by sanitation, so far as the science has been applied in the military service, eminent sanitarians in India have pressed for its application for the protection of the civil population. It appears that its application is generally obstructed by the ignorance of the local authorities, who have yet to be made aware of the gains derivable from it. I have written to our excellent Viceroy in India, Lord Dufferin, upon this subject, and have received from him assurances that he has left provisions for its promotion by examples.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

News has been received that some of the Naga tribes, living beyond the Dikha River, against whom Mr. McCabe conducted a punitive expedition during the last cold weather, have broken out again and raided into two villages under British political control, killing over 100 friendly Nagas. Another punitive expedition will probably have to be sent in the next cold weather. Meanwhile Mr. McCabe has posted a guard of frontier police to prevent further attacks. The hostile Nagas retired to the jungles when the expedition was sent against them, leaving their villages to be destroyed. Their recent raid is supposed to have been dictated by revenge, the villages attacked having supplied the Deputy-Commissioner's force with transport coolies.

A full bench of the Madras High Court, consisting of five Judges, has affirmed the conviction of and the sentence upon a Native Judge for bribery and corruption, on a second appeal. On the first appeal the conviction was quashed.

The Crawford Commission will meet at Poonah on Oct. 7.

A curious criminal case connected with a prevalent superstition is being heard on appeal by the Calcutta High Court. Four villagers of the Dinagore district were convicted of causing the deaths of two Cabulis and injuring a third. A rumour had got abroad that some children were to be sacrificed in connection with the building of a railway bridge over the Mahanuddi River. When the three Cabulis appeared to trade with the villagers they were denounced as kidnappers and mobbed. Two were killed outright, their bodies being flung into the river, while the third, after being severely handled, escaped by hiding himself. Four of the rioters were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dinagore and sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment each.

A serious disturbance in connection with Mohurram took place lately at Virajendrapet, in Coorg. The local volunteers were called out and quelled the riot.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes a strong article, pointing out the possible mischievous consequences of the recent Hindoo agitation for suppressing the slaughter of cows.

Sir Madhava Rao has called the attention of Brahmins to their gradual decadence, and advises them to confine themselves to the learned professions and to support the British Government, preferring to be peaceful, law-abiding citizens, rather than perfervid, restless agitators.

The Indian Government offers to provide 1,000 rupees for the best text-book on domestic economy and sanitary science. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Scoble introduced a Bill supplementing certain provisions of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts, which recently received the assent of the Viceroy. The Bill amending the code of civil procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill were passed.

The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers (the Prince of Wales's Own) celebrated their regimental centenary by a grand ball on Tuesday evening, at which Lord and Lady Reay and all the society of Poonah were present. A special feature of the evening was the presence of two men on the dais arrayed in the uniform of 1788. In the course of the evening a telegram was despatched to the Prince of Wales, as colonel of the regiment, tendering him the best wishes of the corps.

On the same day the Poonah Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by the Governor, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 400 paintings being shown.

The Government, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Hyderabad contingent, has ordered that the establishment of British officers for each regiment shall be increased from four to six. The system of linked batteries and regiments has been adopted. The men are liable to be transferred from one battalion or battery to another in case of war. When warned for service, a regiment of infantry will make up its service strength by transfers from the linked battalions of the active and garrison reserve.

The high level railway through the Bolan Pass has been completed, and Quetta is now connected with the Indus Valley system by two routes, both broad gauge.

In addition to the cavalry camp of exercise near Delhi, and the divisional manoeuvres at Meerut, there will be siege operations on an extensive scale during the cold weather in the neighbourhood of Roorkee, five garrison batteries being engaged.

General McQueen has left Simla to take command of the Black Mountain Expedition. It has been definitely decided to trust to his special experience on the Hazara frontier, and to grant him a free hand both in carrying out the details of the expedition and in settling the permanent basis for the

conditions of peace when the immediate punitive object of the expedition shall have been accomplished. A telegraph wire has been laid down from Abbottabad for some distance along the Oghe road. The force has been equipped with machine guns.

SIKKIM AND THE THIBETANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Colonel Graham has attacked the Thibetans in the Jelapla Pass, and completely defeated them, capturing their camp.

The Thibetans lost 400 killed and wounded.

On the British side Colonel Bromhead lost his right arm, and nine Sepoys were wounded.

Colonel Graham is now advancing upon Rinchigong, in the Chumbi Valley, which is in Thibetan territory.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

(Pioneer.)

One of the questions which has seriously exercised the minds of the military authorities in India of late years has been that relating to the supply of officers in case of a great war. There is no Reserve List to fall back upon in this country and no assistance need be looked for from England, where every available officer would be needed once a campaign had been embarked upon. So long as merely small works have to be undertaken the position is not likely to become serious, but even in the Afghan war civilians had to be employed on the line of communications in connection with transport work. It is in the non-combatant branches of the service that the strain would probably be most severely felt, for officers prefer taking their chances of distinction or extinction in the fighting-line to undertaking the drudgery inseparable from duty in the Commissariat, Transport, and Auxiliary departments. Yet, unless the work in these departments be well done and a full complement of men be always provided for it, the army in the field will be sorely crippled. There is also to be considered the difficulty that would be felt in replacing British officers of Native regiments, a percentage of whom would in the ordinary course of a campaign be killed, wounded, or put *hors de combat* by disease. Our sepoy require to be led by men who know their language and are familiar with their customs and peculiarities, for the fighting strength of the Native Army is in exact ratio with the confidence felt in their officers by the rank and file. Whence, then, are officers to be obtained when the stress of war comes? This is the question which the Government of India have taken measures to answer, and a Committee of four officers is now sitting at Army Head Quarters to consider the possibility of forming a Reserve List in India. The suggestion has been made that this list should include the names of a certain number of officers who could be drawn from civil employ; of Volunteers, who have shown qualifications which would make them worthy to be attached to the regular army; of young officers in the Public Works Department or Police; and of picked non-commissioned officers in British regiments, who may deserve Commissions. Certain departments, too, in which military officers are generally employed, would contribute their quota. The Reserve List could thus be made a fairly long one, and there would be ample work for all the officers upon it. Keen Volunteer and Police officers who know their drill thoroughly, and can speak the vernacular languages fluently, would soon fall into their places in Native regiments; Civil Engineers could do much useful work and relieve the strain always felt by their military brethren; while along the line of communication and at the various bases, where the labour in connection with transport and supplies is always enormous, the officers drawn from the non-commissioned ranks would give sorely-needed assistance. It may take some little time to work out a practical scheme, but there are certainly the materials at hand for forming such a Reserve as we have sketched, and it would be extremely unwise not to make the best of them.

SANITARY REFORM IN INDIA.

(Times of India.)

The following comment by the Bombay Sanitary Commissioner on the disappointing fact that there has been a higher rate of mortality from cholera during recent years, and that no improvement has followed the measures which up to this time have been taken to arrest the ravages of the disease, should be taken to heart:—"This might have been predicted, for no 'preventive' measures have up to the present time ever been taken to improve the conditions which we know are favourable to the development of the disease, and which, it is believed, are foremost among exciting causes. Whenever an outbreak

of cholera actually takes place, spasmodic efforts are made to control it; but only 'palliative' measures are then possible, and, in fact, nothing is done beyond giving a little medicine to a comparatively small number of the sufferers, and some (at that time injudicious) disturbance of filth takes place in the villages under the idea that something must be done; but nothing checks the disease until it gradually dies out of itself. I am afraid Government cannot divest itself of grave responsibility in this matter; because, although the subject of prevention of cholera has during these years been repeatedly pressed on its notice, it has not ordered any effective measures to be taken with regard to the sanitation of villages, such as in its Resolution dated 29th March, 1886, it has declared to be absolutely necessary and practicable at all times." Further remarking on the fact that in the city of Bombay the mortality from cholera has shown a steady and persistent fall till now the disease has here ceased to be the formidable one it used to be, the Sanitary Commissioner points out that until cleanliness is introduced into every village throughout India, it is perfectly hopeless to expect that epidemics of this preventible disease will not arise. He also urges the pressing necessity for the reorganisation of the Sanitary Department by the appointment of health officers (native qualified medical men) for every zilla, who would be responsible for the supervision of vaccination, dispensaries, the cleansing establishments of villages, and the registration of births and deaths, and would furnish timely reports as to the movement of disease. Counting the cost of this reform, Dr. Hewlett points out the immense annual loss to the country resulting from preventible disease—loss to producers through lessened consumption of goods, loss to employers of labour through a diminished supply of able-bodied men and women, and loss to Government in the shape of lessened revenue. However, we are here getting from hard facts to unproved theory. The late Sanitary Commissioner professes that if his scheme of sanitary reorganisation were carried out, the present death-rate in India could be reduced by quite one-half. The hard practical work of sanitary reform in India is a problem incomparably more vast, more complex, and more difficult of solution than any of the political questions that are so persistently and clamorously called attention to by a certain class of Native agitators.

FAILURE OF THE STOCK NOTES.

(Pioneer.)

The Government hardly needed to take up an apologetic position in announcing their decision to put an end to the stock note system. No doubt it is true, as urged in the Resolution, that the expense of the scheme was out of all proportion to its results; that the separate system of accounts and returns which it involved was a trouble by no means warranted by the amount dealt with. But the public would have cheerfully seen the stock notes redeemed without asking for an explanation. It was, however, a distinct reproach to the Government that the holders of its paper, offered to them so plausibly by a Finance Minister in his Budget Statement, should be heavy losers by their confidence, and everyone must be glad that the reproach has been done away with. It is curious to remember after the event that time was when the Finance Minister of the day explained that he could not tell what amount would require to be raised by loan for productive works until it was seen what sum would be forthcoming in the way of investments in the stock notes. In the beginning Sir Evelyn Baring, though of course, bound as a financier to speak guardedly, contemplated nothing less than the extinction of the annual borrowing in England through the agency of his favourite scheme. Instead of increasing home charges, we were to raise the money in India, and foster loyalty and encourage thrift into the bargain. But like so many unions of the commercial with the philanthropic, the scheme did not effect all that was expected of it. Certain Native syndicates—having received strong hints of what was expected of them—did indeed take up a small number to start with, but in redistributing them again they never succeeded. The general public from the first would have none of them. In less than a year they were at a heavy discount, and it was obvious that the scheme was a dead failure. So long as Sir Evelyn Baring remained in the Government periodical Resolutions appeared on the subject, making small changes in the condition of holding the notes with a forlorn hope of making them more popular; but the decline in their credit had gone too far to be arrested. The imagined crores are represented at last by sixteen paltry lakhs; and the thrifty Indian middle class, if it is to be reached, must be reached in some other way. The plan was a fair enough one, aiming to attract the savings of the classes whose scale investment would be above the Savings Banks on the one hand and below Government Securities on the other. But we should imagine that those with more knowledge of the country than Sir Evelyn Baring had at that time would have been able to tell him at once that this class, if it can be said to exist at all, occupies, comparatively to the population, a

very different importance in India to what it does in European countries.

STATION LIBRARIES.

(Pioneer.)

The number of persons in this country who make at least some pretence to literary culture is so great that it excites a feeling of wonder that the means they allow themselves for gratifying the taste are, as a rule, so miserably inadequate. The fall in exchange has so largely increased the cost of books that few private persons can afford to keep up a tolerable collection, and in these days of constant transfers the possession of even a moderate sized library involves considerable expense in the way of carriage. So most of us are compelled to fall back on the resources of the ordinary station library. In big cantonments and hill sanatoria, where there is a large number of subscribers, these institutions expend a very considerable annual income, and even in the smaller civil stations there are few places where does not exist what is known as a "book and newspaper club." The Anglo-Indian is fairly liberal in subscribing to institutions of this kind. But the library too often starts under one special disadvantage. Not unfrequently it is arranged that one general subscription covers all the public amusements, and in the allocation of funds the library suffers at the expense of tennis balls or a new cloth for the billiard-table. But even in the expenditure of this scanty income there are seldom signs of intelligence or good management. Anyone who is driven to explore the shelves of one of these institutions knows beforehand what he will find. There is not a second-hand bookstall in all London which would not be a more profitable search. There are, perhaps, a few volumes of travel and biography, while the rest of the stock is made up of ancient, dilapidated three-volume novels. Even in the way of novels very little selection has been exercised. It is rare to find a set of the masterpieces of fiction, the collections even of Dickens or Thackeray. The majority of the fiction consists of the most trashy of latter-day productions, which seem to have been chosen at random out of the second-hand rubbish of a circulating library which no one else would purchase. No one, of course, can blame an Anglo-Indian library for being to a large extent devoted to works of ephemeral interest. But one looks in vain for a few books of reference which should certainly be there—a peerage, an encyclopædia, and a few good general and local maps. Another instance of the absence of principle on which these libraries are managed is the want of special books of interest to people in this country. If you inquire for some account of the local incidents of the Mutiny or other Indian campaigns, for a book on sport, natural history, archæology numismatics, folklore and the like, you are almost certain to be disappointed. With a little ordinary care, and under more competent management, our Anglo-Indian libraries, instead of being a standing reproach to every one connected with them, might become a leading factor in the spread of general culture and refinement, an object which as at present organised they distinctly fail to promote.

"AN UNPLEASANT LITTLE AFFAIR."

(Pioneer.)

There exist at Amraoti all the elements of a remarkably unpleasant little affair, to be developed—or, better still to be suppressed—later on. Two doctors, a telegram, a whist account, a lady, and a certain amount of "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness" help to make up the difficulty, which, in brief, is something after this fashion. About ten years ago, Dr. A. played a practical joke on Dr. B., his junior, by sending the latter a telegram, either in Dr. B.'s name or the name of some other person. The seasons passed, but the memory of the telegram remained and caused ill-blood between the two doctors. Then—observe the dignity of the surroundings—the whist-book of the Amraoti Club was lost, and it occurred to Dr. B. that Dr. A., the sender of that ten year-old telegram, had taken it. This notion he must have confided to Mrs. B., who, so the story runs, meeting Dr. A. at some public gathering, told him that he had taken the whist-book. Dr. A. forthwith wrote to the husband demanding a withdrawal of, and an apology for, Mrs. B.'s remarks. It will be readily understood that by this time all Amraoti was keenly interested in the fray, which was a hot-weather godsend. The reply of Dr. B. was direct and particular. He informed Dr. A. that not only was he a thief but a felon, inasmuch as he had forged another man's name to a telegram years ago. At this point the blaze began to spread. The Amraoti Club, which we trust will in future keep its whist-books under lock and key, was appealed to by Dr. A., and sixteen gentlemen of the foundation sat upon the matter. Fourteen of them decided that the charge was groundless; the remainder, Dr. B. and a Greek gentleman, formed the minority. Our readers must next imagine the Amraoti Club imploring Dr. B. to withdraw his charges, and Dr. B. refusing. Obviously, after this the only thing that

remained was to take all the law courts into confidence. The affair of the whist-book was officially "sent up," first to the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, next to the Judicial Commissioner himself. The collective wisdom of the three decided that in the interests of the service it was unadvisable that the two doctors should remain in the same station; which was a pity, as their girdings and jestings would have furnished Amraoti with an abiding amusement. But the transfer of the junior, Dr. B., was not so easy as it looked, for Dr. A. held medical authority over the whole of the Berars, and were Dr. B. to remain under his orders the stability of the Empire might be seriously endangered. So the sages of Amraoti called upon that ever-attentive Mrs. Gamp, the Government of India, to help them. Instead of saying "rubbidge!" the Government called for the papers, and was so impressed with the seriousness of the charges—the stealing of the whist-book, to wit—brought by a subordinate officer against his superior, that it ordered Dr. B. to revert to military employment under the Madras Government, to which he naturally belongs—and sent all the papers after him. The last act of the farce was the departure of Dr. B. from Amraoti for Madras amid the condolences of Amraoti, which, we believe, has despatched a memorial to the Viceroy regarding the transfer. Now it seems to us that the whole business is as pitifully small as could well be imagined, and should be blown into the *Ewigkeit* in a gale of contemptuous laughter. The Amraoti Club in future should be made to chain their whist-book to the wall of the ante-room; Dr. A. and Dr. B. each paying half the cost of the chain and—putting it up together with their own hands. If the absurdity of the situation did not convince them of the folly of dragging three courts, the whole of a station, fourteen members of a committee, one Presidential and one Supreme Government into their little differences, they should be sent on duty to Burma, where they would have something to do. In the meantime they may be pleased to read how their escapades strike the outside world.

SANITARY REFORM.

(Pioneer.)

According to the Government of India all difficulties in the way of sanitary reform fall into three classes. These are ignorance and prejudices of the masses; the want of efficient executive agency; and the want of funds. This enumeration is defective in two respects. It takes no account of the poverty or slender means of the people, leading them to resort to shifts and habits which a higher standard of living naturally would proscribe; and it attributes to ignorance and prejudices many practices which are really dictated by economical and industrial considerations. "The most urgent sanitary improvement for Indian villages," say the Sanitary Hints appended to the Resolution, "is one that need cost nothing. It is simple cleanliness, in which every inhabitant should lend his assistance." We entirely deny the accuracy of this statement. No direct expenditure of money may be involved in the stacking of manure-heaps on common land outside a village or installing cattle beyond the village site; but every villager will say that his manure would become less valuable and his cattle would be stolen were he to comply with these sanitary precepts. How is he to get at his fuel for daily consumption if his opla stack is to be driven out of the village, and who is to tend and watch the cattle if they are to be expelled from his own yard? Would any English farmer submit to restrictions of this kind? The Sanitary Hints are excellent in their way, but the authors fail to recognise that their counsels of perfection must often yield to practical necessities. They might as well declaim against the foolishness of working in rice-swamps during heavy rain, or of failing to put on dry clothes when home is reached, or of sitting in damp rooms. How is the peasant with no clothing to speak of and only one blanket to study the laws of health? A damp and leaky house is more likely to generate malarial fevers than a contagious cattle-shed or a well-cured fuel-stack; and if our sanitary reformers have seriously the health of the people at heart, they had better begin by rebuilding nine-tenths of the millions of peasants' huts in these provinces, and presenting the occupants with a sufficient store of warm clothing. The complete ignoring of the actual conditions of agricultural life is, then, the first defect in the diagnosis of the Government of India. Prejudices and "the immobility of custom" can be combated by education, but the hard realities of life are not so removable. Want of efficient executive agency, and want of funds, are the two other difficulties specified in the Resolution. Towards their removal the appointment of a Sanitary Commission will contribute little, nor does the Government of India offer much help in its various recommendations. An active sanitation policy will require to be wholly supported from provincials' revenues, and in popular belief the Provincial Government is by no means sufficiently well off to devote much money to this object. The appointment of a Commission will not be difficult, but the Commissioners

would not improbably find themselves in the position of men asked to make bricks without straw.

THE INDIAN FLEET.

It is time that attention should be called, thinks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to the condition of the East Indian squadron—the fleet sent by the first Naval Power in the world to protect the largest dependency in the world. And we may premise that it is absurd, in our opinion, to argue, as some apologists do, that India is too remote for attack by a European force, and that, consequently, all that is required from the fleet is to keep down piracy and hunt slavers. The pirates are practically non-existent; and the East Indian squadron, though it does occasionally capture a slaver, does not suppress slavery, for the simple reason that the profits of that trade are so enormous that any risks will be run; and not twice the number of vessels could keep up the blockade of the East Coast of Africa sufficiently strictly to effect the purpose aimed at with any show of thoroughness. The fleet in Indian waters is, moreover, not nearly so competent to carry out the slave trade operations as it would be if properly constituted, for its ships are very slow, and some of the slavers can out sail them.

The truth is, that the East Indian squadron consists, with one exception, of old, useless worn-out tubs. The East Indian squadron, though manned by fine crews and most ably commanded and administered, is, nevertheless, as far as everything except the *personnel* is concerned, a standing blot on our administration, and a disgrace to both the Indian and the Home Governments. These may seem strong words, but they are not unnecessarily strong, for the facts are, undoubtedly, terrible. India is in a dangerous condition so long as her present squadron is all her maritime defence.

We have before now expressed an opinion that the chances of an attack by a fairly powerful squadron on some of our Indian ports are considerable if war were declared under certain conditions; and we have nothing except the turret ships in Bombay Harbour that could stand up against the most ordinary cruiser. The two turret ships—the *Abyssinia* and the *Magdala*—are armoured vessels of 2,900 and 3,340 tons displacement, respectively, having from six to nine inches of armour on the sides and bulkhead, and ten inches on the turrets. They are armed with four 10-inch muzzle-loaders each, but have no crews. They do not in any way belong to the fleet, and could not come under the Admiral's orders except for action in or near Bombay Harbour itself. They are to have their present guns replaced by breechloaders, but until they have a greater thickness of armour they will only be able to fight small cruisers, because even the 6-inch breech-loader can pierce eight inches of armour at point-blank range.

If India is to have a squadron at all, let it be a good one, adds the paper from which we quote. It is necessary, in considering the kind of vessel best suited to be the flagship (or, at any rate, the leading war-ship) of the East Indian squadron, to view the design from two points—viz., as to its suitability for war, and also as a home for the sailors. The first requires a well-armoured hull to resist the enemy's shot, and large and powerful guns; while the latter requires light sleeping and living cabins for both officers and crew—as the greater portion of the time is spent in peaceful cruising in tropical waters, where it is necessary to keep as cool as possible. It would appear at first sight as if the combination were an impossibility; but there is one type that, so to speak, fills the bill to perfection, and that is a modified form of the central battery ship.

But whatever types are finally selected, one thing is certain—viz., that India requires a squadron of fighting ships to replace her present burlesque of a fleet, the ships composing which are a disgrace to the nation and an insult to the gallant officers who have to serve in them.

BENGAL.

(Sept. 8.)

MR. PAUL, the Political Officer with the Sikkim Force, who has been troubled lately with his eyes, is much better.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS OF PUBNA.—On the late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Pubna the Mahomedan ratepayers presented a memorial to His Honour setting forth the grievances which they suffered at the hands of the Municipality, which is composed almost entirely of Hindus. They complained that, though the majority of ratepayers were Mahomedans, the roads and footpaths of the town in which they dwelt were entirely neglected, while those leading to the houses of the rich Hindus were kept in good order. They also complain that their burial-ground and the roads leading thereto were often flooded to the depth of two or three feet, which made it almost impossible to bury their dead, and though these matters had often been brought to the notice of the Municipality no attention had been paid to their complaints. They therefore appealed to His Honour to

grant them a fair share of representation in the Municipality, so that their wants might not in future be neglected.

MADRAS.

(Sept. 9.)

AN EXAMINATION SCANDAL.—The *Madras Mail* understands that the University of Madras has instituted proceedings against a student in Bellary, who is alleged to have been guilty of malpractices at the recent Matriculation Examination held at that station. The paper says:—"The student in question submitted his application in the usual form for admission to the examination, naming Bellary as the station at which he wished to be examined. It is alleged that he got a passed candidate to represent him at the examination, and this person is said to have answered the question papers, writing the name of the proper candidate at the top of the answer papers. The Syndicate has already held an inquiry into the case, and has punished the student by debarring him from appearing for any University examination for a number of years. However, as there were a large number of cases detected at the recent examinations in which students were found guilty of malpractices, the Syndicate of the University deemed it advisable that an example should be made of some of the offenders. A complaint was duly lodged in the District Magistrate's Court, and the student was charged with cheating. The District Magistrate held a preliminary inquiry, and, being of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out, committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bellary Court. The trial commenced on the 3rd, before the Sessions Judge of Bellary."

BOMBAY.

(Sept. 11.)

THE mail which leaves Bombay to-day is the last of the Tuesday's mails for the present season. The next steamer leaves on Friday, the 21st September.

CAPTAIN A. GILMORE, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed adjutant of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain Nicholson, resigned.

MR. A. H. UNWIN will do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad until further orders. **MR. G. McCorkell** acts as Judge and Sessions Judge of Canara till further orders.

A REPORT by the Public Works Department shows that during 1887-88 the total irrigated area in the Bombay Presidency was 44,303 acres, and that the water rate assessments amounted to Rs. 2,10,424. This was an increase over the previous year of 3,400 acres and Rs. 31,599 respectively.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL R. A. CHAPPLE, of the Medical Staff, died at the European General Hospital at 1 A.M. on the 3rd inst. The funeral left the European General Hospital at 4 P.M., arriving at Sewree at 5.30 P.M. The 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry (Rifles) supplied the firing party, and the band of the regiment also attended.

THE summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week is as follows:—Rain in parts of Kurrachee; beneficial to crops and grass. But river still low in Sind, and water-supply deficient in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier. Crop prospects unfavourable in Shikarpur. No rain during week in Kaira, Broach, Kattywar, Baroda, and Ahmednugger. Fall in other districts of Presidency proper very slight. Rain most urgently required throughout Khandesh, Ahmednugger, Sholapur, and Bijapur, in the greater part of Nasik, four talukas of Poona and Satara, north-east talukas of Belgaum, and eastern talukas of Dharwar, where crops are withering. Total fall also insufficient, especially for rice, in parts of Gujerat, Kattywar, and Baroda, though the crops are still promising. Standing crops damaged by crabs in one taluka of Kurrachee and by insects in part of Kolaba. Sowing of cotton progressing in Dharwar and of oil-seeds in parts of Kattywar. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednugger, Sholapur, Belgaum, Canara, Kattywar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock in good condition, except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, and Hyderabad. Scarcity of drinking-water in Sholapur. Prices rising in Ahmednugger and Sholapur.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Not often does a prisoner return to society complaining that he has been too leniently dealt with. The ex-convict who favours the *Times of India* with his experiences while in the Madras Penitentiary is of this frame of mind; and from his account, with good reason, he was sentenced to "six months' rigorous," and it would seem that his sentence was a just one. Hence he entered Her Majesty's Penitentiary (so polite is he that he never once alludes to it as a jail) expecting to be punished. Instead of which they fed him sumptuously three times a day—a pint of coffee and twelve ounces of good brown bread in the morning; rice,

potatoes, meat, *dhall*; and vegetables for dinner; gruel, bread, and tea for supper. The allowance of meat—four and a-half and seven ounces on alternate days—seems meagre, but the total amount of solid food, at the lowest computation, is nearly two pounds. The work was light. The ex-convict calls it "nothing to speak of," or only sufficient to give one a "roaring appetite," which the prison dietary amply satisfied. It consisted in pounding into coir the fibrous covers of from forty to twenty cocoanuts per diem. At first this employ blistered the hands and made the arms ache, insomuch that the ex-convict was forced to own his weariness in the presence of derisive fellow-prisoners, whom, he says pathetically, he could have "knocked down in a stand-up fight." After two or three days his hands hardened, and he, in common with the others, could afford to laugh at his daily stint of coir. Work began at 7.30, and ended at twelve, though it was "supposed" to go on through the afternoon.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(Sept. 9.)

A CONFERENCE of the Kayastha community has been convened at Allahabad for the 16th and 17th instant. The objects of the Conference are defined to be to effect the moral and intellectual advancement of the community; to put a stop to all injurious customs; to work for the good of the community at large; to bring about union and co-operation among the members of the community. The Conference will not deal with religious and political matters.

A SERIOUS accident happened at Srinagar on the 1st September. Captain William Foot, 7-1 R.A., came from Thobba, near Murree, to take part in some races, and whilst riding his own horse, an Arab, in a steeplechase, was thrown at the fourth jump—a low mud wall. The horse struck the wall, and Captain Foot fell on his head, the horse falling on him. He was taken up insensible and carried to the lodge at the Residency. On the same horse Captain Foot had previously won a silver cup given by the Governor of Kashmir.

A CHAMAR prisoner in the Delhi Lock-up, who is under trial for murder, has resolved to commit suicide by starvation rather than submit to the degrading rope of the hangman. The officer in charge of the lock-up reports that the Chamar has partaken of no food or drink since the 27th August, and that he seems to be determined to starve himself to death. The Civil Surgeon has therefore been called in to see what can be done. As there would appear to be no other way of dealing with a criminal of this sort, and it would never do to allow him to evade the law, the Civil Surgeon will administer food by force if all other attempts to do so fail.

An influential meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islamia was held last week at Lahore to support the Indian Patriotic Association in opposition to the National Congress. The meeting was presided over by Nawab Abdul Majid-Khan, C.S.I., and was numerously attended by the gentry and nobility of Lahore. Two resolutions were passed:—(1) That the Anjuman-i-Islamia, as a united body, should become a member of the Indian Patriotic Association. (2) That the aims of the National Congress being diametrically opposed to those of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, any one favouring the cause of the Congress will be considered no longer fit to continue as a member of the aforesaid Anjuman. A correspondent says that the meeting represented the whole body of the Mahomedans of the Punjab.

ON Monday, Aug. 20, at Mahomed Bagh, Lucknow, teams of twelve men from the 17th Lancers and the Leicestershire Regiment competed in a tug-of-war. This match was the outcome of a similar event in the Lancer sports some six weeks ago, when, after a pull of 1 hour and 22 minutes (supposed to be the longest on record), the Leicesters beat the Lancers—the Leicesters pulling with a scratch team. This time, however, both teams had been well trained, and the pull resulted in an easy victory for the Leicestershire representatives after a fourteen minutes' struggle.

YET another step forward has been taken in connection with the abolition of the Presidency army system. The Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to submit a detailed scheme, showing exactly how they would propose carrying out their suggestions made some time ago. This is now being worked out, and with the Commander-in-Chief both at Madras and at Bombay, and those two local Governments cordially agreeing that their armies will benefit by the change, the reorganisation of the army in India may be an accomplished fact by next year. The full and complete powers which it is proposed to give each Lieut.-General commanding an army, whether in the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, will be accepted as an earnest of the intention of Government to increase rather than diminish the responsibility of those directly controlling the local forces.

NATIVE PRESS.

LAW AND JUSTICE IN MADRAS AND HYDERABAD.

The *Hazar Dashtan* or "Bird of a Thousand Songs," of Hyderabad (published in Hindustani) has an article of which the following is a translation:—

"With reference to an order of the Madras Government directing the Registrar of the High Court to register in future the sitting hours of the Judges the Chief Justice has raised an objection, and observed that the Judges are not school boys whose attendance needs registration. The work of the Chief Justice and Justices is unimpeachable, inasmuch as a great strain is generally put upon the brains of high English officials, who ought not, therefore, to be interrogated as to their attendance. But some of the officials of this place attend at nine in the morning, some between eleven and twelve, and some at two, and some at three. Whatever business is nominally done during this interval is considered sufficient to count towards their pay. Some authorities regard the dispensation of justice in general, and to the poor in particular, as a matter of play. Responsibility is a different task. It is necessary that rulers besides possessing qualifications should have experience, mercy, and fear of God. In Hyderabad such men can scarcely be found. There are officials, indeed, who deliver bad judgments under the influence of liquor. They neither fear God nor those in authority over them; nor have they any regard for the pitiful condition of the subjects of the State."

THE SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

Bengalee.—Under the auspices of Mr. Ameer Ali and others, this comparatively useless institution might be converted into a great and lasting instrument of good. And is no good to be derived, indeed, from the Congress bringing Hindoos and Mahomedans together once a-year from all parts of the Empire? Will not these gatherings contribute at least to the establishment of those friendly feelings which are so essential for the welfare of the two communities and for purposes of good government alike? Is there anything which the Government deprecates so much—anything which is a matter of such genuine concern to Hindoos and Mahomedans alike—as those unhappy *emeutes* between Hindoos and Mahomedans which have frequently marred the harmony of our relations? Is it not obvious that the National Congress furnishes a mighty instrument which enables the national leaders to concert measures on a large scale to prevent these unhappy outbreaks of religious fanaticism?

THE KIRKWOOD CASE.

The Suravi and Pataka.—We heartily thank the Lieutenant-Governor for the action taken by him in the Kirkwood case. It requires not a small amount of courage to punish a big civilian in the position of Mr. Kirkwood, but the Lieutenant-Governor has shown the courage of his convictions and thus earned the blessings of the entire population of Bengal. Mr. Kirkwood has got his deserts; but what of that poor girl, Budhia, who has been excommunicated. The judge, the police, and the medical officer, everyone concerned in her illegal examination, should be made to make her ample reparation. We hope the Government will arrange for some provision being made for her.

The Sanjivani.—Instead of dismissing Mr. Kirkwood from the Civil Service, the Government has accepted the resignation tendered by him of his appointment. No one is glad to find him thus degraded. It is to be regretted that men like Mr. Kirkwood should remain in the Civil Service and abuse the cause of justice. We feel ourselves safe, now that he has been compelled to resign.

THE BURDWAN ADOPTION SUIT.

The Samaya.—Now that the Dowager Maharanee of Burdwan has filed a suit to set aside the adoption of the son of Lalla Bun Behar! and remove him from the Burdwan *guddee*, it does not seem expedient that the Lalla should be allowed to continue in his appointment as manager of the *raj*. He is the father of the present Maharaja as well as the manager of the *raj*, and it is, therefore, not possible but that the servants of the *raj* will go over to his side. Moreover, the documents of the family are in the custody of the Lalla. We hear that Mr. Reilly, the joint manager, is going on leave, and thus left alone, the Lalla will have no difficulty in carrying out whatever he would like to do. Under these circumstances we earnestly entreat the Lieut.-Governor to remove the Lalla from the managership without delay.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The Nababivakar-Sadharani.—Either the Government has been unable, or it does not like to implicate Mr. Crawford in a criminal offence. The Government has withdrawn the pro-

secution on the ground that it has not been able to collect sufficient evidence against him. If such be the fact why was a criminal charge at all laid against him? Another mystery is that the case against Hunmunt Rao, who is accused of abetting Mr. Crawford, has not been withdrawn!

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The annual dinner, in commemoration of the entry into the Residency of Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram, on Sept. 25, 1857, was held at the Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday evening. Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C.B., G.C.S.I., occupied the chair, and there were present also General Sir William Olpherts, V.C., K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Dodgson, C.B., Lieutenant-General M'Leod Innes, V.C., Major-General Digby Barker, Major-General Limond, C.B., Major-General M'Bean, C.B., Major-General Maitland, C.B., Major-General Oldfield, Major-General G. Stewart, C.B., Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, M.D., Colonel Chamier, Colonel Montagu Hall, Colonel Morland, Deputy-Inspector, General Gee, V.C., C.B., Deputy-Inspector Swettenham, Deputy-Surgeon-General Partridge, F.R.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Battine, Lieutenant-Colonel Boileau, Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, Lieutenant-Colonel Skrine, Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Major-Beaumont, Captain Keir, Captain Robertson, and Mr. H. D. Willock.

After dinner Lord Napier of Magdala briefly proposed the healths of the Queen and Empress of India, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which were enthusiastically responded to. The noble and gallant Chairman then proposed "The Memory of our Departed Comrades," and in so doing remarked upon the great pleasure and gratification which all those present felt in meeting together to commemorate the day, which was one of sacred memory to all who took part in the relief of Lucknow. They might honestly bear in mind that on that day they done their duty, and had been instrumental in saving the lives of the garrison of Lucknow. The day was sacred in recalling to memory the great leaders who had conducted the relieving force in performing their duty, and had enabled them to accomplish the object for which every one present was prepared to lay down his life. Nothing he could say could add to the fame of the noble commanders Outram and Havelock. History had recorded this. Nor should they forget the gallant soldiers who defended the garrison—Ingils, Wilson, and others too many to enumerate. The deeds of these brave fellows they might still recall for the benefit and example of those who came after. The name of Henry Lawrence, too, by whose means the garrison was provided with the wherewithal to hold out until the relieving force reached them was immortal. They should also bear in mind many who heroically met a soldier's death in the garrison, who were not combatants—among them many women and children. And yet the commemoration should not be mournful, but an occasion of rejoicing, that so many were enabled then to do their duty to their Queen and their country, and also that so many still remained to remember what they bore when, shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand, they advanced to save the beleaguered garrison.

The toast was responded to in solemn silence.

General Sir William Olpherts, V.C., K.C.B., then proposed "Our living though absent comrades."

General Dodgson proposed "The Original Garrison," and other speakers followed.

The following are the particulars in brief of the ten claims against the late Burmese Government which the Government of India have just recently settled:—

	Claimed.	Awarded.
	Rs.	Rs.
Moola Ismail (for money advanced to buy steamers and goods) ...	4,14,688	2,42,332
Mah Cho (Jewellery to King and Queen) ...	80,726	37,000
F. C. Chater (amber beads) ...	6,384	3,000
Bugwan Doss (Jewellery to King) ...	48,945	20,972
Roy Budree Doss (Jewellery to Queen) ...	52,114	Rejected.
Aga Md. Shirazee (Jewellery) ...	29,080	14,542
Gulam Hossein (Silks) ...	776	390
Mg. Aung Thu (Silks) ...	76,190	25,000
Charriot and Charmettent (Silks and velvets) ...	81,916	28,865
Moola Hasshim (Jewellery) ...	55,000	27,500
	8,44,089	1,99,801

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on the 17th prox., the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

STRONG DRINK IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Mr. Samuel Smith has written from Dunkeld protesting against the policy of Government in continuing the frightful evils caused by the out-still system.

There are two policies in India regarding the sale of drink:—

1st. The English system called Suddur Distillery, under which the highest tax possible is levied on every gallon of strong waters distilled. But the levy of this tax gives a great deal of trouble to English officials, and sometimes causes a diminution of revenue to Government, for coolies employed on tea gardens cannot afford to get drunk very often.

2nd. The out-still system. The District officer every year puts up to auction the monopoly of selling spirits with the understanding that they may be sold as cheap, and as bad, as the monopolist likes—the smell is sometimes horrible. As soon as the District Officer, the great Burra Sahib, or his assistant, has finished the auction, their troubles are at an end. The monopolist pays plenty of rupees for the privilege of making the poor drunk with evil spirits.

The tea planters are now kicking up a row which must disturb the sleep of the India Office officials. Tea planters have trouble enough in collecting coolies, and they are thoroughly disgusted when English gentlemen, District Officers, support speculators who destroy both the minds and bodies of tea coolies.

On the 1st of November next the Imperial Government will have completed thirty years of existence. What account can it give of its stewardship?—Your obedient servant, T.
September 17th.

JOHN COMPANY'S "HARD BARGAINS."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—That the mightiest Corporation the world ever saw had among its sons "Hard Bargains," as well as useful and "Distinguished Anglo-Indians," few men who know India of the past will venture to deny; and I have been much amused by a suggestion from the *Saturday Review*—certainly the best if not the only good thing in the rather flippant and meagre, but more than usually good-natured, notice of my Second Series—that, having now "pretty well exhausted" the list of "Distinguished," I should turn my attention to "John Company's Hard Bargains," which term I hold to signify an easy-going class of gentlemen—a species of Harold Skimpoles—always ready to take as much pay and leave as possible, and ever demurring to give the fair amount of work or energy for "value received." Such may be styled the drones of the fine old Company's service; and they thrive in every country. But there is another class of "Hard Bargains"—the Knaves—which would have to be got at by the writer of the "Hard" sketches; and this would be no easy task. It might even present a difficulty to the accomplished reviewer himself, so I must respectfully decline his humorous, well-meant suggestion. In the grand flock of old Anglo-Indians the black sheep—"Hard Bargains" with a vengeance—are wonderfully few. Only two or three at present, men holding high positions, come to mind, one or two of whom were, I believe, imprisoned in India, and the others dismissed the service. It is pleasant to confine oneself to the dronish class, and, seriously, it would be a very taking work if full details could be got of John Company's "Bad Bargains," for, as well remarked by one of the most experienced and accomplished Anglo-Indians of our time, "a bad bargain is almost always an amusing fellow." The munificent old John Company was, as a rule, very happy in his bargains, as the splendid roll of many illustrious and immortal names in my work fully testify; and as a set off against them it was but natural that he should have had in his service many such "amusing" fellows—"hard bargains" though they were. Among the most determined enemies of such easy-going gentlemen were Lord William Bentinck and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay—two of the best bargains, as foes to official apathy and idleness, the East India Company ever made. And I thought it right to give them a prominent place in my work. But, as regards the great Indian educationalist and first master of the English language, my brilliant, though sometimes "hazy," reviewer thinks the anecdote of Lord Macaulay being taken for a commercial traveller—which has been generally approved of, and quoted entire in a first-class weekly journal—should not have been introduced. Why should such a good and original anecdote have been omitted of a distinguished enemy to all "Hard Bargains," especially in an age when anecdotes and reminiscences are so frequent?

Considering the small amount of information given by the reviewer to the public it would have been better for the review itself to have been omitted from a would-be (and in some respects actually) great critical journal than not to have inserted the Macaulay anecdote, and the principal one of Lord William Bentinck; but then I should have lost the opportunity of thanking the reviewer for his kind and amusing suggestion, that I should follow up my "Distinguished" by a volume on the glorious and immortal John Company's "Hard Bargains." In the wide field of India, or in any section of that vast community, opportunities are afforded, if one could only get behind the scenes, for a new and interesting volume. Among a few titles suggested are, "The Bishops of India," "The Racing Men of India," and "Hard Bargains I have Met." The latter title would even suit England as well as India; for who among our great employers of labour at home—although, of course, none of them could ever approach in munificence and grandeur the glorious old John Company—have not at some time or other found that they have been *paying too dearly for their whistles?*—Yours obediently,

THE AUTHOR OF "DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS."

SANITATION IN INDIA.

To W. J. Simmons, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Public Health Society of Calcutta.

SIR,—His Excellency the Viceroy, I learn from him, has passed a resolution for the prosecution of examples of what may be done by sanitation in India, which I trust that your Association will receive support in prosecuting. Great as have been the advances made by sanitation for the military service, it has not done all that it may yet do for it. Most certainly sanitary science may do as much for the civil population as it has already done for the military service. It may give the civil population immediate relief from conditions of constant torment; it may advance considerably its duration of life and of fair working ability for several years. But powers of obstruction have been conferred on local authorities, unavoidably in a state of ignorance, without at the same time instructions by which that ignorance may be removed, as was carefully done by our first General Board of Health, and voluntary action for the public protection conciliated. In my last presidential address (copies of which I transmit) I have shown that, setting aside the pains of sickness and of premature mortality, we may now proceed as if our sole object was the saving of money—the saving of the expenses duly estimated of those evils.

I am aware that your Society has endeavoured to impress on the public of Calcutta the enormous pecuniary losses which the insanitary condition of parts of the City and its suburbs impose on the inhabitants, and the really insignificant cost of sanitary reforms as compared with those losses. The figures which are given in the appendix to my Brighton Address show how entirely I concur in the views of your Society in this respect. The opposition to sanitary works is usually from the Local Boards, who are the owners of house property, and are reluctant to spending any portion of their rental on improvements which are for the immediate benefit of the occupiers. But public opinion in England has long decided that in this, as in other respects, property has its duties as well as its rights, and that the owner of residential property is bound to contribute to expenditure necessary for rendering and keeping it in a condition not prejudicial to health. In works of sanitation, however, property has only to give due attention for its own interests to the provisions of science. In Calcutta, too, I observe that the Chairman of the Municipality traces the great recent enhancement in the value of house property to the sanitary improvements, drainage and waterworks, which have been carried out of late years; and the owners of property have, therefore, no semblance of excuse for repudiating their legitimate obligations in respect to its sanitary condition. All authorities agree in tracing the source of cholera in Calcutta to the foul "Buslees," and other low classes of property from which a high rental is derived, while every sanitary requirement is systematically neglected.

The lamentable loss of life which during the last few years has occurred in Calcutta and its suburbs from cholera, while another zymotic disease, small-pox, has been successfully trampled out, should be an encouragement to Indian sanitarians to continue their exertions with unabated zeal, and with courageous hopefulness. Cholera is just as preventable as small-pox, and the means of prevention are as well known. Pure water, pure air, pure food, and an uncontaminated soil, ensure its disappearance, as the properly sanitated parts of Calcutta show. It is lamentable that at this late stage there should be still portions of Calcutta where none of these essentials to health are available; where the water is little better than sewage, and where air, soil, and food are largely impregnated with the surrounding filth. So long as these conditions continue, Calcutta will continue to be the chosen home of cholera, and its inhabitants will be the victims of

epidemics, such as that which they have recently experienced. Such a state of things is an opprobrium to the community which allow it, and I sincerely wish you and your coadjutors God-speed in your laudable endeavours to bring it to a close.

We have, in the course of the last fifty years, eliminated several destructive diseases from among the causes of mortality in England; we have reduced others to comparative insignificance; we have lengthened human life appreciably; we have made it healthier and happier; we have carried comfort into thousands of homes where before was misery, disease, destitution, and premature death. I see no reason why a similar improvement should not be effected in India, and I concur with you in thinking that no trouble or exertion can be thrown away which have for their object the consummation of so excellent a result. I am fully aware of the extreme poverty of the lower class of the population in India, but that poverty is largely due to the low, physical condition to which they are depressed, and will be largely mitigated by the removal of those depressing conditions, by which removal their working ability, and productive power and energy, will be advanced with the capacity of obtaining higher wages. I trust that your Association will examine the statements of the sanitary "experiences," and with other like Associations in India, will press for their due application.

I may mention that when the Duke of Argyll was at the India Department, a plan for the sanitation of Cawnpore was sent to me for examination. I recommended another and very distinct plan, which was adopted and transmitted as an instruction to the Presidency. It does not appear that the instructional paper reached Calcutta, or it might have preserved that city from much wasteful work. It appears to me that that instructional paper ought to be reprinted and circulated publicly.

The dominion of the Empress in India is more largely than any dominion heretofore, or than any other that now exists—a dominion for the improvement of the physical and industrial condition of the civil population of her subjects.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN CHADWICK,

Late Chief Executive Officer of the First General
Board of Health in Great Britain,
Sanitary Commissioner, &c.

East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W., Sept. 26.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE BACON-SHAKSPERE QUESTION.*

"The great Shakspearean scholars consider it beneath their dignity to answer the assertions of the Baconians." Thus writes Mr. Stopes; but the latter does not agree as to the expediency of this "golden silence." So he proceeds to publish the results of his studies in the hope that some wavering minds may be induced to give in their adhesion to the orthodox belief that the man who bears their name wrote the plays which have immortalised the literature of England. We will not plead guilty to the charge of "irresolution" in our belief. We never had a shadow of a doubt that the Baconian theory will not stand the glare of investigation and research; but we willingly avow that there are not a few persons led astray with the glamour of learning and skill which has been marshalled in the arena on the side of Shakspeare foes, and such individuals might with advantage read Mr. Stopes' careful analysis of the Baconian theory.

It is not in the nature of things that in a controversy of this description either side should admit the force of the arguments adduced; so much depends upon "inference" and so little upon "fact" that it is quite easy for the skilful advocate to make diametrically opposite deductions from one and the same premise. The science of logic is not of a kind to admit of a clear "knock-down" proof such as none can resist. Yet, withal, there is one difficulty which confronts the Baconians, and it is of a nature that, to our judgment, is absolutely irresistible. Admitting that Shakspeare was dishonest in spirit and desirous of palming off on the world compositions which were not from his own pen—and this is a somewhat large admission—how did he manage to induce a multitude of other persons to join in such a gigantic literary fraud? And even if he did succeed in such a herculean imposture, would not Bacon himself, who outlived his rival by ten years, have taken steps to claim the authorship of the plays which he had written and another had fathered? Would any one act thus considerably towards a dishonest rival? and was Bacon the man to show such magnanimity—Bacon who, of all men of his day, was most proud of himself and his writings; Bacon, who never left a stone unturned in the direction of his own praise and self-glorification; Bacon, who deemed his compositions so valuable that he left directions that *all* of them should be printed and sent to different public institutions, so that "*they might not be forgotten in this country*"? To any

ordinary unbiassed mind this "wholesale" fraud is quite unsupportable, and until the difficulty is disposed of satisfactorily, many—ourselves amongst the number—will not care to enter upon discussions in regard to "cyphers," "cryptograms," and the thousand and one arguments of the Baconians, but will be content to believe implicitly in the entity of Avon's Bard—William Shakspeare, of immortal memory.

THE SECRET OF THE SANDS.*

Voyages across the great ocean highways in small tiny crafts are the order of the day. The last modern excitement is to cross the Atlantic in a cockle-shell boat. In these circumstances it is no wonder that a demand has arisen for a cheaper edition of Mr. Collingwood's charming nautical novel known to fame as the "Secret of the Sands." Written upwards of ten years ago it still holds its own in public estimation—and no wonder. The terror and dangers of the sea have from time immemorial exercised a fascination over youthful imaginations, which no explanation on the part of fond mothers or loving sisters can ever dispel; and even amongst adults not a few love to dwell upon the pluck, the daring, the dash which always, and must always characterise the hero of the ocean. Kid gloves and scented handkerchiefs may do well enough in the army, till, if ever, active service scatters to the winds of heaven the vanities of "masherdom;" but the sea is regardless of pomp. A sailor is a child of the wind and waves the moment his career begins. Storms are no respecters of persons; hence the popularity of the naval service, which brings out all a man's noble qualities; hence, too, the popularity of nautical novels, which dwell upon the dangers and excitements of this most exciting of professions.

Assuredly Mr. Collingwood is by no means deficient in imagination. His novel has horrors enough and to spare to satisfy the most "exigeant" of readers. It may well be supposed that a craft thirty-six feet long, handled by a crew consisting, all told, of two hands, could not have had an easy time of it in traversing the world's circuit; and the perils were neither few nor insignificant. A Bay of Biscay storm is not quite the sort of thing to make a crew comfortable, even in a big ship—to say nothing of the additional dangers to which a mere toy boat must be liable; nor does it make a sailor feel too much at ease to be chased by pirates, while the adventures of a craft, no matter what its size, amidst a labyrinth of breakers and a howling, raging hurricane, are, perhaps, exciting enough for an admirer of the Rider Haggard school of fiction. This is all very well. Mr. Collingwood's scenes are thrilling, full of life, and replete with adventure. All will devour the pages with interest, but, to our judgment, the tale is just a little overdone in some directions. A craft not forty feet long may be a good sailer and handy to manage, but it needs a lot of believing to credit that such a boat could fly away from a pirate brig designed for swift sailing and rapid motion. Nor can it be supposed that a portable tubular boat could outstrip the yacht to which she belonged, or live in seas none too light for a decked vessel ten times its size. Then some of the adventures are a little too incredible. A man jumps overboard, of course he *accidentally* knocks over with him a life-belt; a shark attacks a man, of course he begins the affray just a wee bit too late; a cannon is fired, of course every shot hits, and, albeit a toy gun is used, all goes well. A ship grounds, of course it is only the lead or the keel which is injured; oysters are found, of course they are full of pearls. It is not contended that in a novel no latitude should be allowed; but surely "they that go down to the sea in great ships," or little ones, for the matter of that, must submit to the same laws of nature as govern their more sober-minded brethren on *terra firma*. And the reader of Mr. Collingwood's narrative is tempted to criticise the unreality of some portions of a most exciting composition. At any rate, the conviction gains ground page after page that if a voyage in a small boat across the Atlantic needs so much assumption in the way of favourable coincidences, it is not probable that many an adventurer would live to tell the tale unless aided by superhuman courage, skill, and—luck.

The *Century Illustrated Magazine* for October will well repay perusal, if only in respect of the graphic account of the "Torusk Forwarding Prison," a further instalment of the stirring series of articles upon the Russian system of exile to Siberia. A more merciless *exposé* of brutality, cruelty, fiendism and misery has seldom been penned. There is also a very instructive essay upon Guns, which cannot fail to attract attention. The pictures are throughout characterised by the usual excellence.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"A Few Plain Truths about India," by the Right Hon. Sir R. Garth, Q.C. (Thacker, Spink and Co.); "Modern Tactics," by Captain H. R. Gale (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Our Kin Across the Sea," by J. C. Firth (Longmans, Green and Co.).

* "The Bacon-Shakspeare Question." By C. Stopes. (F. G. Johnson, Fleet-street.)

* "The Secret of the Sands." By Harry Collingwood. (Griffiths, Farran, and Co.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL should be *legible* written on one side of the paper only and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the INDIAN MAIL are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF ARMY COMMANDS IN INDIA.

THE recommendations of the Army Commission that there should be only one Commander-in-Chief in India, and that the army in India should be divided into four great commands, each held by a local lieutenant-general, to be called the "General Officer Commanding the Army Corps" (1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th as the case might be), have not found favour in Madras, any more than in Bombay, as we noticed in a previous article. The *Madras Times* says that the news that Lord Dufferin has strongly recommended the Secretary of State for India to adopt the recommendations of the Commission "will come with something like a shock to some of our readers and as a surprise to most. Naturally enough there will be a strong feeling against it in Madras." Naturally enough; for the carrying out of the recommendations means the contraction of patronage, and a considerable reduction in the number of loaves and fishes which a multitude of hungry officials have hitherto expected to be periodically divided amongst them. The result aimed at by the Commission is economy, but "economy" was never a favourite military watchword. The Bombay Press is of opinion that the result will be anything but economical, and that efficiency, *esprit de corps*, and other military essentials will be sacrificed, and so the recommendations have been thoroughly and systematically opposed. But the Madras Press is more reasonable, if not less sensitive. "It is hard to preach a doctrine," it says, "that one's friends believe to be a heresy, especially when one does it for the good of those very friends"; but the writer goes on to show, in a very clear and quiet manner, that the proposed changes will be beneficial to the army of the Southern Presidency, although one of the reasons he gives for the faith which is now in him is that there will be a fairer distribution of patronage, honours, and rewards, as "nobody can deny" that "everything worth having has gone to Bengal of recent years, and that the Bengal Army has had the advantage in every way." Whether the Bengal Army will acknowledge the soft impeachment or

not little matters, but the following argument in favour of the recommendations of the Commission will be difficult to confute:—"It is a little absurd, in these days of railways and telegraphs, to have appointments that imply that the incumbent is head of the Army, or head of a department of the Army, existing where no such headship is even possible. In the old days, when each of the Presidencies was distinct, and communication was a matter of weeks, there was a reason for the existence of three separate Armies, each with a Commander-in-Chief and a distinct and independent Headquarter Staff. The Commander-in-Chief in India can issue orders that have effect in the three Presidencies, and it would, certainly, tend to efficiency in these days to have only one head for the Army. This must not be confounded with the Presidency question, as is too often done; the arguments in favour of Governors, for Madras and Bombay, instead of Lieut.-Governors are indeed potent, and rest on entirely different grounds to those on which the Military question depends. In fact, the neglect of this truth, and the habit of looking on a Commander-in-Chief as a necessary concomitant to a Governor, has led to most of the opposition that has been shown to this scheme. Ireland has a Viceroy, but it has neither a Commander-in-Chief nor an Adjutant-General; and the arrangement by which the "General Commanding the troops in Ireland" reports to the Horse Guards is considered as quite natural, and not as, in any way, derogatory to the Lord-Lieutenant's dignity. For it must be remembered that it is only the name and a little of the outward pageant that will be changed; there will still be a chief of the Madras Army, and he will be as independent as he is now in reality, though he will not have the additional sham supremacy which he now has in name, but not in reality. All good soldiers should rejoice in any change that makes the Army more efficient and better able to take the field at a moment's notice. The one objection to centralisation is that it leads to Imperialism; but, however well this argument may apply in political matters (we do not say it does or does not), it certainly does not affect military questions, for in them Imperialism is an absolute necessity. Therefore there can be no objection to the proposal on this score."

These sentiments may not be endorsed by those for whose benefit they are penned, but they are sensible ones nevertheless, and it is satisfactory to find the Presidency which gave the first regular Native soldiery to the support of British power coming forward now to accept with little demur proposed changes which we can well understand are for the moment galling in certain quarters. Our contemporary is right in thinking that the changes will improve rather than weaken the status of the Madras Army; and the recommendation he gives is wise and to the point: "The reality of power has passed away. Let the Madras Army, therefore, accept the inevitable, and by not grasping at the shadow of a vanished independence, seize firmly the reality—the good that must come to it from centralisation."

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Indian Gold Mining Shares yesterday were firm. The only change was a further rise of 1s. 6d. in Ooregum. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3½, Nundydroog 40s. to 42s., Indian Consolidated 7s. 6d. to 8s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 17s. to 18s., Ooregum 34s. to 35s., ditto Preference 34s. to 35s., Devala-Moyar 9s. to 7s., Nine Reefs 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., Indian Glenrock 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1½ to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 1.)

BERNARD, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from March 8.

LAMBERT—The services of Captain W. Lambert, officiating cantonment magistrate, Mian Mir, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY.

EWART, Lieutenant H. R., deputy assistant commissary-general, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment from July 13, 1887.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

WARDEN, Lieut. A. W., Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 27th Bengal Infantry, June 24, 1887.

BINGLEY, Lieut. A. H., Leinster Regiment, wing officer, 7th Bengal Infantry, Aug. 9, 1887.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. G. P., Worcestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 25th Bengal Infantry, Aug. 23, 1887.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

ROWLAND, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel in the Army H., Bengal Infantry, to be colonel, from Aug. 30.

HAMILTON, Major-General S. W., Bart., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from June 6, vice General Sir J. Alexander, deceased.

HANCOCK, Surgeon J. G., M.B., is transferred to temporary half-pay, from Sept. 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WRAFTER, Honorary Surgeon-Major R. E., is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 7.

FURLOUGHS.

ANDREW, Lieut.-Colonel D. C., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India (p.a.), for 1 year and 243 days.

BISHOP, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regiment (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 26th year, commenced Dec. 2, 1887.

YOUNG, Captain E. A., Bengal S.C., 19th Bengal Lancers, deputy assistant adjutant-general (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Dec. 15, 1887.

MIDDLETON, Captain H. J. J., Bengal S.C., 3rd Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for 182 days; pension service, 10th year, commenced Oct. 20, 1887.

MUIR, Captain C. W., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, commandant Governor-General's Body-Guard (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced July 7.

BOILRAU, Lieut. H. E., Bengal S.C., 5th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced April 28.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 30.)

LAMBERT—The services of Captain W. Lambert, officiating cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

FRIZELLE—On the termination of his appointment as judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, Mr. J. Frizelle, divisional judge, is reposted to Rawalpindi.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 25.)

ELLIOTT, Lieut. F. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to the headquarters of the Kyaukse district.

PARKIN, Lieut. H., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner, is appointed to be assistant director of police supply and clothing, Upper Burma, from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of that office.

The following transfers are ordered:—

MILLER, Mr. A. A. St. C., assistant superintendent of police, to the charge of the police of the Tharawaddy district.

SNADDEN, Mr. W. G., district superintendent of police, to the charge of the police of the Shwegyin district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Port St. George Gazette, Sept. 4.)

PENNINGTON, Mr. J. B., Madras Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from Sept. 7.

MARSHALL, Mr. T. E., deputy conservator of the Port of Madras, has been granted by the Government of India furlough for four months and twenty-eight days, from July 19.

MACKAY—The appointment of Mr. J. B. Mackay to act as port officer, Vizagapatam, is hereby cancelled.

LARMINTIE, Mr. J. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to the V. Circle, Presidency Division, for special duty at Bangalore.

GAYER, Lieut. E. A., Staff Corps, 21st Madras Infantry, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), vice E. M. Read, resigned.

ADAMS, Second Lieut. W. A., Liverpool Regiment, officiating wing officer (on promotion) 23rd Madras Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a medical board; pension service, 2nd year, commenced Feb. 5.

ARBUTHNOT, Colonel G. A., Madras Cavalry, to be major-general on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, dated July 19.

WILLY, Major E. A. E., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from July 20, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £250 per annum.

REED—The services of Lieut. E. M. Reed, Staff Corps, are replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

ROSS—The services of Second Lieut. J. W. Ross, South Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer (on probation) 28th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for service in the Punjab Frontier Force.

HUME—The services of Surgeon-Major T. Hume, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 31.)

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff will, on completion of a tour of foreign service, proceed to England, during the trooping season of 1888-89, and will be detailed by the surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, for duty with troops embarking in the several troopships of the country:—

Surgeon-Major W. Keir, M.D.; Surgeon-Major G. J. Gibson, M.D., in exchange with Surgeon-Major W. P. Smith; and Surgeon-Major R. D. Bennett. Surgeon-Major G. B. Hickson, in exchange with Surgeon-Major J. N. Stock; and Surgeons R. J. Fayle, F. H. M. Burton, M.B., J. D. T. Reckitt, T. A. P. Marsh, R. Kirkpatrick, M.B., and A. A. Pechell, M.B.

BELLAIRS, Second Lieut. N. E. B., recently commissioned from the Royal Military Academy, has been posted to No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery.

ANDERSON, Lieut. F. J., Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to imperial duty, prior to his completing his seven years' tour of service in India.

ROWLANDSON, Colonel G., Staff Corps, assistant adjutant-general, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to the officiating command of the Southern District, during the absence, on leave, of Brigadier-General G. C. Holding, C.B.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. G. A. L., officiating wing officer (on probation), 30th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 7th Madras Infantry.

FARRANT, Captain H. F., wing officer and officiating wing commander 25th Madras Infantry, is attached to the 10th Madras Infantry.

WILKIESON, Lieut. C. W., wing officer, sub pro tem., 4th Madras Infantry Pioneers, is attached to the 15th Madras Infantry.

FENWICK, Major G. C., wing officer and officiating second in command, 1st Madras Infantry Pioneers, to be officiating second in command, 23rd Light Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Campbell.

FURLOUGHS.

WOODHOUSE, Colonel A. T., Staff Corps, wing commander 29th Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from Aug. 13.

MULLINS, Lieut. A. J., P Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., for twelve months, on private affairs.

TANCOCK, Lieut. O. K., I Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., for six months, on medical certificate.

LUDLOW, Lieut. E. R. O., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 6.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

UNWIN, Mr. A. H., to do duty as judge and sessions judge of Hyderabad.

MCCORKELL, Mr. G., to act as judge and sessions judge of Kanara.

MILITARY.

GODFREY, Captain H., S.C., wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 13th year, commenced Sept. 10, 1887.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 7.)

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

DUNDAS, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., half-pay, East Yorkshire Regiment, assistant adjutant-general at army head-quarters, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, from the 1st inst., vice Colonel Wooldridge who has vacated the appointment on the expiration of his tenure thereof.

CONRAN, Lieut. W. N., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 23rd Bombay L.I., to be wing officer and adjutant 25th Bombay L.I. STEWART, Lieut. M. S., officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, having failed to qualify for admission to the Staff Corps, is, under instructions from the Adjutant-General in India, removed from his probationary appointment from Aug. 4, and directed to join the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, pending orders from the Horse Guards.

EATH, Major L. F., assistant adjutant-general, is transferred from the Northern Division to army headquarters, temporarily, from Sept. 1, vice Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, officiating as deputy adjutant-general.

FURLOUGHS.

WIEHE, Major G. A., Durham Light Infantry (2nd Battalion), for twelve months, on private affairs.

ORRIS, Lieut. W. H., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for twelve months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Campbell, S.C.; Captain H. J. J. Middleton, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. W. H. Cox, S.C.; Lieut. S. A. Pearse, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. C. Lyon (Cov.), M. Annesley, M. J. Chisholm, H. Thompson, W. W. Forbes, A. Campbell, H. Earle, A. H. Downes.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. F. M. J. Fraser, S.C., three months, private affairs.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. H. R. Hart, one day's extraordinary leave, and to return; W. H. Grimley (Cov.), twenty-two days' furlough; C. A. S. Bedford, two days' extraordinary leave; W. M. Shaw, one day's extraordinary leave; H. Holmwood (Cov.), privilege leave, commuted to furlough, on m.c., for five months; T. E. Ellison (Cov.), five months' furlough; W. Millie, six months, s.c.

Bombay Estab.—W. L. Buyers, six months' special leave; Capt. E. F. Marriott (Bo.S.C.), six months, s.c.; W. Harvey, three days' furlough; P. S. V. Fitzgerald, two months' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel A. McC. Bruce, Inf.; Captain G. W. C. Bruce, S.C.; Lieut. J. K. Todd, S.C.; Surg. G. A. Cones, Captain W. A. D. O'Mealy, S.C.; Lieut. B. W. Cracroft, S.C., Colonel H. A. Bushman, C.B., Adjutant-General's Department; Colonel E. D. H. Vi-bart, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel W. T. Brereton, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. P. Holland, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—N. Elias (C.I.E.), A. H. Sparling, Parbati Chum Roy, W. M. Sherer, M. J. Scobie, F. J. Y. Campbell (Cov.), J. H. Lane, Munshi Azizuddin.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Prideaux (Bo.S.C.), Major W. Osborn, R.E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**HOME.****BIRTHS.**

CARR—Sept. 20, at 26, Lexham-gardens, W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Harrison Carr, of a daughter.

CAYLEY-WEBSTER—Sept. 19, at Longueville Manor, Longueville, Jersey, the wife of Captain Cayley-Webster, of a daughter.

HIGHAM—Sept. 21, at 69, Beresford-road, Highbury New Park, the wife of T. Higham, Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Punjab, of a son.

HOGG—Sept. 23, at 3, Montpelier-terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel George Hogg, Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

PUCHAS—Sept. 19, at Lanherne, Gosport, the wife of Major W. R. Purchas, R.E., of a daughter.

SCHOLES—Sept. 20, at the Lindens, Pontefract, the wife of Captain Scholes, York and Lancaster Regiment, of a daughter.

SETON—Sept. 20, at 93, Grande Rue, Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Colonel Sir William S. Seton, Bart., of Pitmedden and Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, Bombay Staff Corps, A.A.G. Poona Division, of a son.

THACKWELL—Sept. 20, at 34, London-road, Reading, the wife of Major W. P. Thackwell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CADELL—DUNLOP—Sept. 26, at St. Michael and All Angel's, Paddington, Arthur William, younger son of the late Captain Henry Mowbray Cadell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to Marianne Staines Knight (May), only daughter of the late Colonel Alexander Dunlop, 2nd W.I.R., of 5, Clifton-villas, Maida-hill.

FERRIS—DUNBAR—Sept. 18, at Holy Trinity Church, N.B., James Ludlow Ferris, Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, to Louisa Christina, youngest daughter of the late Lewis Dunbar, Esq., of Pityoulish, Inverness-shire.

GRAY—FRANEY—Sept. 20, at Ely St. Mary, Cambs, by the Rev. F. H. Gray, M.A., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Emery, B.D., and the Rev. C. H. Murphy, M.A., Army Chaplain, Henry James Spence Gray, M.A., Government Chaplain of Meen Meer, Punjab, to Mary Eleanor Sharman, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Frane, M.A., Vicar of Ely St. Mary.

GOTT—BOOSEY—Sept. 18, at St. George's, Bickley, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. G. W. Weldon, the Vicar of Bickley, and the Rev. Alexander Gott (brother of the bridegroom), George Arthur Gott, Captain 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth son of the late William Ewart Gott, Esq., of Armley House, Leeds, to Gertrude Alice, third daughter of Charles Boosey, Esq., of Bickley.

MALTBY—BRIDGE—Sept. 25, at St. Leonard's, Streatham-hill, Major Francis G. Maltby, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of the late F. N. Maltby, Madras Civil Service and Beech Bank, Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Lilian Elsie, daughter of the late T. J. L. Bridge, Esq., formerly 5th Dragoon Guards.

MARTIN—PEAD—Sept. 20, at West Malling, Kent, Henry Thomas Martin, of Luccombe Estate, Maskelya, Ceylon, to Emma Victoria Mary, daughter of Robert J. Pead, of Church House, West Malling.

SPARLING—HENRY—Sept. 20, at St. Thomas' Church, Edinburgh, Augustus Henry Sparling, B.U.C.S., youngest son of Edwin Sparling, late Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to Katharine Mary, daughter of John Henry, 29, Rutland-square, Edinburgh.

WALKER—CLARK—Sept. 20, at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, George Milner, third son of James Walker, of Moorsfort, Surbiton-hill, to Louisa Mary, third daughter of the late William Clark, M.L.C.E., of Calcutta, and Mrs. Clark, of Koomabarree, Surbiton-hill.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—Sept. 18, at Cliftonville, Margate, Horace John Abbott, late of Shikarpore, Nuddea, and Calcutta.

BARTTELLOT—July 19, in Central Africa, Major Edmund Musgrave Barttelot, the Royal Fusiliers, aged 29 years, youngest son of Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bart., C.B., M.P., of Stopham, treacherously assassinated by the Manyema carriers provided by Tippoo Tib, when in command of an expedition in search of Stanley and for the relief of Emin Pasha.

CHAPMAN—Sept. 26, at Kennett Lodge, Rosherville, suddenly, Frances Lucy, the wife of Major A. E. Chapman, R.M.L.I., aged 29.

CHRISTIE—Sept. 20, at St. Andrews, N.B., suddenly, Major-General Hugh Lindsay Christie, retired, Madras Army, son of the late Charles Maitland Christie, Esq., of Durie, Fife.

COOKSON—Sept. 22, at her residence, 59, Durnford-street, Stonehouse, Devon, Caroline Mary Cookson, widow of the late Rev. W. Cookson, and daughter of the late John Neave, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., aged 95.

FOGGO—Sept. 24, George Foggo, late of Bombay.

GLAZEBROOK—Aug. 15, at Hyde Park-place, William Augustus Glazebrook, of Messrs. Glazebrook, Steel and Co., Manchester.

KNOLLYS—Sept. 18, in Paris, suddenly, Louisa Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Knollys, Royal Artillery.

LIDDERDALE—Sept. 24, at Harrogate, of diphtheria, Rosalind Marion, only daughter of R. Lidderdale, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PEARSON—Sept. 21, at Ealing, Caroline, the wife of Edward Stanhope Pearson, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service (Retired).

PRIMROSE—Sept. 13, Arthur John Primrose, Bengal Civil Service, fifth son of the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B., aged 35.

WHITTALL—Sept. 27, the wife of Joseph Whittall, Esq., R.N., at 3, Tyrwhitt-road, Brockley, S.E.

INDIAN.**BIRTHS.**

ANDERSON—Aug. 27, at Pachmarhi, C.P., the wife of F. C. Anderson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

ANDERSON—Aug. 29, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Anderson, M.S., of a son.

EALIS—Sept. 1, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Ealis, C.M.S., of a daughter.

HUTTMANN—Aug. 27, at Assam, the wife of J. Huttman, Esq., Superintendent, Jorehaut Tea Co., Limited, of a daughter.

KEYSER—Sept. 25, at the Residency, Satara, the wife of Alfred Keyser, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

MAYES—Aug. 20, at Chakrata, the wife of Mr. C. A. Mayes, P.W. Department, Burmah, of a daughter.

SHAW—Sept. 2, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain James Shaw, Scottish Rifles, of a son.

WALKER—Sept. 4, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieut. E. F. Walker, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, of a son.

WARD—Aug. 29, at Quetta, the wife of Surgeon-Major Ward, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

WATTS—Aug. 29, at Bolarum, the wife of G. K. Watts, Assistant Secretary to the Resident, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURGESS—WHEATLEY—Sept. 4, at Howrah, Frederick Davis Burgess to Edith Ann Wheatley.

THOMAS—MARK—Sept. 10, at the Cathedral, Bombay, W. J. Thomas, of Ajmere, to Madge, second daughter of Joseph Mark, Esq., Wigton, Cumberland.

DEATHS.

CORSE-SCOTT—Aug. 27, at Dharmasala, Major J. Corse-Scott, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry.

MONTEATH—Sept. 1, at Chinsurah, of heart disease, Surgeon-Major J. J. Monteath, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly.

MURRAY—Sept. 21, at Malta, Caroline Winifred, daughter of Colonel James W. Murray, Retired Commissariat and Transport Staff, aged 18.

SLOAN—Sept. 2, at Bassein, Burma, of typhoid fever, John Alexander, Head Assistant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, son of the late William Sloan, barrister-at-law, aged 26.

STUART—Sept. 6, at Madras, Elizabeth Rachel, widow of the late Captain S. Stuart, Invalid Establishment, aged 87 years.

TRAVERS—Aug. 15, at Kendat, Upper Burma, Lieut. A. de la C. Travers, 9th Bengal Lancers, son of the late Captain Cates Travers, East Surrey Regiment (70th), aged 27 years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ANTHRAX has broken out badly among the horses of the Royal Artillery at Mhow, and out of twenty-seven cases there have been seventeen deaths. The disease, however, seems to have abated, as latterly there have been no fresh cases.

THE establishment of commissioned officers of the Indian Commissariat (Supply and Transport) is fixed at the following:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
Commissary-General-in-Chief	1	0	0
Commissary-General	2	1	1
Commissary-General, Transport	1	0	0
Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class	4	2	2
Ditto ditto, 2nd class	7	4	4
Ditto ditto, 3rd class	10	4	3
Ditto ditto, 4th class	10	5	5
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class	16	6	6
Ditto ditto, 2nd class	16	7	7
Total	66	29	28

FROM the 1st of January next the reward for passing an examination in Hindustani by the higher standard, if the candidate has already passed by the lower standard, is to be Rs. 120, instead of Rs. 200, as at present. When the candidate passes the higher standard without being previously examined by the lower standard, he is entitled to Rs. 300. The rewards for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, for the lower standard will, in all cases, be Rs. 50, and for the higher standard Rs. 100.

MR. H. S. JONES AND MR. C. M. PRATT have been appointed Lieutenants in the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. Mr. J. W. Fordham and Colour-Sergeant J. Bell have been appointed Paymaster and Hon. Captain and Honorary Quartermaster in the same corps, respectively.

COLONEL GRAHAM, Commanding the Sikkim Field Force, is likely to receive the temporary rank of Brigadier-General owing to the recent additions to the troops under his command.

THE disease *surra*, always worse during the rains, is again playing havoc among the cavalry horses in Burma. The E troop of the 1st Madras Lancers has lately marched in dismounted to Meiktila from its former post, Shamayne, leading one horse, the sole surviving animal of two officers' chargers, sixty-one troop horses and thirty-two grass-cutters' ponies, which were present with the troop on the 12th May last, the date on which the disease broke out. The F troop of this regiment has also been very unlucky in this respect, having already lost sixteen troop horses and three ponies from the same disease, and having thirteen cases of *surra* now lingering on. The disease is absolutely incurable, so these, too, must eventually swell the death-roll. In other words, in one squadron, out of 110 horses, 89 have died within the last three months. Since the arrival of the 1st Madras Lancers in Burma, just two years ago, the regiment has lost

in all 371 horses. Considering that the average price of the Government remounts of the Madras Cavalry is Rs. 750 for Walers (in Madras), and nearly that amount for Arabs and Persians, it will be seen that the employment of cavalry in Burma is somewhat expensive.

THE Horse Guards have ruled that British Mountain Batteries are to keep their mountain equipment during their whole stay in India instead of for eight years, as has hitherto been the rule. In consequence of this, 9-1 Cinque Ports and 9-1 Northern Division batteries, which were under orders to move from Jutogh and Darjeeling respectively to Bombay, will stand fast in the Bengal Presidency. The modifications thus necessitated in the Garrison Artillery Reliefs are that 8-1 Eastern Division and 7-1 London Division from England will go to Ferozepore and Fort St. George respectively, instead of to Darjeeling and Jutogh, while 4-1 North Irish will go from Fort St. George to Bombay, and 9-1 Eastern from Ferozepore to Pindi, 7-1 Eastern will stand fast at Pindi, and 11-1 Lancashire at Rangoon. The battery 3-1 Scottish will remain at Rurki instead of going to Pindi.

A JOB LOT.

(Not to be sung at Snowdon Theatre.)

"The present Commander-in-Chief in India is a fine soldier, who has earned the national gratitude by his public services, and endeared himself to the army by his untiring devotion to its interests. But among the penalties of Sir Frederick Roberts' exalted position is the control of a vast patronage, and this it is impossible to deny is not always so disposed as to disarm unfriendly criticism, and to secure for his bestowals that unflinching respect which is so desirable."—*Vide Pioneer*.
"She was bland, passionate, and deeply religious, painted in water colours, was first cousin to Lady Jones, and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

They really were most merciful,
They praised his winning ways,
His little feet that merrily
Trip on from baize to bays;
They glorified the new canteen,
They called him "Tommy's Pride,"
But, Oh, they said his patronage
Was sometimes misapplied!
They passaged all about the fact—
Right shoulder out and in—
They did their very best to save
H—s Ex—ll—cy's skin:
They sandwiched smack and blandishment,
Like best Italian ice;
But still they drew attention to
That too notorious vice.
They hemmed and hawed, they sidled off,
They sidled up again,
One hand upon the laurelled head,
The other on the cane;
And while he heard with sweet content
The praise that was his due,
On legs that never fled the fray
Whisk, fell the big bamboo!
And through the sighing deodars
A little whisper stole;—
"Why, for the quadrilateral man
Select the roundest hole;
And wherefore thrust the polygon
Into the crescent's curve,
Since other folk have other eyes,
And other eyes observe?
Perpend, retreat, refrain, reform,
Oh, Man of Kandahar,
For even pocket-Wellingtons
May carry things too far.
We cannot judge the influence,
The fact alone we see,
And if the P—r is wrath,
Oh, Lord, what must you be?"

CHORUS—

We've heard it before, but we'll drink
once more,
While the Army sniffs and sobs
For Bob's its pride, who has lately died
And is now succeeded by Jobs. R. K.

THE ARMS ACT.

The *Bangabasi*.—The Government has committed a sad mistake in having deprived the people of their arms. They can no longer defend themselves from wild animals, and hence attacks are frequent in the mofussil. The Government of the Punjab propose to allow village huntsmen to use arms without license for the destruction of such animals; this policy should be adopted everywhere by provincial Governments.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 20, Ivan (s), Bombay; 23, Clan Cameron (s) Madras; 23, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; 23, Mirzapore (s), Shanghai; 25, Navigator (s), Calcutta; 25, Abena (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 24, Sutlej (s), London; 23, Kangra (s), London; 26, Cuba (s), Belfast.
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 19, Vega (s), Liverpool; 22, Bothwell Castle (s), Bombay; 24, Clan Drummond (s), Clyde; 25, Port Fairy (s).
MADRAS.—Sept. 20, Clan Drummond (s), Clyde; 23, India (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 19, Yesso (s), Bombay; 19, Dorunda (s), Calcutta; 22, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; 23, Kingdom (s), Bombay; 23, Capella (s), Calcutta; 23, Clan Macintosh (s), Colombo.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 22, Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; 24, Lombardy (s), Hong Kong.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Oct. 4; from Marseilles, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 15.

For Bombay: Capt. Wood, Mr. Grimley, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Mrs. Lawrie, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss H. Mears, Miss Capes, Miss Bentley, Mrs. C. M. Jordon, Mr. R. Booth, Mrs. Short and infant, Miss Elliott, Mr. F. B. Franks, Miss E. Cardew, Mr. Grabham, Mr. E. T. Barnard, Mrs. Morice, Col. E. Vibart, Mr. Harry, Mrs. Watts Russell, Mrs. Doyle and child, Mr. Dunne, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. Herbert. *From Marseilles*: Lieut. A. C. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. W. J. Bird, Mr. A. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Mrs. Tolbart, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Dawson, Captain Faithfull, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Adema, Mr. L. Robilart, Mr. C. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Colonel W. Hill, Mr. Murray, Colonel J. Hay, Major Churchill, Mr. E. W. Chalmers, Mr. Guttman, Dr. Finden, Sir G. Larpent, Miss Swift. *From Naples*: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Poynter, Mr. R. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mr. J. Nicoll, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. Herbert, Colonel and Miss Verney, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Rev. H. Williams, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Miss Gribble, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Sir R. C. and Lady Low, Mr. Parmenides, Capt. and Mrs. Wyse, Capt. Blackburn, Mr. H. E. Joseph, Mr. Savage. *From Port Said*: Dr. Rustomjee, Nazir Bey.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Wynne, Mr. S. B. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. O'Malley and two children, Mr. P. H. Flower, Lieut. Kennedy, Mrs. Wavell and three children, Mr. W. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Cogan and infant, Mr. Edward, Mr. Menswick, Mr. and Miss Benzecy, Mrs. Briger Smith, Mr. G. Floyd.

For Aden: Mr. H. W. Vidal.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. E. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Meiville, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Osmick and three children.

For Port Said: Mr. Rowe.

For Karachi: Mrs. Thorburn.

For Malta: Mr. L. T. Colthurst.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (for Australia direct), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. Baron and two children, Miss Hardcastle and sister, Rev. T. L. Gascoigne, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmarsh and Miss Whitmarsh.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hoystead and child, Col. Whitaker.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. A. Clay.

For Colombo: Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Fisher. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. G. Fort.

For Alexandria: Mr. Carver, Miss Carpenter, Rev. McRae. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. J. Moss. *From Venice*: Major Dawson, Major and Mrs. Slater.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. Bestie, Mr. R. M. Waller.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. Beer and Capt. Onslow's three children and nurse, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. M. Fox, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Rev. A. E. Johnston, Rev. J. A. Cullen, Mr. W. P. Henderson, Miss Wilkinson, Surgeon-General Cowie, Mr. H. E. Sanderson, Mr. C. J. McKinnon, Mr. J. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Jones and two children, Mr. G. Gordon, Surgeon-Major J. F. P. and Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Warner and child, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. F. H. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. J. C. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall. *From Naples*: Mr. F. Schiller, Mr. D. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Roberts. *From Port Said*: Mrs. Tucker.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon, Bishop Sargent, Mrs. Berry and son, two Misses Berry, Miss

Archer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mrs. Gray. *From Naples*: Mr. H. F. Wilkinson.

From Colombo: Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wearing and family, Miss Cockshott, Mr. W. Walker. *From Naples*: Mrs. Metcalfe Smith.

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aden, Mr. N. Mackenzie, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. T. H. Sealy, Mr. W. F. Burrows, Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Miss Currie, Bishop Sargent, Mr. W. Hodgson, Mr. J. Bennett, Miss Mackenzie, Col. S. B. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Mrs. Rhind and two children, Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mr. T. Robertson, Mrs. and two Misses Dyson, Mr. Dyson, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lord and Lady Scott, Montague, Miss Scott Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Butler. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Howan, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. Savella, Colonel C. D. Skene, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Mr. Cotton, Miss Cotton, Major Kelby, Mr. Baker, Sir T. Thompson, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. B. W. Blackwell, Lieut. Bruce Lane, Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Swann, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Appohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Colonel H. M. Clarke, Mr. Walker, Mr. W. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Poig, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. A. W. Orr, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Sinha, Mrs. Waller, Col. Pitcher, Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. C. A. M. Williams, Col. Stanley Clarke, Miss Bailey, Mr. R. D. Percival, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison and child.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley, Mr. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. La Primandaye, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Haile Wilkies, Mrs. Havely and child, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, two Misses Turner, Miss Boast, Miss Laverack, Miss Moore, Miss F. Baker, Mrs. and Miss Blundell, Baroness Inganez, Miss Violet Cockburn.

For Gibraltar: Dr. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and family, Mrs. Scott Glendowyn and family, Surgeon-General Mackinnon, Mr. Maxwell, Colonel Tweedie.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Ferguson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Miss Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child, Surgeon-General Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Major Alexander.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Temple, three Misses Temple, Mr. Tucker.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Lang and family, Mr. R. Roberts. *From Venice*: Miss Davis.

For Ismailia: Mr. Guerrier, two Misses Guerrier.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Miss Ward, Miss A. Ward, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. and Mrs. Ayden, Mr. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Runington, Lord and Lady Dornier, Col. Hennell, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Miss Smea, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. M. A. Jones, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Samuels, Capt. Howard Gray, Mrs. Arundel, Mr. J. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Deus, Mr. Aublers, Miss E. Hunston, Mr. G. Dunn, Mr. J. Kusopp, Mr. H. Lennard, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Harte, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Durant and family, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Haig, Colonel D. Trail, Mr. Hacking, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. L. Porter, Mr. C. W. White, Miss Atkinson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. W. M. Simson, Mr. P. H. Sturge, Mr. H. Curwen, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Lowe and infant. *From Marseilles*: Capt. Hext, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Miss Edwards, Mr. T. de Mesurier, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Philips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Princeps, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLea, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. L. A. Wallace, junr., Mr. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale, Miss Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. Foucar, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. Carritt, Colonel Hogg, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Mr. F. Hartman, Mr. Benson, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Lüneburg, Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Peile, Colonel Ewart, Colonel and Miss Foord, Miss Thomson, Miss Newton, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. E. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Benson and infant, Mrs. McLaughlin and two infants. *From Naples*: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Thom, Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apear, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. G. Woltjen, Mr. R. Giles, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Colonel O. Scott, Mr. J. T. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. McAlister.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Cash, Dr. Separbach, Mr. and two Misses Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Box, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lawrie.

For Port Said : *From Marseilles* : Mr. Carstairs, Mr. W. M. Bond.
 For Karachi : *From Naples* : Mrs. and Miss Thorn.
 For Alexandria : *From Venice* : Mr. S. and Mrs. Brown. *From Brindisi* : Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Simpson.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay : Mrs. Huntley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell, Mr. J. Slader, Mr. P. N. Allen, Mr. S. Arthur, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Gale, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. R. W. Western, Mr. C. D. Wilson, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Mr. Trefman, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss B. Taylor, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Poynton, Mrs. Tandy and infant, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Henningway, Mrs. Fietwell, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Mills and two infants, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bonham Carter. *From Brindisi* : Mr. R. F. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. H. R. Reily, Mr. W. P. Brodie, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. S. H. Henderson, Mr. T. A. Allen, Mr. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McColl, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarbrough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Pridaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer, Major H. P. Leach, Mr. Macnaghton, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. D. Barbour, Dr. Lowdell, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Mrs. Benson, Mr. E. and Mrs. Giles, Miss E. Carr.

For Malta : Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mrs. Davies and child, Miss Searle, Lady Hely Hutchinson, Mrs. Johnston.

For Gibraltar : Mr. T. L. Morland, Mr. W. Colbourne, Mr. Campbell, Major Kerr Fox, Mr. Renwick, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Eckford, Major and Mrs. Currie, Miss Peacock, Lieut. A. G. Lascelles, Captain Govan.

For Ismailia : Miss B. Sanderson and friend.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Huzara*, to sail Sept. 29.

For Kurrachee : Mrs. Robertson, two children and nurse, Miss E. Ross.

For Bombay : Mr. Colin Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Penney and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta : Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Macleod, Mrs. Lawless, Miss Alice Adams, Major and Mrs. W. J. A. Birch and child, Mr. T. G. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Charles, Mr. J. D. V. Campbell, Mr. G. B. Clifford.

For Colombo : Mr. H. T. Tomalin, Mr. Cecil de Winton.

For Madras : Mrs. S. A. Boyd and child, Colonel and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Brereton, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Downes, Colonel W. H. Burton, Captain E. H. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. O'Connell and infant, General and Mrs. C. J. Jennings, Miss Jennings, Mrs. A. G. Hutchings.

For Aden : Mrs. G. C. P. Onslow and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNish, Mrs. King, Mr. T. E. Cole, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Smith, Miss Brown Constable, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Collingridge, Mr. T. E. Collier, Rev. R. Lawson, Mr. Klopp, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shaw.

For Madras : Mr. T. Lawson, Miss Mare.

For Colombo : Mrs. Charles Lelieve and two children, Mr. R. J. Trimen, Miss Douglas, Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. D. W. T. Ballantyne.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Belgravia*, to sail Oct. 6.

For Bombay : Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. Blakely, Mrs. Barry, Mr. Berent, Major Madden, Captain and Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. W. H. Allen, Surgeon Leslie, Mr. E. G. Drake Brockman, Mr. Wm. Bartlett, Mrs. Scott, infant and ayah, Mrs. Michaelides, two children and nurse, Mrs. Jacob, child, infant and ayah, two Misses Jacob, Miss Berkeley, Miss M. Petrie, Mrs. Dobbs, child and niece, Miss Symes, Lieut. W. A. B. Dennys, Mr. Frank Stevens, Mr. E. K. Horsfall, Colonel A. Filose, Mrs. Powell, two infants and nurse, Mrs. Reynolds, infant and ayah.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 16.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Fiddian and child, Mrs. Beames, child and infant, Miss Hicks, Mr. Maddox, Mr. W. L. Maxwell, Mr. R. R. Weir, Mrs. H. A. Vincent, infant and ayah, Mrs. Holbrow, infant and servant.

Per s.s. *Persia*, to sail Oct. 30.

For Bombay : Miss Mason.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Bombay : Miss Huley, Miss Crittall, Miss Fallon, Miss Isabel Inn, Miss Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, to sail, Oct. 31.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Yule and party, Mr. H. B. Stevens, Miss Stevens.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail Oct. 17.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Walliker, Mrs. Foster Stevens and infant, Mr. F. B. Taylor and child, Mrs. and Miss Beverley, Miss Davies, Miss A. Obbard, Miss Maude Atkinson, Mrs. Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Petrie, Mrs. H. Buckle and two children, Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Charles and child, Miss I. C. White, Miss J. Taggart, Mr. D. J. Macree, Mr. W. Hay, Mr. E. Cowie.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, to sail Oct. 2.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley, Mrs. Farrant, Mrs. Greenway and infant, Mr. G. Gahagan.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Lockley Hall*, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi : Sir Charles W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Maconachie and child, Mr. Carr Stephen, Capt. H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. R. W. Davies, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson and infant, Miss Paterson, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Miss Eardley, Miss Warren, Miss Parsles, Miss White, Miss Brooke, Miss Rainsford, Miss Newman, Miss F. G. Hensley, Captain W. A. D. and Mrs. O'Mealey, Mr. Davidge, Miss Robertson, Colonel Holroyd, two Misses Holroyd, Miss Luton. *From Marseilles* : Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Lady Gough, two Misses Gough, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Mrs. Keene and infant, Mr. R. C. Plowden.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi : Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and infant, Mrs. Wade, two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. W. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Miss K. Smith, Mr. T. W. de Winton, Rev. F. A. P. Sherreff, Mrs. FitzHerbert and infant.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 23.

For Colombo : Mr. C. Young, Mrs. George and three children.

For Madras : Mr. H. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lamb, Mr. E. Lynn, Colonel J. McDougall, Mrs. Stranach, Miss Lynn, Miss M. Ranking, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Pym.

For Calcutta : Mr. C. Cabot, Mr. E. D. Exshaw, Miss Hsaken, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parry, Mrs. Stern and child, Mr. D. Clarke, Lieut. Colonel Tregear, Mr. R. M. Paterson, Miss Knott, Miss De Gardiner, Mr. Etchell, Mr. Rawson, Miss Croasdale, Miss Simpson.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Colombo : Mrs. Mosserop and child, Mr. F. L. Reay, Mr. Findlay, Miss Braine, Mrs. A. M. Smith.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ramsay.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Downs, Miss Pudnice, Mr. P. Gordon, Mrs. Blyth, Miss E. Highton, Miss Hensley, Miss Smith, Miss Holl, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Muspratt, Mr. Yule, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. Moreno, Master Moreno, Mr. W. Galbraith, Mrs. Hamilton and four children.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 20.

For Colombo : Miss S. P. Borrowman, Miss Collins, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Nock, Mr. J. McAmish.

For Port Said : Miss A. Smith, Miss Gage, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Law, Miss Vital.

For Madras : Miss E. F. Bryan.

For Calcutta : Miss M. Sheriff, Miss R. Sheriff, Mr. T. E. Collier, Mr. R. Macintosh, Mrs. Collins, Miss E. Mulsany, Mr. J. M. Lewis.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

To Colombo : Mr. Spicer.

To Madras : Mrs. Mair.

To Calcutta : Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. T. Lush.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpauel, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. George Irving, Mr. Albert Sieger, Captain Kirkwood, Mr. E. G. Cuming, Mr. H. R. Scott.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. A. E. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann, Captain Bruncker.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. E. Stewart, at Bombay, Sept 9.

From London : Mr. and Mrs. Horrocks and son, Mrs. Crawley, child and three infants, Mr. and Mrs. Boyes and infant, Miss Mark, Mr. Ellis, Captain Bennett, Mr. Darling, Lieut. Colonel Dale, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Large, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Vinall and five children, Mr. Etchells, Mr. Batliboi, Armr.-Sergt. Prewett, Mr. Inman, Mr. Baker, Lieut. Kay.

From Brindisi : Mr. West, Captain Lavis, Mr. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. Robson, Mr. Adrien, Mr. Lely.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. Andrews, at Brindisi, Sept. 11.

From London : Mr. Jenner, Captain Stewart.
 From Bombay : Colonel Gerald, Mr. Osgood, Dr. Henderson, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. Meeham, Captain O'Brien, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Hantelmann, Mr. Wells, Mr. Garth. *For London* : Mr. and Mrs. Le Ferore, Miss Broodman, Colonel F. W. Carey, Major Pastby, Mr. Charles, Mr. Keith.

From Port Said : *For London* : Mr. Moigolouth, Mr. Murray, Mr. Seeker.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, at Marseilles, Sept. 17.

From Colombo : Mr. Strachan, Mr. Jutter, Mr. Dukesne.

From Bombay : Mr. Denman, Dr. McLaren, Mr. Wetoney. *For London* : Mr. Lovett.

Per P. and O. ss. *Clyde*, Capt. W. D. Mudie, at Brindisi, Sept. 18.

From Brindisi : Mr. D. Mackenzie, General Gordon, Captain Gordon, Mr. C. J. Keene, Mr. D. White, Captain Middleton, Miss Gaubey, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. L. Pritchard, Mr. Young, Mr. Ghaude, Hon. F. M. Holiday, Colonel and Mrs. Chibley, For London : Dr. Elison, Mr. R. L. Woods, Mrs. O'Meara and infant, Colonel D. C. Andrew, Mr. Mazandar, Mr. Tibbles, Mrs. G. W. Man, Mr. Minars, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Gambier, Mr. Dillon.

From Aden : Lieut. Grayton. For London : Archdeacon Farler.

From Ismailia : Mr. Trewthick. For London : Mr. Chates.

From Port Said : For London : Mrs. M. Williams.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, at London, Sept. 23.

From Calcutta : Mr. C. W. Johnston, Mr. Tully.

From Madras : Mrs. Ensor and two children, Dr. Fuller.

From Colombo : Mr. H. L. Mosley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Sept. 11.

For London : Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. M. R. Trower, Rev. F. Bell, Hon. Justice Pigott, Mr. T. Drury, Captain A. R. H. Helpman, Mr. E. R. O. Ludlow.

For Brindisi : Hon. H. W. Gordon, Hon. Mr. Justice C. Kinealy, Hon. Mr. Justice Tottenham, Surgeon-Major Notter, Mrs. and Miss Notter, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. C. McMinn.

For Marseilles : Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hammick and child, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Captain Pringle, Dr. E. Thurston, Colonel W. N. Wroughton, Mr. L. R. Burrows, Miss Burrows, Mr. J. Gillespie, Colonel Hewett, Mr. G. B. Reynolds.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. Seaton, from London, Sept. 27.

For Bombay : Mr. Pellatt, Col. F. W. Grant, Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Captain S. King, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Spedding, Colonel B. A. Comb, Miss Andrews, Miss Pogson, Miss Leonard, Mr. R. Sexton, Mrs. Sexton and infant, Mr. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Boxall, Sister Ellen, Sister Eleanor, Miss Blanche Pearson, Mrs. French, Mr. H. Bamber, Mr. H. N. Ludlam, Mrs. Percy Smith, Mrs. Ternan, Mrs. Walsh and two children, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Miss M. Dyer, Miss Browne, Mr. Petticin, Mrs. Collins and two children, Mrs. F. Kilvert, Mr. W. C. Furnival, Mr. Lowinsky, Dr. M. H. Smith, Mr. D. Cairns, Mr. C. H. Hallett, Mr. Pogson, Mr. J. W. Binder, Baron Von Balveren, Mr. Twigg, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. J. W. Field, Mr. McCullough, Mr. Logan. From Brindisi : Mr. Hill, Colonel Little, Mr. Furnival, Mr. Brittain, Mr. Lloyd, Captain H. M. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Spence Gray, Mr. Harriott, Major Baird, Mr. H. G. Sharpe, Dr. and Mrs. Kennot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and child, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. J. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. F. R. Mallett, General Gillespie, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. W. H. Dawe, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. H. E. C. Paget, Mr. R. Bushby, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Colonel C. F. Lane, Mr. Carswell, Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. A. L. Webb, Colonel J. R. Cowie, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. W. J. Greer, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. F. Field, Mr. Russell, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mrs. Beilby, Mr. Whitney, Rev. J. S. Allnutt, Colonel Cunningham, Mr. Ford, Mr. Glendinning.

For Gibraltar : Major and Mrs. Chapman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fawkes, Mr. H. Heath, Miss Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Moseley and family, Mrs. Creswell, Mrs. Renny Tallyour and family, Mr. Baker, Miss Roberts, Miss M. Roberts, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Righton and three children, Mr. J. S. C. Rennick, Miss Rennick, Miss A. K. Reed, Captain Banks, Captain Anderson, two Misses Ward, Surgeon-Major Hoysted, Colonel Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cazes, Mr. and Miss Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Akhurst, Mr. Thorn, Captain Stokes.

For Malta : Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Conybeare, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Kilner and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Menter and two children, Lieutenant Bethune, Mr. Bethune, Mr. Savage, Mr. Capel, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Colonel Murray.

For Aden : Miss Scott, Miss Holmes, Mr. Gedde, Mr. Ward. From Brindisi : Mr. Jackson.

For Kurrachee : From Brindisi : Colonel C. Charles.

For Port Said : Mr. Heath, Mrs. Fleming and two infants, Mr. Norman.

For Brindisi : Mr. Lindi, Mr. Heilbut.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khediye*, Capt. Loggin, from London, Sept. 27.

For Madras : Mrs. J. Clarke, Dr. Pearse, Miss Ommoney, Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs. Foulkes and child.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. R. and Mrs. Lea, Mr. Lea, Miss Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage and two daughters, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkin Williams, Miss and Mr. Williams, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Miss Edith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. W. Ross, Mrs. McNeillage and two infants, Mr. Evershed, Mr. F. J. Barber, Mrs. Geerie, M. P. C. Roy, M's. Irvine, Mrs. Sandiland, Miss Allen, Mrs. Beer and three children, Mr. Howell, Mr. Shaw. From Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Hulda and two children, Mr. Francoponto, Mr. Sparenburg, Mrs. de Tivoli and two children, Mr. D. M. Dass. From Brindisi : Mrs. Sandilands.

For Colombo : Lady Boville, Miss Boville, Mr. and Mrs. Braith-

waite, Miss Lord, Miss Cook, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Hase, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

For Port Said : Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Colonel Warren. From Naples : Miss Elverson.

For Ismailia : Mr. W. J. Compton, Corporal Goulding, Mr. Thurstan, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Charman, Sir A. Stepney, Mr. Mitchell.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, from Liverpool, Sept. 24.

For Calcutta : Mr. W. Ardagh, Mrs. I. Betts and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Collins, Miss Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Earle, Dr. A. I. Elliott, Miss Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Graham, Mr. L. S. Graham, Master D. Graham, Mr. E. Hall, Dr. J. Hewan, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. W. G. Judge, Mr. A. S. Judge, Mr. C. Kiernander, four Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash and child, Miss Ouseley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rustomjee, Mrs. Smith, Mr. R. Smith, three Misses Smith, Miss Sutherland, Master N. Sutherland, two Misses Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Von. Ahn and infant, Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. H. Williams, Miss Willis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wylly and infant. From Suez : Mrs. G. A. Warburton.

For Colombo : Mr. T. J. Brabazon, Mr. D. F. Brown, Mr. G. Greig, two Misses Greig, Mrs. Logan Home, Mr. E. Mills, Miss C. R. Moore, Mrs. W. H. Taylor and two infants. From Suez : Captain and Mrs. E. M. Edge Munna.

The following passages have been engaged :—

S.s. *Ganges*, Captain E. Stewart, from Bombay, Sept. 21.

For London : Miss Eastwood, Miss E. Millet, Dewan Bagwan Das Nazim and friend, Colonel A. R. Chapman.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Sept. 28.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. S. Campbell, Colonel A. S. J. Chapman.

For Marseilles : Mr. Randolph H. Morrison.

S.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Oct. 5.

For London : Miss K. Spencer, Miss Violet Turkhud, Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. H. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill and child.

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Oct. 12.

For Brindisi : Colonel J. Hasted.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tam'th.	Other Ports				
Euphrates	1888.	—	—	—	—	4 Oct.
Crocodile...	—	—	28 Sept.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	16 Oct.
Malabar ...	26 Sept.	Q'town.	7 Oct.	11 Oct.	13 Oct.	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	10 Oct.	28 Sept.	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889.	Q'town.	—	—	—	—
	2 Jan.	4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portam'th.
Euphrates	1888.	—	—	—	—
Crocodile	14 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Malabar	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)	—	—	—	—	—
Euphrates	1889.	—	—	—	—
	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis†	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out *via* the Cape.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 100½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Goaria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	3 pr. ct. ... x.d. 87½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 99½
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct. ... 910
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	17½ pr. ct.	...
National Bank of India ...	5 pr. ct.	... 135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurraheo) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	18	100
Colaba ...	1,850	25	590
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	13½	1,225
Fort ...	8,500	55	1,500
Frerch ...	all	60	640
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	415
Munmar M. ...	all	40	230
New Berar ...	500	60	540
New Indian ...	125	10	77½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	303
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,190
Sind ...	750	50	450
Volkart ...	500	75	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	93	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	360
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	710
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	920
Central India ...	500	45	1,050
Coaria Mills ...	1,000	35	645
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	50	1,045
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	680
Farjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	690
Golan Bala ...	1,000	20	105
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	35	850
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	790
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	615
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	615
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,400
James Greaves ...	500	25	715
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	53	1,175
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	670
Khatia Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	870
Leopold ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	120	2,300
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manojkoo Pettit ...	all	50	1,350
Mazgon ...	250	8	165
Morarij Goculdas ...	1,000	70	1,650
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	820
Oriental ...	625	25	575
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,320
Somenderas ...	1,000	30	610
Southern India ...	500	15	205
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	295
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	460
Western India ...	1,000	25	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do do ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do do ...	1-18-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500
Indian Guaratee Suretyship ...	10

Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	—
Karchoes Landing and Shipping ...	800	185
Kemp & Co. ...	175	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,305
Thacker and Co. ...	15	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazgon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—September 7.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	14	100	15
4 Promissory Notes	100	13	to	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	100	12	to	105	0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	100	12	to	103	0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	100	12	to	103	0
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	100	12	to	103	0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	107	0	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	4	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	106	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	106	12	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	0	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,000 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	225	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	12½	185 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	102 to 103
Simla Bank Corporation ...	82½	to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Alipore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	181 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,600 to
B. Baragunda Copper (profao) ...	17s. 6d.	10½ to
A. shares ...	£1	8½ to 8½
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	180 to
Bengal Mills Co. ...	100	60 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	55 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	845 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	70 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	107 to 108
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	105 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	121 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sagar) ...	100	105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	95 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	134 to
Dumbar Cotton Mills ...	100	65 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	237½ to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	230 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	230 to
Gourepore ...	100	86 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	110 to
Howrah Docking ...	100	144 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	95 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	140 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	100	81 to 80
Landing and Shipping ...	100	236 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	105 to
Murre Brewery ...	100	140 to 140
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	112 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	148 to
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	40 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	69 to
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	70 to 75
Riverside Press ...	100	245 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	100	108 to 109
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	90 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	118 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	—

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulporo Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	80 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	000 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	48 to 50
Do. contributory ...	80	38 to 40
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	250 to
Do. contributory ...	100	75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	38 to
Central Cachar ...	200	120 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	42 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	34 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	54 to
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	30 to
Dhumatri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	66 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	51 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	77 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	35 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	18 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	39 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to 62
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to
Do. contributory ...	90	22 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	48 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaro (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	73 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	180 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—September 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1048, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 97
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	104½ to 104½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	104 to
4 India Enforced Paper ...	104 to
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	104 to
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	104 to
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	108 to 110
4 Do. 1893-96 ...	112 to 114
4 Do. ...	104 to 106
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	128 to 130
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	118 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 110
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	to

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	93 to 95
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	169 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	24 to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less) ...	—	26 to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	108 to 170
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	124 to 126
Rohilk and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	99 to 101
Seinde, Fun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190 ...	5	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	25½ to 26
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	130 to 132
South Maharashtra Gua., Ld. ...	20	112 to 114
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	111 to 113
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	112 to 114

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

- Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8, '87.
- Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 19, '87.
- Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judd., 3 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
- Anderson, J. D., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 24 mos., May 26, '87.
- Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comm., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Andrews, H. E., Bo. Forests, 18 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
- Annesley, M., 6 mos.
- Anley, G. A. D.A., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos. and 30 days, July 17, '88.
- Apjohn, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 4½ mos., June 19, '88.
- Applin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 16, '88.
- Avron, E., Bombay Judd., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
- Ayden, J., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 27, '87.
- Azizuddin Munshi, Foreign Dept., 9 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
- Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., July 18, '88.
- Baker, J. B. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
- Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
- Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 6, '88.
- Barron, A. H., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Mar. 26, '88.
- Barrow, W. F., P.W. D. pt., India, 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judd., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
- Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd., 24 mos., July 3, '86.
- Batten, H. G., Burna Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Bawa Iltan Singh, Punj. Medl., 18 mos.
- Beaman, F. C. O., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judd., 7 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Beatty, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- Bennett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 9 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
- Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Berrington, T. D., Telegraph Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
- Bovan, J. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 4, '88.
- Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 36 mos., Sept. 14, '87.
- Blidbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 15 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
- Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., May 1, '88.
- Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 24 mos., May 6, '87.
- Blennhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judd., to Apr. 1, '89.
- Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., to Mar. 31, '89.
- Bolton, T., Survey of India, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
- Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 1 year, Mar. 14, '88.
- Briddon, H. R., Secretar., Burma, 12 mos., May 20, '88.
- Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Commr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.
- Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Browne, Maj.-Gen. C. M., P.W.D. Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
- Brownfield, C., Settlement Office, India, 12 mos., June 18, '88.
- Browning, C. A. R., M.A., C.P. Educl., 6 mos., July 7, '88.
- Bruce, W. D., 24 mos., April 1, '87.
- Burbridge, D. J., Fin. Commr., India, 1 yr., Mar. 30, '88.
- Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
- Butler, T., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Cameron, W. L. S. L., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., 23 May, '88.
- Campbell, A., Police.
- Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
- Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 8 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Campbell, Col. O. E., Dy. Commr., Assam, 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Cappel, Sir A. J. L., K.C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., India, 9 mos., March 9, '88.
- Cappel, A. L., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
- Cappell, E. L., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
- Carter, P. J., Forest Dept., India, 1 yr., April 28, '88.
- Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Gen., 33 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
- Chadwick, C., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 5, '88.
- Chalk, Asst. Surg. E. L., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., June 26, '88.
- Chiodetti, A. T., P.W.D., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '87.
- Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., 15 mos., April 15, '88.
- Chisholm, M. J., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 11, '88.
- Clarke, H. S., N.W.P. and O. Police, 3 mos., June 7, '88.
- Clay, A. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 2, '87.
- Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
- Clogetoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Acct. Genl., India, 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
- Coghlan, J. A., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., 23 June, '88.
- Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 10, '87.
- Cole, W. H., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 12, '88.
- Conley, J., Mad. Gun Carriage Factory, 6 mos.
- Constable, C., Ben. Marine.
- Coope, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
- Cooke, H. R., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Cooper, P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '87.
- Copleston, F. S., Ben. Cov., Dy. Commr., Burma, 10 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Cordery, J. G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident Hyderabad, 4 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
- Cotgrave, F. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 1½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
- Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Cox, E. C., Bom. Police, 3 mos., June 26, '88.
- Cox, G. W. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '89.
- Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 10 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Craig, J., Beras P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
- Crampton, A. C., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, '88.
- Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos., June 12, '88.
- Cumberlege, M. K., Hyderabad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Currie, C., Ind. P.O., 6 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
- Dalton, R. J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 8, '88.
- Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 27 mos., June 28, '87.
- Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
- Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
- Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
- Davies, J. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '88.
- Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
- Dennys, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
- De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
- Day, G. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 10½ mos., Feb. 12, '88.
- Douglas, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
- Downe, A. H., Burma Police.
- Dowry, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
- Dowson, E., Telegraph Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
- Drew, W. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 10, '88.
- Druttt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 33 mos., July 27, '86.
- Drysdale T., Indian C. P., 5 mos., 26 June, '88.
- Drysdale, W. McG., Punjab Pol., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
- D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
- Duff, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Asst. Commr., 6 mos., July 24, '88.
- Duff-Bruce, W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comm., 12 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
- Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Dyson, J., N.W.P. & O., Judd., 7 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Dyson, S. P., Burma Asst. Commr.
- Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., June 7, '87.
- Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
- Elliott, E. C., Ind. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 21, '88.
- Elliott, F. A. H., Bo. Cov., Baroda Survey, 6 mos., June 27, '88.
- Ellison, T. E., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 19 mos., May 31, '87.
- Englede, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., 12 mos.
- English, R. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 28 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Kvans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 22 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
- Faithful, A. H., Burma Police, 11 mos., Jan. 11, '88.
- Farmer, H. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 16 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Farrer, P. W. N., Mad. Rev. and Gen.
- Finlay, J. F., Ben. Cov., Under Secy. Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 15, '88.
- Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 16 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
- Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 20, '87.
- Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
- Forbes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., July 13, '88.
- Forbes, W. R. S., Bom. Survey, 12 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
- Poster, C. W. E., Burma Medl., 10 mos., May 18, '88.
- Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 22 mos., 15 April, '87.
- Fowler, W. A., Asst. Commr., Madras, 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Fox, C. E., Judd. Dept., Bombay, 9 mos., 12 dys., Apr. 20, '88.
- Francen, W. A., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 5 mos., July 10, '88.
- Fraser, C. G., P.W.D. Punjab, 16 mos., 21 June, '88.
- Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.
- Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 21 mos., April 7, '87.
- Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., July 13, '87.
- Gibbs, R. I., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Gilchrist, W. G., P. W. Dept., India, 10 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 9 mos., Feb. 10, '88.
- Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 19 mos., May 1, '87.
- Glazier, E. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
- Gleadon, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Glenny, W. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 2, '87.
- Goldsmid, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, '88.
- Goodrick, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 20, '88.
- Gracey, Major T. R. E., Burma P.W.D., July 10, '88.
- Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
- Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Grant, F. P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
- Grant, H. E., P.W.D., C. Ind., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
- Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Grant, Dr. J. G. G., Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, to Jan. 18, '89.
- Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
- Grant, T. W., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 1, '88.
- Granville, H. C., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Griffin, Sir Lepel, K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident C. India, 1 year, May 4, '88.
- Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 43 ms., Mar. 16, '85.
- Haig, W. S., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 7½ mos., Apr. 14, '88.
- Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Hammett, F. H., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
- Hannah, T. H., Acct. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 13, '88.
- Harrison, F. L., Ben. Cov.
- Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
- Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 8½ mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Hart, G. H. R., Finl. Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Harvey, J., Punj. Educational, 6 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judd., 1 yr., Apr. 18, '88.
- Hawkes, R. B., Burma Police, 1 yr., Apr. 9, '88.
- Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Commr. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
- Hebbert, H. L., Punjab P.W.D., 30 mos., June 3, '88.
- Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 8, '88.
- Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
- Henderson, Capt. P. C., Assam, Asst. Commr., 6 mos., June 26, '88.
- Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 15 mos., Aug. 28, '88.
- Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
- Higgens, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 22 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
- Higham, T., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
- Hobart, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
- Hobart-Hampden, A. C., 3 mos.
- Hodgert, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.
- Hoey, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Hodges, E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88.
- Holland, H. L., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
- Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Commr., 18½ mos., May 4, '88.
- Holmwood, H., Ben. Cov. Rev. & Gen., 3 mos., July 9, '88.
- Home, W., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 18 mos., June 8, '87.
- Horden, P. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
- Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos., D. C. 1, '87.
- Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., R.E.
- Hudleston, R. H., Mad. Pol., 16 mos. and 26 dys., Jan. 18, '88.
- Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
- Hugheson, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd., 20 ms., Apr. 21, '87.
- Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 31 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
- Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
- Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
- Jordan, F. J., Punjab P.O., 6 mos., June 5, '88.
- Johnson, E. C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 19, '88.
- Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., 22 April, '87.
- Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
- Johnston, W., Ben. Conar of Forests.
- Johnstone, J. W. D., Ben. Educational, 1 year, Mar. 10, '88.
- Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., May 4, '88.
- Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., May 25, '87.
- Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Keelan, H. E. T., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
- Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
- King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., July 24, '88.
- Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
- Laing, J. A.
- Lala Fattah Chand, Punj. Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
- Lash, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Tele. Dept., 8 mos., July 10, '88.
- Learnmouth, A. C. L., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- May 24, '88.
- Leggett, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Lenahan, P. W., Ind. P.W.D., 6 mos., 23 June, '88.
- Lester, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd., 18 mos.
- Lillingstone, C. A. G., Forest Dept., Ben. S. Mos., Apr. 26, '88.
- Lingham, A. F., Burma Judd., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
- Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 16 ms., Aug. 28, '87.
- Lloyd, R. A., N. W. Provs., Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.
- Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos., July 26, '85.
- Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 22 mos., Mar. '87.
- Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., to Dec. 14, '88.
- Luckstedt, H., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
- Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 6 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
- Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Lyon, P. C., Assam Asst. Commr., 6 mos., Aug. 15, '88.
- MacCartie, C. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
- MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
- Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 14 mos., Oct. 16, '87.
- MacKenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
- Maclean, W. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 9 mos., April 19, '88.
- MacLeod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
- Macconchie, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 9, '88.
- Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 8 mos., May 18, '88.
- Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 27 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
- Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 6 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
- Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
- Martyr, P. H., Burma Comm., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
- Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 306 days, Apr. 19, '88.
- McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 21 mos., May 25, '87.
- McDonald, J. C., Forest Dept., Punjab, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
- McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., Ma. Med. Col., 20 mos., May 26, '87.
- McIver, C. M., Bo. Police, 16 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
- McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., 9 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
- Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., 7 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Mercer, F., Telegraph Dept., 9 mos.
- Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
- Mitchell, W., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
- Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judd., 18½ mos., May 19, '87.
- Millie, W., P.W.D., Burma, 6 mos., May 29, '88.
- Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 8 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
- Mitchell, W., 12 mos.
- Molloy, E. H., Burma Police, 12 mos.
- Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
- Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
- Mooneson, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
- Morrison, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
- Morris, J. J., Madras Postal, 12 mos.
- Morrison, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '88.
- Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 12 mos., May 29, '87.
- Muller, W. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 17, '88.
- Muntz, W. E., Burma P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 6, '87.
- Myhill, H. W., Calcutta Mint, 24 mos., Apr. 4, '87.
- Nadler, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
- Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 9 mos., July 18, '88.
- O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 19 mos., April 7, '87.
- Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87.
- Osborn, Maj. W., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 19, '88.
- Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 27 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Aug. 12, '86.
 Patten, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 29 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
 Paterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
 Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Peck, Gunner G. T., Ind. Mar., 12 mos., May 5, '88.
 Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
 Petro, P. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
 Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
 Phillips, J. N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdn., 18ms., Apr. 27, '88.
 Pockett, W. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 2, '88.
 Fogson, Miss E. L., Madras Astronomical, 10 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
 Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 17 mos., June 7, '87.
 Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
 Pope, J. V. S., Educational, Behar, 1 yr., Apr. 1, '88.
 Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 19 mos., May, '88.
 Pope, R. R., T. H., Ma. Medl., 16 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
 Porter, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
 Powell, C., Mad. Rev., 8 mos., 14 Apr., '88.
 Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., July 24, '88.
 Frendergast, C. M., Burma Police, 9 mos.
 Pradeaux, Lt.-Col. W. F., Bo.S.C., India Political, 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
 Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Mod., 18 ms., Oct. 15, '87.
 Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.
 Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 ms., April 13, '88.
 Rawlins, J. P., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
 Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. & General, Pun., to Nov. 19, '88.
 Reeves, Col. H. R., 6 mos.
 Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Reddy, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
 Rendel, A. W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Rennie, W. C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
 Richardson, Brig. Surg. J., San. Comr., N.W.P. & O., 6 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
 Robb, J., P.W. Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 20, '88.
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 18, '88.
 Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos., Sept. 1, '88.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 24 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
 Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Ross, H. T., Mad. Police, 12 mos.
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
 Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
 Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 1, '87.
 Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rev. & Gn., 18ms., Apr. 28, '88.
 Rumsby, R. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 19, '88.
 Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Pilot Serv., 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Salmon, A. M'D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Savory, H. G. S., Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, '88.
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
 Scovell, C. T. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
 Seagrave, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
 Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
 Sorros, C. H., Burma Police, 22 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 35 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
 Sheddock, O. J., Bom. P.W.
 Shorer, W. M., N.W.P. and O. Police, 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Sherlock, O. J., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
 Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., June 7, '88.
 Sinclair, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen.
 Slack, F. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
 Smeaton, D. M., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 6 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
 Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
 Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 23, '89.
 Smith, C. S., Mad. C-mr. of Forest, 12 mos.
 Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
 Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
 Smith, W., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judicial, 24 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Spedding, E. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
 Stack, G. A., Inc. Educatn., 6 mos., 26 June, '88.
 Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Jan. 23, '89.
 Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
 Steel, Col. J. P., C.P., P.W.D., 6 mos., July 3, '88.
 Stent, W. R., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Stevens, H. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 28, '88.
 Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
 Stokes, G., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 3, '88.
 Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos., Dec. 25, '87.
 Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Sullivan, T. J., Acct. Dept., 12 mos., June 7, '88.
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests.
 Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.
 Tawney, C. H., Bengal Educational, 9 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
 Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
 Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails., to 1 Jan., '89.
 Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 7 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., to Oct. 31, '88.
 Thompson, H.
 Thompson, A. B. Cov., Asst. Comr., Burma, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Thomson, C., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 10 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Thomson, Dr. M. M.D., Prof. of Experimental Science to Govt. of N.W.P. & O., to Feb. 17, '89, Apr. 20, '88.
 Thorburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 15 mos., Oct. 3, '87.
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Tilly, H. L., Burma Rev. and Gen., 13 mos., May 24, '88.
 Tipper, C. W. R., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
 Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 24, '88.
 Travers, C. H., Mad. Pol., 6 mos.
 Troward, T., Ben. Cov., Dy. Comr., Punj., 9 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
 Tuseon, F. E., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., 20 June, '88.
 Tweedie, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Aug. 14, '88.

Uma Shankar Misra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.

Vessey, J. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Police, 12 mos., July 17, '81.
 Venning, F., Bn. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '89.
 Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
 Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
 Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Dec. 13, '87.

Wallace, J., Burma P.W.D., 15 mos., June 8, '88.
 Ward, A. W., Ma. Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '87.
 Ward, W., Punjab Police, 10 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
 Ward, W. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Judl., 15 mos., Nov. 10, '87.
 Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 8 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 15 mos., Mar. 25, '88.

Watkins, L. O., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Weir, Surg. Maj. F. A., Oplum Agent, Benares, 1 year, April 4, '88.

Weir, J. W. A., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
 Wells, J. S., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Aug. 17, '88.

White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.

Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 4, '88.
 Wills, F. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
 Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 10, '88.

Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
 Wilson, J., Ben. Cov., Shahpur Officiating Dy. Commr., to Dec. 15, '88.

Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Wise, Col. F. J., Bo. S.C. Bo. Police, 6 mos., May 22, '88.

Wittkugel, T., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., April 23, '88.
 Wolfe-Murray, F. D. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 16 ms.
 Woodburn, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sec., 6 mos., July 10, '88.

Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.

Wright, F. N., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

Yeld, Surg. Maj. H. P., Ben. Mint, 6 mos., July 10, '88.
 Young, Surg. Lt. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 17, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben.
 Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Beasley, Rev. E. M., Ben., 12 mos., June 30, '88.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 22 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben.
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
 Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 15 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.

Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.

Johnson, Most Rev. Bishop, 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88, Ben.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 1 yr. 1 mo. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.
 Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.

Mackay, Rev. J. H., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
 Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Moulson, Rev. J., 18 mos., June 23, '87, Ben.

Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Tollemache, Rev. C. R., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 19, '88.

Watkins, O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 21 mos., '88, Ma.

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AND OF

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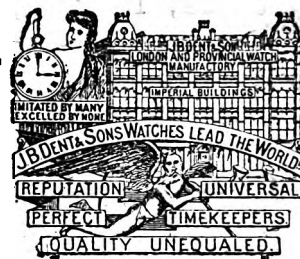
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 19th September; and from Calcutta to the 18th September.

THE exact date of Lord Dufferin's arrival in Calcutta has now been fixed for Thursday, November 29th.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, having completed his tour of inspection of the military hill-stations in the North-West Provinces, has returned to Simla.

THE Governor of Madras was to leave Ootacamund in the first week of October for the western coast, and returns to Madras in November.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will be in camp during almost the whole of the coming cold weather. After the termination of the tour his Honour will go to Allahabad, where he is expected to arrive about the middle of February.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has returned to Darjeeling from his tour in Eastern Bengal.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Simla on October 15, will be at Patiala on the 16th and 17th, and will arrive in Lahore on the 18th.

THE appointment of the Crawford Commission has been gazetted, the services of Mr. Justice Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, and Mr. Crosthwaite being placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay Government. Mr. Wilson will be the President of the Commission.

THE HON. MR. HUTCHINS was entertained by Lord Connemara at a dinner in honour of his appointment to the Viceroy's Council.

THE HON. MR. MASTER continues to improve, and has removed to Coonoor for a change.

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM has resigned his post as a Judge of the High Court of Bengal.

MR. HENVEY, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has left Simla for the plains.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN has arrived at Simla on a visit.

MR. J. F. PRICE is to be confirmed as Chief Secretary to the Madras Government. Nothing is known as to who will fill the Madras Revenue Secretaryship.

It has been decided to send some machine guns with the Hazara Field Force. Captain Findlay, of O-4 Battery, R.A., will be in charge.

THE Kashmir Durbar furnishes a force of a thousand men to watch the frontier near Khagan during the progress of the Black Mountain Expedition.

SOME doubt still hangs over the Kabul Mission, whether it goes or does not. In the meantime the number of those who question whether the cost of the compliment to the Amir will not be dear to the State, both actually and potentially, seems to be on the increase. It has been decided that General R. C. Stewart shall not be the military representative to accompany the Mission.

NEWS has been received from the Amir, dated the 9th September (a day earlier than Reuter's announcement of the success of Ishak Khan, stating that the Kamard fort, which was held by 700 of the rebels, had been captured by Nizam-ud-din. Later intelligence announces that several officers had been taken prisoners along with the garrison, and had arrived at Kabul. The Amir's troops were, from the last accounts, advancing on Heibak, and Abdur Rahman was very hopeful that the rebellion was subsiding, as Ishak was still unable to leave Khanabad. The Amir's troops operating from Khinjan have defeated a party of Ishak's cavalry south of Ghor, on the road to Heibak. There are the usual contradictory statements as to the losses; but the Amir's official return gives 120 of the enemy as killed and wounded. The Herat province remains quiet, and no sympathy has been so far shown there for the rebels.

CAPTAIN DURAND and Dr. Robertson reached Gakuch, fifty miles west of Gilgit, on their journey to Chitral on August 23rd.

THE accounts of the murder of Mr. Dalglish in April last, on the other side of the Karakorum Pass, stated that there were two or three persons in the tent along with Dad Mahomed Khan, the actual murderer. One of these, a Punjabi fakir, has been captured and brought in to Ladak, and the Government of India having brought pressure to bear for the arrest of the others the Wazir of Ladak has started out with a small body of troops for the purpose of apprehending them. Dad Mahomed Khan is probably hiding in Russian territory, and it is possible may fall into the hands of the authorities there.

THE report called for by the Viceroy from Local Governments regarding the material condition of the people of India have reached headquarters at Simla, where they are being duly collated.

THE Western India Fine Arts Exhibition was opened at Poona on Sept. 18 by Lord Reay.

MR. J. RHIND, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Bengal and North-Western line, was found dead in his carriage.

LIEUTENANT A. DE LA C. TRAVERS, 9th Bengal Lancers, the Assistant Commandant of the Kubo Valley Police Battalion, has died of dysentery at Kalewa.

LIEUTENANT BEEVOR, R.E., has been murdered in his bed at Heigyaing, in Upper Burma. It is not known yet who committed the crime.

MR. MOYLAN, the *Times* correspondent in Burma, has been disbarred by the Recorders of Rangoon for contempt of Court.

LIEUTENANT H. F. PENNELL, King's Dragoon Guards, acts as extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy during the absence of Lord Binning at the Black Mountain expedition.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—This Company have received a telegram, dated Oct. 5th, giving last month's return of gold as follows:—"1,345 tons of quartz produced 1,376 ozs. of gold; also 97 ozs. obtained from tailings." In the previous month the return was:—"1,504 tons of quartz produced 1,350 ozs. of gold; also 88 ozs. obtained from tailings." The truth is, the Mysore Company's Mine Manager (as has before been officially explained) is at present giving more attention to the development of the mine than to the milling of quartz.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3¾, Nundydroog 35s. to 37s., Indian Consolidated 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., Ooregum 31s. to 32s., ditto Preference 31s. to 32s., Devala-Moyar 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Nine Reefs 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 9s. to 10s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 4s. to 4s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 4s. 6d. to 5s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1½ to 1¾, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

NOTES.

OF course, the news from India on which public attention will be most centred to-day is that received by telegraph wire to the effect that the punitive Expedition sent against the tribes of the Black Mountain has met with considerable opposition, and that in carrying the positions attacked the loss on our side has already been severe—one officer killed and three wounded, and several men also killed and wounded. Much as this is to be regretted, it will hardly be a surprise to military men who have had any experience of fighting on that part of the Indian frontier. We have before now had to pay dearly in the loss of valuable lives in attempts to bring the wild frontier men into some kind of respect for the engagements which they are so ready to enter into with us, and also so ready to break.

BUT it is satisfactory to find that the military authorities in India refused to allow themselves to be influenced by the comments of the gentlemen of the Press, who declared that the punitive force was ridiculously large. Read in the light of actual facts to-day, those comments are curiosities of good advice. One Bombay journal wrote of the expedition that, "as a punitive enterprise pure and simple, it comes under Sir Richard Temple's description of 'sending elephants into the country to pick up pins.'" Then, again, we were told that the despatch of so unnecessarily large a force meant something more than waste of money; "it would be a waste of powder and of prestige as well, for it would give the tribesmen the idea that a very large force is necessary for the punishment of an insignificant group of offenders." How insignificant they are the telegrams just received show.

THE journal published nearest to the frontier takes a more sensible view. It allows that the hostile tribes are not very numerous nor particularly warlike, but points out that they and the nests of fanatical hornets they shelter are capable of inflicting an altogether disproportionate amount of annoyance; and so it wisely remarks that just as in the interests of good cultivation it occasionally becomes necessary to smoke out or blow up garden pests, it may, in the interests of good government, be needful to adopt measures that shall effectually prevent our villages from being burnt, our villagers kidnapped, their cattle raided, and our officers from being murdered by pests of another sort.

SEVERAL writers are expressing their fears that the final object of the expedition means "annexation" of territory in some form or other, and with such writers the word "annexation" has a very alarming effect. One penman of peace, although he would have us burn and kill a little as a punishment for the murder of Major Battye and Captain Urmston, would not counsel "annexation." It would be a repetition of the incident of the vineyard of Naboth, and "the moralities of the matter are not quite unworthy of consideration." So this charitable Christian advocates only "a few wholesome hangings and a heavy fine upon the pastoral wealth of the murderers and their associates."

THE more robust Christian writer near the Frontier advocates, however, a wiser if less simple plan. He would have us "annex" so much of territory as would strengthen our strategic position, and he sums up the result of including the whole of the Black Mountain in that programme thus:—"It would insure a final settlement of a troublesome question at the smallest cost, and with the most permanently beneficial results; would have an excellent effect on the whole of the Yuzafzai tribes; would provide a splendid sanitarium for cantoning troops, well supplied with fuel and water; and afford a magnificent strategic position, having the most formidable natural defence along its front, and which an easily constructed railway through the Hazara Valley would link in with all

our communications behind. A few years, moreover, would go far to see a set of people, now but little removed from savages, converted into a community as well-behaved and as prosperous as their neighbours in Hazara; and it might well be hailed as the inauguration of a border policy on thoroughly sound principles."

THE *Times*, however, draws curious consolation from the news it publishes to-day. It expresses satisfaction that the opposition our troops have met with was on the side of the Black Mountaineers and not on the side of the Tibetans, for in the latter case there might have been complications with China of "an exceedingly undesirable kind." But this is not all; the *Times* is of opinion, apparently, that the occasional murder of a British officer or two is a positive gain if it be followed up by a punitive expedition. "Such expeditions must always, unfortunately, waste gallant lives in what seems an unworthy contest; but, at the same time, they are not without their good effects upon the Army. They enable both officers and men to obtain practical experience in the work of campaigning; and they furnish the condition by which service in India is rendered a veritable school of war." Possibly so; but is it not paying a little dear for the experience?

THE outbursts of enthusiasm which have taken place in England on the subject of the soldier's rations has spread to India, and has provoked correspondence in the Press from well-meaning individuals entirely ignorant of either the quality or the quantity of the food issued to and consumed by the soldier. But Tommy Atkins comes forward himself to explain matters. He writes to a local paper that the Government is liberal enough in authorising the issue of soldiers' rations, but that the fault lies in the corrupt system of carrying out its rules. Regulations arrange without a fault for the comfort of the soldier, but between the regulations and the soldier "comes the victualling sergeant, agent and *gomashia*, and after them the Q.M.G.'s Department, the *jemadar* cook of the regiment, company, or troop, master cooks, the company pay sergeant, and, finally, the cook-house man, with the occasional addition of the company orderly corporal." Now, if this be true, there are evidently quite enough interested parties in the securing for Thomas his correct quantity and quality of food. But Thomas thinks that the "quantity" would be more satisfactory if the judges of it were less numerous.

THE much-vaunted scheme of a Volunteer Reserve Force in India does not appear to have been carried out to a successful issue. It is languishing, like every other good scheme in India, for want of reasonable encouragement from Government. An Anglo-Indian contemporary tells the pitiable tale concerning the official attitude of indifference displayed by the Government of India, for the past three years at least, towards the scheme, first mooted in Calcutta, of a Presidency Reserve Battalion. It would appear that, as a matter of fact, the responsible authorities have maintained an attitude of indifference since the time when, more than three years ago, the scheme of a Volunteer Reserve was first set on foot. In the spring of 1885, when war with Russia was imminent, the Government of India "accepted with satisfaction the services" of the 600 patriotic citizens of Calcutta who enrolled themselves in this new Reserve. It might have been thought that immediate action would be taken to secure these 600 Volunteers; but it took exactly three years to issue the formal Order authorising the establishment of the Reserve Battalion. Naturally enough, the majority of those who had come forward in 1885 had lost all interest in the movement in 1888; they were disgusted with the apathy shown by the military authorities, and their original enthusiasm was effectually damped. The result is that the corps is at a standstill, and in a few weeks it may die of sheer inanition.

The recognition of Mr. R. C. Hoynck van Papendreck as Russian Vice Consul at Singapore is notified in the last *Government Gazette*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 30.

There have been in different parts of India serious disturbances between the Hindoos and Mahomedans during Mohurrum. The feeling between the two races is very bitter, and has lately been intensified by the anti-cowkilling agitation. Were it not for the impartial and determined attitude of the Government officials in the maintenance of peace and order, it would be almost impossible to prevent these rival races from settling their religious and political disputes by force of arms.

A large number of Anjumas, representing Mahomedan opinion in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, Bengal, Madras, and the Central Provinces, have declared against the Congress.

A Native deputy collector of Calicut has been committed for trial on the charge of having extorted a bribe from a Rajah.

The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against the husband in the case of a child-wife, aged eleven, who was lately found in her bedroom with her throat cut.

An ultimatum has been forwarded to the Hassangar tribe, demanding the surrender of the headman and the payment of 5,000 rupees. Unless this demand be complied with, the troops will advance on the 2nd of October. The first column is encamped at Dalboori, and the second and third are concentrating in other parts of the Agror Valley. Fazali Khan, ex-Minister to the Chan of Agror, and the prime mover in the recent disturbance, has escaped from Hurripore gaol. He will probably endeavour to incite the neighbouring tribes to oppose the expeditionary force.

The harvest is fairly good, though there will probably be scarcity in certain flooded districts in Eastern Bengal. The ryots have secured a good jute harvest, but they are combining to maintain high rates. Dear jute and the large prospective extensions of the trade threaten to paralyse once more this industry, which was recently revived. India suffers terribly from over-trading and excessive speculation.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

A largely attended meeting was held at the club in Chittagong on the 1st inst., to protest against the abandonment of the idea of sending a punitive expedition to the hill tracts. Figures were placed before the meeting showing that forty-three persons had been killed, thirteen wounded, and 126 carried into captivity by the wild tribes since 1882. Facts were also submitted to show that there was a large falling off in the forest revenues owing to the apathy of the Government. It was unanimously resolved to request the Commissioner to forward a memorial to the Government asking for a reconsideration of the decision not to send an expedition. An appeal will be made to the Government on behalf of the British subjects in the hands of the wild tribes, who naturally look to us for protection. The abandonment of friendly tribes to merciless raids is considered a national reproach.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the Anti-Congress Patriotic Association, and writes that he strongly sympathises with its objects.

A Punjabee and three Afghans have been convicted in Bombay of supplying arms to the Afghan hill tribes. The police recovered three Government rifles, 17 other rifles, 14 revolvers, and 3,812 rounds of ball cartridge.

Rain has fallen in Ahmednuggur, and all fear of famine in Bombay is removed.

The Duke of Connaught made a speech on Native female education at Poonah on the 2nd inst. He alluded to the difficulties attending female education, and stated that both the Duchess and he had since their arrival in India taken great interest in female education. He thought that women ought to occupy a higher position in the educational scale.

Considerable amusement has been created by a solemn proposal of the Bombay Municipal Council that the honorific title of "Worshipful" should be bestowed by the Government on its president. This unworthy hunger for cheap titles is increasing.

Lord Dufferin has accepted an invitation to a Scottish dinner in Calcutta. This will be his last public appearance here. Sir Alexander Wilson is to preside.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 30.

Colonel Graham's victory over the Tibetan levies has been complete.

According to the telegraphic report the hostile army was

estimated to number 10,000 men. They mustered in strong force on the summit of the Tukola ridge at daybreak on the 24th. The British force was therefore despatched to dislodge them and capture their fortified positions. The main column, comprising four guns, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), and the Goorkhas, advanced against the right centre, while the left attack was delivered by the Pioneers, commanded by Colonel Bromhead. The Tibetan positions were rushed in succession by the centre column, and the Goorkhas captured a fortified position in the Tukola Pass. The Tibetans then fled in disorder to the Jalep and Pemberingo Passes. The Pioneers pursued them towards the Nimla Pass. Colonel Bromhead was seriously wounded in the pursuit. His left hand was severed by a sword cut, and he also received other dangerous wounds. The Goorkhas pursued the enemy towards the Pemberingo Pass, and came up with a large number of fugitives near the Bidang Cho. These they attacked and handled severely. Eventually the pursuing forces captured and occupied the Tibetan camp.

In the morning the troops advanced and captured Rinchingong, where a bronze field gun, several smaller guns, and a large quantity of powder and other munitions of war were found. Next morning there was a further advance to Chumbi. The Sikkim Rajah's mother occupied the palace there, and certain papers were secured, but otherwise the palace was left undisturbed. The Tibetan troops have fled to Phari and into Bhotan, being utterly disorganised. The British force, which only carried one day's supplies, has now returned to Gnatong.

At Chumbi the political officer had an interview with the Ranee, and also with a Chinese official, who informed him that the Chinese Ampan had left Lhasa for Phari three days before in order to stop the fighting.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to capture the Sikkim Rajah at Entchi or Gantok. One hundred and fifty Native soldiers from Pakyoung, by a night march, reached the Rajah's palace in Entchi at daybreak. The Rajah, however, accompanied by the Calsuperi Lama, had fled shortly before, apparently with the object of joining the Tibetans. This further complicates matters, as it means either annexation or the appointment of a new Rajah.

The Tibetan loss in dead and wounded is estimated at about 1,000 men. Our loss included one Goorkha killed and eight Pioneers wounded. A wall was raised in one night on the Tukola 4,000 yards in length, loopholed, and defended by an abatis.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

According to the latest telegraphic news from Sikkim the Rajah had arrived at Gnatong and had thence been sent to Darjeeling to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor. He arrived in Gnatong on the 2nd inst., accompanied by his eldest son, his half-brother, the Catsuferi Lama, and the Amjed of the Jasong Lamas, and a small retinue. The Chinese Ampan is said to desire a personal interview with the political officer, and has sent a letter to him by a subordinate.

Colonel Michell has occupied Tumlong, the capital of Sikkim, and had an enthusiastic reception.

It is reported from Guntok that the Ranee, and all her relations, purposes coming in from the Chumbi Valley to reside at Guntok.

SIMLA, OCT. 6.

Colonel Graham, commanding the Sikkim expedition, reports that energetic action in the interests of peace is being taken by the Chinese Ampan at Lhasa.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

Intelligence from Gnatong of yesterday's date states that a Chinese political official arrived at Chumbi on the previous day.

Colonel Bromhead and the other wounded are doing well. The winter is close at hand.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EXPEDITION, OCT. 6.

Actual operations commenced on the 3rd inst. The fourth, or river column, the objective of which was Kotkai, advanced eight miles along the Indus, driving off the enemy from the intervening ridge with shells, and the enemy lost five killed. The first, or northern column, started at daybreak and occupied Manakadana. The second, or middle column, ascended the lower portions of the Sumbalbut and Barachar spurs. General M'Queen accompanied the third column. The troops were in splendid condition and the highest spirits, having unbounded confidence in General M'Queen, who is most popular.

All the columns were opposed in their advance. On the 5th the first three columns occupied the ridge, and the fourth seized Kotkai. The first column lost two men killed and two wounded; the third column lost five wounded. The fourth met with the severest opposition. After the Royal Irish Regiment had carried the enemy's position, about two miles

from Kotkai, some Ghazi fanatics delivered a counter-charge, but were repulsed and killed to a man. Captain Beley, D.S.O., of the staff (a most promising officer), one Native officer, two privates of the Royal Irish Regiment, and one Sepoy were killed; and Captain Radford, Lieutenant Cleeve, eleven European privates, and one Sepoy were wounded. The enemy's loss amounted to about 200.

The advance of the third column was delayed by the non-arrival of the baggage. Colonel Crookshank, C.B., commanding the fourth, or river column, was wounded on the 5th while making a reconnoissance.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

The Black Mountain campaign is rapidly developing. The tribal coalition, supported by the Akazais and the Hindoo fanatics from across the Indus, is offering strenuous though ineffectual opposition to the advance of our troops. The brigadiers and officers commanding columns and regiments met General M'Queen in a council of war on the 1st inst., and decided that in the event of the tribes' non-acceptance of the ultimatum an advance should be made on the 3rd as follows:—The first column to move up the Kairkat Ridge and on to Chittabut; the second column, under General Channer, to move up the Barachar to Bampur Gali, throwing out a regiment to Nimla, and thus connecting itself with General M'Queen, commanding the third column, which would move up the Sumbalbut spur to File, and thence across the ridge to Seri. The Khyber Rifles were to act independently by Sejri. Five days' supplies and one day's cooked rations were to be carried by the troops.

The only tribe that complied with the terms of the ultimatum was the Likariwal, which paid the fine of 1,000 rupees imposed early on the morning of the 4th. The first column seized Manakadana. A large contingent of the enemy, with five standards, was marching on the hills across the Indus in the direction of the objective of the Darband column. The third column encountered the enemy on the 5th on a ridge overlooking Seri. Six men of the Royal Sussex Regiment and two Sikhs were wounded. The fourth column occupied Kotkai after severe fighting, in which Captain Beley was killed, and Captain Radford, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Cleeve, of the Royal Artillery, were wounded.

General M'Queen has been invested with full power as chief political as well as chief military officer. Our ultimate policy has not yet been decided upon. Annexation to the Indus district is strongly urged, as the sole means of securing a durable peace, but Lord Dufferin is unwilling to sanction this.

SIMLA, OCT. 7, 7.52 P.M.

According to the latest despatches from General M'Queen's expedition the First Column now holds Chittabut, on the crest of the Black Mountain. The Second Column has moved to Barachar, and will camp there. The Third Column advanced yesterday from Akhund, on the crest of the mountain, to Karun, on its western slope. The enemy burned the villages on the line of advance, and some guerilla fighting took place, in which one Sepoy was killed, and five Sepoys and three men of the Sussex Regiment were wounded.

The column found the country very difficult, and water scarce, and is, therefore, returning to the crest. It is not expected that it will be able to make a fresh advance in the direction of the Fourth Column for two or three days, when a road will have been cut through the forest. The Fourth Column is still at Kotkai, on the Indus, and is being harassed by the enemy from the opposite bank. The troops are collecting bridge material, and will probably cross the river in order to attack the enemy.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

A telegram from Simla states that a letter has been received from the Ameer, dated the 4th inst., reporting the complete defeat of Ishak Khan at Tashmargoan on September 27. Ishak fled, and the fort was occupied by the Ameer's troops. A despatch received from Jellalabad states that Gholam Haider had captured Ishak's brother-in-law, commanding his Usbeg forces. Ishak's partisans allege that he has secured Khanabad, has been joined by the Ameer's troops, and has annexed Badakshan, but this statement is discredited.

THE mail service between Bombay and the Punjab, via Rajputana, is to be accelerated, some three hours being gained on the journey from Bombay to Delhi.

A TERRIBLE story of murder and suicide comes from the village of Parra, Goa, where a man named John Vincent Lobo, while under the influence of liquor, shot dead his brother and three of his neighbours with a rifle. The miscreant then ensconced himself in a house close by the scene of the murder, where he kept the police at bay for nearly two days, but seeing that escape was hopeless, he blew out his brains.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The Government of the North-Western Provinces has found it necessary to take special measures for checking female infanticide. We are often told that it is to the higher order of Hindoo society that we are to look for the exemplification of the excellencies approximating to perfection of the Hindoo system. Indeed, one of the most eloquent defenders of the system declares that those who do not approach the ideal have no claim to be considered members of Hindoo society at all. If this be the case, we fear that their numbers are too limited to be called a nation, and that the millions who profess the religion must be alien to the genuine people. Orders have been given, we are informed, for ascertaining the extent of the practice of infanticide, with a view, no doubt, of imposing such checks as may be found possible. It may be accepted as a fact that, though the sexes are not equally distributed in all families, Nature on the whole is not a partial mother, and the sexes are nearly equally distributed in births, differences that may exist in some countries being mostly in an excess of females, owing to males being more engaged in hazardous work and more exposed to danger. Certain districts in India are exceptions to this general rule, and there is an abnormal scarcity of females. This fact, otherwise inexplicable, is attributed to the practice of female infanticide where the marriage customs of the country lead to the birth of daughters being regarded as a calamity. This is surely a reproach to the Creator from the standpoint of any community which practically destroys his work. Of course, we differ entirely from this view; and equally, of course, we deprecate any system which, to our ideas, partakes of criminality, whether it arises from natural depravity or a vicious social system. But while we differ from all who adhere to and defend such a system, we hope to do so in terms that are not needlessly offensive. We do not mince matters in the least in regarding infanticide as a form of murder of the worst type. There may be provocation or wrong in an adult which will lead another to slay him; and this is called murder, however great the provocation. But what is the slaughter of innocents who have never lived to commit any offence, except that of being born of an undesired sex? They had no choice in the matter, and cannot be held responsible. The crime is in the system which makes it possible, and we can see no defence for it.

MONOPOLIES IN UPPER BURMA.

(*Mandalay Herald.*)

The Burma Government has passed instructions to this division, and we presume to every other division where India-rubber trees grow, that from and after October 16th next, the monopoly in India-rubber now consigned to the keeping of a Chinese Syndicate will be abolished in favour of a Royalty of eight annas on every viss of the staple that passes into general commerce. The result of the abolition of this large monopoly will be, that while it will open out our trade in India-rubber to general competition, it will in no way interfere with the rights of the Government, and will also indirectly be the means of subjecting our trade in India-rubber to healthier influences than could possibly have emanated or lived under the despotism of a monopolist. And we will be glad to know that the same determination as that which has broken up the India-rubber monopoly will be applied to everything else now being held as monopolies by others. Under the new order of things, small and large capitalists have equal chances of circulating capital through the country, and the freer a monetary circulation the better; the existence of small capitalists will be a constant and beneficial check to the whims and fancies of large holders who, being in a position to bide their time, often command a market to the prejudice of trade, though, of course, to their own ultimate gain. We do not object to the principles of monopolies *in toto*. Far from it. No one who acknowledges the necessity of up-keeping Governments from revenues derived from the masses can do so. But a monopoly is justified only when it cannot be avoided. For instance, should there be a vast industry, altogether beyond the private means of a country to work, or which cannot be efficiently worked in parts, it is one reason why a Government should undertake it necessarily as a monopoly, one good feature of which is that it opens safe and permanent employment to a large number of people in the country, and thus it in some measure compensates the country for the obstacle it presents to the employment of private capital. When the record of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's services in Upper Burma comes to be made up some mistakes and many benefits will appear in it, but none will bear more eloquent testimony to the enlightenment of his rule over us than the anti-monopoly policy that is now already decided to be introduced under his administration of one of the most difficult parts of the Indian Empire.

MEDICAL AID FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

(Pioneer.)

When Lady Dufferin first brought her energies to bear on the scheme which has now attained such considerable dimensions, we do not suppose that she was influenced by any other motives than that of a noble woman doing her best to help women, or that she foresaw that her charitable mission would be fraught with political consequences; and it is well for the National Association that no such theoretical views were entertained by its founder, and that unwearied energy was devoted to the immediate objects of the Association. But the time has now come when the political possibilities presented by Lady Dufferin's scheme must be considered, and when the reformers of India are given an opportunity of showing the world what they are made of. We do not expect a sudden avowal of ignorance, nor an admission that the women of India have for ages past been subjected to treatment which is unheard of in civilised countries. The strides made by the medical profession, though rapid, are comparatively recent, and it would be unfair to chide the people of India for the apathy towards and apparent neglect of their women's sufferings. But now that female hospitals, schools for training women as doctors, and trained female doctors have been provided, we can appeal to the men of India to introduce the benefits brought within their reach to their own homes. And we can say, that if they abstain from doing this, their claim to civilisation will be visibly discredited. We have pointed out that a good and noble cause is here, round which all creeds and all races can rally, and we believe that the gulf which lies between the rulers and the ruled, sometimes narrowing and sometimes widening, can be bridged by the freemasonry which in all civilised countries the mere name of woman and the affection for the weak and helpless, are able to create. The great Indian nation must work out in due time its own reform, and that time will be hastened if the women of India are allowed to participate to the fullest extent in the benefits which have been offered to them by one of the noblest women India has yet seen. A nation which forgets the duties which a man owes to his womenkind is a nation which can never flourish or be strong. Generation may succeed generation, and the men may do their day's work and may live to old age, but the vigour which is essential to liberty and to political life will ever be wanting in a people who are content to cling to the old practices and to allow their women to marry as children, live as captives, and suffer as martyrs.

BENGAL.

(Sept. 18)

A CALCUTTA Native paper regretfully alludes to the departure from ill-health of the Rev. Manser Bell, one of the members of the Oxford Mission. Mr. Bell is a nephew of the late Major Evans Bell. He joined the Mission in the first week of January last, and at once commenced to work with great vigour and zeal. His breadth of sympathy and geniality of temper won for him within the last few months the love of every gentleman that came into contact with him.

CAPTAIN RYLAND, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has patented an improved tent. The chief features of which are described to be (1) The use of metal tubing instead of bamboo or wooden poles, or of a combination of bamboos or wood and metal tubing, or of a flexible steel band, such metal tubing, bamboos, wood, or band being coincident with the run of the, or fall of the, canvas, except as hereinafter stated. (2) The introduction of the arch principle, of a modification of it, by a curve in any desired position, so as to afford superior internal accommodation, without extra weight. (3) The absence of the numerous side pegs and ropes, which make all tents at present in use so untidy looking, and difficult to pitch, strike, and pack for transport. (4) The use of metal wire guy ropes, which combine lightness with strength, and in large tents where ridge support is necessary of a combination guy and ridge wire rope. (5) The use of the bifurcated or crow's foot single guy rope to give additional strength and security to the standards of the tents.

MADRAS.

(Sept. 19.)

THE Madras Government has accepted the rough plans and estimates, amounting to 9½ lakhs of rupees, for the new High Court buildings, and has directed that the execution thereof be at once proceeded with, the detailed plans and estimates being submitted as early as possible.

THE engineer of the Harbour Trust Board having submitted a supplementary estimate for repairing the iron work of the Madras Pier, amounting to Rs. 52,736, in addition to the estimate of Rs. 29,881 already sanctioned, the Board have decided to have an estimate prepared for only such repairs as are absolutely necessary to keep the pier in working order for the next five years, consideration being had to the increased weight of

the steam cranes which it is proposed to erect in connection with the general scheme for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels in the harbour.

BOMBAY.

(Sept. 21.)

LIEUTENANT F. J. S. LOWRY, Staff Corps, wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year.

CAPTAIN E. C. KELLIE, Staff Corps, wing commander 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been allowed one year's leave.

THE Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, B.A., Chaplain of Kurrachee, has been granted special leave, on very urgent private affairs, for six months.

LIEUTS. H. E. C. WAY and A. W. Forbes, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, have been promoted to Captains.

SIR SALAR JUNG visited the Poona Native Institution on the 10th inst. He was accorded a hearty and enthusiastic welcome; and his reply to the address of welcome was full of encouragement, sympathy, and a keen appreciation of the good work that is being done by the institution.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University held on the 10th inst. under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, to accept the offer of Rs. 22,500 for the foundation of the Sir James Fergusson scholarships, with the best thanks of the Senate. The regulations passed by the Syndicate for awarding the scholarships were referred back to that body for modification. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Senate also accepted with thanks the offer of Rs. 6,050 for the foundation of the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., gold medal, to be awarded to a graduate of not more than ten years' standing, for the best essay on some subject connected with Sanskrit literature. On the motion of Dr. Eduljee, Zend and Pehlvi languages were together recognised as an optional second language for the M.A. Degree. The Sind Arts College was also recognised by the University for the purposes of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science from the beginning of the past term.

At the Court of Criminal Sessions, on the 10th inst. Mr. T. Rhenius, who was summoned on the common jury, asked to be excused, on the ground that he was one of the eleven chosen by the G. I. P. Railway Cricket Club to represent it against the Gymkhana. The match was to be played that day, and it would be most inconvenient if he were obliged to sit as a juror. This novel excuse occasioned no little laughter in Court, and Mr. Justice Bayley, who was highly amused, said that in the whole course of his experience he never heard such an excuse put forward. He, however, told the ardent cricketer to stand aside, and promised that if a panel could be completed without him, he would be discharged for the day. Mr. Inverarity, however, solved the difficulty entirely by challenging Mr. Rhenius, who left the Court in high spirits.

THE trial of George L'Esteve, a contractor of Secunderabad, for the murder of his wife on the 4th July last, terminated at the Court of Criminal Sessions on Friday in the discharge of the prisoner.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(Sept. 19.)

THE Cawnpore Sessions last week opened with a murder trial as painfully dramatic in its circumstances as could well be conceived. The only responsible eye-witness of the crime was the prisoner's son, and his evidence had to be tendered and taken against the father. It seems that one Salsahaya, a *chamar*, had been for some time on bad terms with his wife, who eventually went off to her brother's home. Thither the husband followed her, and for five days the couple lived together. The tragedy that followed was told by the boy in these words:—"On the night on which I last saw my mother we had all eaten supper together. My mother slept in a shed, so did I, and so did Aswa, my brother of three years old. But Aswa slept in my mother's arms. My father also slept in the shed. I was awakened when it was still night by the cries of my mother, and saw wet blood upon the ground. I saw my father standing in the doorway. He spoke to me in anger, and then went away. I called out to my uncle that my father had killed my mother and was running off. My mother was not quite dead. She died soon." The woman was found stabbed in the neck with an awl, and through the noise of falling water—it was then raining heavily—the neighbours heard footsteps of one who moved away rapidly. The murderer headed back to his own village, and was caught sitting by the doorstep of his brother's house there. The assessors found him guilty on his child's evidence, and he has been sentenced to death.

THE Lahore paper finds in an anticipated reduction of the staff of the North-Western Railway, and a consequent aug-

mentation of the lot of Europeans temporarily out of employ, an occasion for some timely remark upon the conditions under which people of that class carry on the struggle for existence. Any employer of labour, it says, will bear us out in saying that the necessity of refusing, day after day, applicants for employment, is one of the most painful experiences that fall to the lot of the European in this country. India is changing—perhaps for the better—but on the poor white falls all the burden and pain of the reform which we claim to be making on behalf of the Natives of India. The daily bitterness of the lot of the European, crowded out of employment by cheap or favoured Native labour; the shame and suffering of the sons of men who won and saved India for us; the miserable degradations from remunerative employment on the European scale—with which, in hope, at any rate, each European in India commenced his career—to casual employment “on reduction” in some make-shift berth, and gradual sinking in the hopeless jostle for employment among Natives, to the lot of the loafer—a disgrace to the country which bore him and a pest to his rulers and fellow-exiles—these are hard concomitants of “paternal” Government; so paternal to the Native that its own flesh and blood often starve. We have had Commissions enough lately; but we want one Commission more—a Commission of inquiry into the circumstances of the unemployed and impoverished Europeans and Eurasians in this country.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN AND ITS PEOPLE.

(*Times*, Oct. 8.)

When we remember that the north-west frontier of our Indian Empire extends along a line of 700 miles, bordered by one of the most mountainous regions on the face of the earth, with a population whose chief business is plunder and fighting, the wonder is that our “punitive expeditions” are not more frequent than they are. One of the most inaccessible and most troublesome of these north-west frontier districts is that Black Mountain to whose people we are at this moment engaged in reading a lesson which they are not likely to forget, and in which we ourselves will not come off scatheless. This Black Mountain lies in the south-west corner of our Hazara frontier, almost enclosed by the Indus on the west and two of its tributaries on the east. Darband, which may be regarded as the gateway to it, and which is just within our frontier, lies about fifty miles further up the Indus than Attock, which is about the same distance by rail east of Peshawur; so that the Black Mountain seems within easy reach of civilisation. And, indeed, on the map, and even when looking up the Indus from Darband, it seems easy enough to get into the heart of the Black Mountain by way of the river valley. For the river looks as if it flowed through a reasonably broad valley between two steep mountain blocks. As a matter of fact, however, the column which marches up the Indus from Darband has had a much more difficult task than the other which marched across the crests of the mountains from Oghi. The Indus here really flows through a deep gorge into which great spurs abut from the main ridge, which cannot be rounded but must be crossed. Thus often a steep climb of a thousand feet with a steep descent on the other side is necessary in order to make half a mile's progress. Moreover, the Indus for a long stretch here is quite unexplored and may harbour all sorts of unforeseen difficulties.

The Black Mountain itself is described in Colonel Paget's Record of the Expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes as a district of comparatively small extent, but of the most rugged character. It is only about thirty miles long, with an average breadth of ten miles, and an average height of 8,000 feet above sea-level. It is really a long crest running in a generally northern direction at some little distance east of the Indus, from near Darband on the south to where the river takes a sharp turn eastwards on the north. The ridge is in general more rounded than sharp, sends up high peaks at intervals, is crossed here and there by deep passes, and shoots out great spurs east and west, which are often precipitous and rocky, with deep, narrow gorges or gorges lying between them, in which are planted the villages of the tribes. The soil of the hillsides is described as for the most part rocky and stony. When uncultivated the lower slopes are covered with thorny bushes and grass; further up, forest replaces these, and the whole of the upper portion of the spurs and crest is thickly wooded. Along the crest frequent open glades occur in the forest, which, with the exposed slopes of higher peaks, are covered with short grass. The Indus in this part is deep and rapid, from 70 to 150 yards wide, and crossed at eleven different points by ferries, the boats accommodating from twenty to thirty passengers. The Natives also cross the river at nearly every point on inflated skins, which they can do with great rapidity and in great numbers. The scenery in some parts is magnificent, as might be expected, and with its general features we are

pretty familiar from the information obtained during the troublesome punitive expeditions of 1852-3 and 1868. The climate of the Black Mountain is fine in spring, summer, and autumn, but severe in the winter, when snow falls in sufficient quantity to stop communications over the crests, along which are the main routes for a military expedition.

Kotkai, where the severe fighting was on Friday, lies on the Indus, between mountain spurs, about fifteen miles north from Darband. It was destroyed in the expedition of 1852-3. Oghi, where we have maintained an outpost for some time—an attack on which led to the present expedition—is about fifteen miles east of Kotkai, on the other side of the main crest, and lying itself in a mountain region with peaks rising to a height of 18,000ft. It is the starting point of three of the columns which form the present expedition. Although the population of the Black Mountain, like that of other parts of the North-West frontier, is somewhat mixed; the people with whom we had to encounter on Friday at Kotkai are the Hassanzais, a branch of the Yusufzais, a section of the bloodthirsty and treacherous Pathans, about whose affinities there is so much controversy. They are Mahomedans of a somewhat lax type. Many who have settled on the British side of the border have become quiet and industrious citizens. The Hassanzais reside on both sides of the Indus, those on the Black Mountain side occupying the most southern portion of its western slopes. They are divided into ten sub-divisions, and can command about 1,500 fighting men, though some of their neighbours would, no doubt, be willing enough to send contingents. Every man possesses his sword and shield, and there are said to be 1,100 matchlocks in the tribe. They both manufacture swords and import them, and know, also, how to make gunpowder. They are independent of supplies from British territory, and although at feud among themselves evidently know how to unite against a common attack. To the north and east of the Hassanzais are the Akazais, their near relations, who can muster 500 fighting men, and could command the help of other tribes living on their territory. To the north of them, again, are the Chagarzais, also, Yusufzai Pathans; those on the Black Mountain side of the Indus being able to muster 2,300 fighting men. These are the principal tribes with whom we have immediately to deal in the present expedition, though mixed with these are others who would, probably, be only too willing to join against the British. If, however, the rumours of further risings on our north-west frontier turn out to be unfounded, it is not likely that the Black Mountain campaign will be of long duration.

THE CASE OF MR. MOYLAN.

RANGOON, SEPT. 16.

Yesterday the Recorder's Court was crowded to hear the judgment in the case of Mr. Moylan, barrister-at-law, and a correspondent of the *London Times*, who is accused by Mr. McEvan, the officiating Recorder, of having shown contempt of court by asserting that the judge had shown a partiality to another advocate on account of his social intimacy with him. Mr. Moylan denies having said this. His Honour said that a full opportunity had been given him to withdraw and apologise for the expressions used, and had he done so the matter would have ended. Mr. Moylan had not tendered a sufficient apology, but had aggravated his case by his conduct. The apology, in his Honour's opinion, was neither frank nor sincere. The language Mr. Moylan used in apologising amounted to an insinuation that the note made by the court was false. Mr. Moylan's defence, that his charges were levelled at Mr. Lewis, implied that the court's treatment of Mr. Lewis was influenced by private considerations. Such charges are among the most serious that can be brought against a judge. This is not Mr. Moylan's first offence. When he was admitted an advocate in the Burma Courts, in September, 1885, it was not known that eight months previously he had been struck off the rolls of the Colonial Court at Granada. Had this been known then he would never have been admitted to the Burma Courts. The charges against Mr. Moylan in Granada were serious, but had the question of his fitness to continue an advocate of the Burma Courts not arisen, these would not now have been brought up against him; but as the question had arisen, anything connected with his past professional career was relevant. His Honour, therefore, directed Mr. Moylan's licence to practice here to be withdrawn.

MAJOR C. G. MANSEL, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been deputed to the Biluchistan districts for the collection of statistics regarding the supply of trans-frontier camels. Orders have been issued for the laying down of a temporary line of telegraphic communication between Haripur and Derband. The telegraph section of the Bengal Sappers and Miners will lay and work the line.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, S.C.; Surgeon H. W. Fuller, Deputy Surgeon-General A. Eteson, M.D.; Lieut. H. B. Vanghan, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Andrew, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. K. Clubley, S.C.; 2nd Lieut. J. G. R. Walsh, Prob. S.C.; Major-General B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A.

Bombay Estab.—Captain E. C. Kellie, S.C.; Captain A. Pringle, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. E. Vining, J. S. Wells, Lieut. A. B. Pritchard (B.S.C.).

Madras Estab.—H. T. Ross.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. P. C. O'Farrell, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. L. Gallie, Prob. S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel A. L. McNair, S.C., one month; Surg. A. F. Ferguson, three months; Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. R. W. P. Adams, seven months' furlough; A. McMillan (Cov.), one week's furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. H. Brookes, R.E.; Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Stead, D.S.O., Inf.; Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, Surgeon H. W. G. Macleod, Surgeon-Major J. Reid, Captain W. G. Yate, S.C.; Major H. P. Leach, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. H. W. Mercer, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Captain P. E. Henderson (B.S.C.), Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Prideaux (B.S.C.), H. Clifton, F. L. Petre (Cov.), G. A. Stack.

Madras Estab.—H. H. O'Connell.

Bombay Estab.—F. C. O. Beaman (Cov.).

THE EDUCATION RESOLUTION.

The *Som Prokash*.—We are, indeed, sorry, and, at the same time, afraid, to notice that it is the intention of the Government of India to gradually retire from the field of education and leave the matter to private enterprise. If there is any blessing in the British administration in India, it is derived from the extensive culture of education—a fact which redounds to the glory of our Government. Curtailment of expenditure is possible in all other departments, but surely not in the cause of education. While the Home Government incurs an expenditure of five crores of rupees for the education of thirty-five millions of its British subjects, the Government of India spends only 85½ lakhs for the education of the 200 million of its subjects! To educate and support the people is one of the paramount duties of the sovereign, and it is a pity that the Government is retiring from the field.

THE meagre budget of India since the late Concordat shows an annual charge of Rs. 17,000 for the payment of the salaries of the three new Bishops, and of more than Rs. 30,000 for the maintenance of missionaries and of seminaries in foreign territory. We have thus to pay very dearly for the great love we bear to the ancient glories of the nation! And yet there are some who advise us to make further sacrifices for this burdensome right of the Padroado at the cost of the poor treasury of Goa. Do these people wish the ruin of the country? In the Bishoprics of Damaun, Meliapore, and Cochin, Natives are being prepared for the priesthood. European priests will be sent out as superiors of the missions because persons in authority believe that the Natives possess only abilities for subordinate posts, and this opinion was held years ago by a distinguished citizen of Goa whom the majority of Padroadists of high position hold in highest veneration. And what is to be expected from the sacrifice we make of about Rs. 50,000 a year? Less than nothing, and yet even now there are persons amongst us who shed all the tears they have for the loss of an extensive Padroado, which it is impossible to maintain. Mr. Thomas Ribiero is a poet, and enjoys the privilege of singing the glories of the past in Parliament. But those who have to pay are obliged to consider the question with calmness and seriousness. Who does not covet glories maintained at the expense of others? The world is full of this easy and cheap patriotism.—*India Portuguesa*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In addition to the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi and the divisional manœuvres at Meerut, siege operations on an extensive scale will be carried out some time during the cold weather in the neighbourhood of Roorkee, the spot selected being Pur, about sixteen miles out on the Meerut road. Five garrison batteries will be engaged, of which four (4-1 Eastern, 3-1 Scottish, 1-1 and 2-1 Welsh) are already at Roorkee, the fifth, 2-1 Eastern, now at Kailana, joining the camp on its way to Burma, whither it has just been ordered. The Bengal Sappers and Miners will, of course, take part in the operations, but the number of companies is not yet fixed.

THE following will probably be the postings of Staff Officers under the new distribution which come into operation on the 1st of October:—District Staff Officers, 1st Class: Colonels Eardley-Wilmot, to Meerut; Brunker, Lahore; Egerton, Punjab Frontier Force; Money, Rawalpindi; Cooke, Sirhind; Gerard, Allahabad; Bax, Oudh; Majors Money, Presidency, but acts at Head-Quarters; Routh, Quetta; and O'Gorman, Peshawar. District Staff Officers, 2nd Class: Majors O'Sullivan, to Quetta; Young, Nerbudda; Captains Spragge, Assam; Ridgeway, Presidency; Jennings, Meerut; Beley, Punjab Frontier Force; Irwin, Rawalpindi; Coats, Bundelkhand; Dyce, Oudh; Sherston, Rohilkhand; Halkett, Allahabad; Glasgow, Lahore; Buckland, Sirhind; and Jenkins, Peshawar.

THE new Station Staff appointments of the 1st Class which have been sanctioned for stations commanded by Colonels on the Staff will fall to the following officers:—Captains Hogge at Sialkot; Davies, Fyzabad; Gartside-Tipping, Cawnpore; Lawrence, Mooltan; Dundas, Delhi; Gwatkin, Ferozepore; and Stoney, Jullundur. Captain Grierson acts at Sialkot and Captain Carter at Cawnpore.

THE Colonels on the staff will be Worsley, Cawnpore; Lockhart, Delhi; Collett, Sialkot; Channer, Jullundur; and Lance, Ferozepore. Two vacancies remained unfilled.

COLONEL C. E. NEWPORT, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has retired on a pension of £600 per annum, with an extra annuity of £280.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MCNEALE is appointed permanent Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, vice Colonel Chapman, vacated.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL FREDERICK ROBERTSON AIKMAN, V.C., whose sudden death at a county ball at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, was announced in the *Times* of Saturday last, was an officer who had seen much service in India. He had served eighteen years in the Bengal Army, and was present in the Sutlej campaign of 1845 and 1846, and also at the battle of Sobraon, receiving for his services at the latter a medal. He had also served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849 with General Wheeler's field force, receiving another medal, and the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1857 and 1858, including the siege and capture of Delhi, the action of Bolundshur, and the memorable siege of Lucknow. For his service he was awarded a medal with two clasps, and received the Victoria Cross under the following circumstances:—While commanding the 3rd Sikh Cavalry on the advance picket, with 100 of his men, having obtained information just as the force marched on the morning of March 1st, 1858, of the proximity, three miles off the high road, of a body of 500 rebel infantry, 200 horse, and two guns, under Moosahib Ali Chuckbdar, he attacked and utterly routed them, cutting up more than 100 men, capturing the two guns, and driving the survivors into and over the river Goomtee. This feat was performed under every disadvantage of broken ground, and partially under the flanking fire of an adjoining fort. On this occasion he received a severe sabre wound in the face in a personal encounter with several of the enemy, the effects of which compelled him to retire on half-pay. He was late a member of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

CAPTAIN C. H. H. BELEY, D.S.O., of the Bengal Native Infantry, who was killed on Friday while with General M'Queen's 4th Column of the Black Mountain Expedition, was born in July, 1855, obtained his first commission as sub-lieutenant in the Royal Scots Regiment in February, 1874. He became lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps in November, 1876, and captain in February, 1885. He served as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the Intelligence Branch in Bengal from June to October, 1885. He served in the Afghan War from 1878 to 1880. He was with the Candahar Column, and was present at the affair of Taif-ud-deen, and in the subsequent advance on Khelat-i-Ghilzai. While with the Ghazie Field Force he took part in the actions of Ahmed Khel and Urzu, and in the march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar;

the reconnaissance of the 31st August, and in the battle of September 1. He was mentioned in despatches, which were published in the *London Gazette* on the 3rd December, 1880. For his services in this campaign he received a medal with two clasps and the Bronze Star. He also accompanied the Burmese Expedition in 1886-7, and was again mentioned in the despatches which appeared in the *London Gazette* on September 2, 1887. For his services in the latter expedition he was created a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order on July 1, 1887.

NATIVE PRESS.

A HINDU VIEW OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

(Hindu.)

In his recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir W. W. Hunter sums up the work of Christian Missionaries in this country under two aspects:—To the nations of India has accrued the benefit of an intellectual awakening from the presence of the missionaries in their midst; and to the ruling power has accrued the benefit of rendering the administration of an alien race easy from the close contact with that race of the missionaries who have been able to bring home to the people the brighter side of the English character. This positive estimate of the missionary work in India is not overdrawn. It is but fair to give credit to the missionaries for an honest endeavour to stir up the dormant intellect of the East, and their exemplary conduct has indeed largely contributed to a smoothening of the intercourse in this country between the conquerors and the conquered. The races of India have till now taken in a kindly spirit to the efforts of the missionaries on behalf of their education, and there have been many instances of a powerful and successful advocacy of the Native cause by these foreign friends. But still there is no doubt that the work of the Missionaries is viewed by the Natives with suspicious eyes. They conform in general to the external requisites involved in the receiving of instruction at mission institutions. They care more for the quality of the instruction given than for the ultimate object with which it may be offered to them. They feel strong enough to resist the attempt to convert them to the new religion, and do not feel any objection to the reading out of a prayer to the Common Father Of All at the beginning of the day's work. The Hindus are not prohibited as Hindus from studying the religious books of other nations, and they are under no compulsion to shut their ears against the advocacy of a religion different from their own. Thus the missionaries have been eminently successful in their educational work, in consequence of the liberal spirit of Hinduism, and of the discriminating judgment of the nation. Even where the missionaries have drawn upon themselves the ill-will of the Native races—for who can say that this is not the case in some parts at least of the country—they have done so more from the excusable bigotry of their calling than from the display of any more objectionable element of character. The zeal of the soldier of Christ has in some instances outrun the prudence and the moderation of the friend of humanity. But even here the Natives have been able to separate the individual bigot from the general institution, and has recognised the benevolent spirit of the nation that puts itself to immense expenditure for its support. But the spirit of the missionaries has been of late showing a tendency to change. The advance in the recognition of the truth of the Christian form of approaching our Creator, and the entry of the Hindus into the ever-open fold of Christianity, have not been commensurate with the zealous efforts of the missionaries for the education and conversion of the heathen. Nor have these results been commensurate with his material and mental progress. Railroads and steam navigation have given an impetus to the development of the resources of the country; and Western culture has roused the Native intellects from centuries of stagnation. But all this preparation of the soil has not led to the sprouting and growth of the good seed of Christianity. The Hindu youths have, under the guidance of their Christian and other teachers, received an impress of liberal thoughts and sentiments of which all those concerned may well be proud. The noble policy of Lord Macaulay has borne ample fruit, whether worked out by missionary or lay instruments.

But all this is but a barren spectacle to a missionary when not accompanied by corresponding accession of the Natives to the Christian religion. He may in apologetic tones dwell on the moral stimulus of his tuition, and secure a continuance of the pecuniary and for the conversion of the heathen under one claim or another. He may describe to a distant audience the cheerful submission of the Native youths to Christian influences; but he is not and cannot be blind to the spirit of antagonism to his cause gradually gaining force in the land. The Hindus are beginning to evince some concern for their religious needs. They, at least the prominent among them,

have no doubt shaken off many of the external trammels of their creed; but its spirit is still with them, and seems to be taking shape and to get itself accentuated rather than crumble down into disrepute and decay. The Hindu youths imbibe the lore of the West with avidity; they readily adapt themselves to the new conditions of the country. And their religion, too, seems to have sufficient plainness. To the men imbued with western ideas, the Hindu religion glows with the radiance of high moral worth and presents the prospect of the glorious bliss of beatification. The language of the god-demented Seneca palls before the eloquence of the Hindu sage describing the Omnipresent Deity and the happy home that awaits the virtuous. Hinduism retains its idols and its Puranas to the uneducated, and can present even this phase of this worship so transformed as to prove that its several stages are adapted to the developing intelligence of its votaries. This feature of the orthodox religion is the strongest obstruction to the spread of the so-called religion of civilization, and the missionary finds in consequence the earnest labours of a century blasted in an hour by a sudden upheaval of the national enthusiasm.

This has soured the feelings of many a zealous believer in Christ, and has even perverted his estimate of the character of the Hindus. To the missionary, the Hindus appear ungrateful when conversion to Christianity does not follow as the natural consummation of their education, and the relation becomes worse when the recipients of missionary aid go the length of criticising the cherished tenets of their teachers.

The missionaries contributed largely in the past to the welfare of those who chose to seek salvation through the medium of Christ, and their benevolence did not exclude the stubborn from the sphere of its operation. But the times are changed. A new generation has come to the front full of spirit, and inquisitively prying into all secrets, whatever their sanctity. The Christian form of worship is submitted to the same severe ordeal, and it does not seem to come off with better laurels than the ancient religion of their forefathers. We find, therefore, a growing spirit of aggressiveness in the nation which does not promise a future of friendly intercourse between the heathen and the missionaries of the foreign religion. The lower strata of Hindu society may gradually submit to a change in the name of what is religion to them; but that is not likely to satisfy the aspirations of the advocates of Christianity; and the educated youths of India are never likely to be in a position to appreciate the truth of Christianity to the extent of gratifying by conversion the yearnings of the long-waiting missionary. Hence all anticipate a change ere long in their relations with the Natives of this country.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE MEDIATION OF RALPH HARDELOT.*

Few, if any, of the reigns of English monarchs present more features of interest and importance than are to be found in the monarchy of Richard the Second. Times were then, indeed, dark; the horizon was gloomy, and clouds of disruption lowered over the sky of England's destiny. The danger and peril were, too, the more emphasised, in so far as the reign of Edward III. had been a period of unparalleled triumph and splendour. Then England had been the first nation in Europe; her arms were triumphant, her Court replete with pomp and magnificence. "The Kings of Scotland and France were prisoners together in his capital; his dominions stretched literally from the Orkneys to the Pyrenees, the chivalry of Europe gathered to his feasts and tournaments, and Christian potentates in the East looked to him, as the first Prince in Christendom, for aid against the Saracens." But on the succession of Richard II. "a change came over the spirit of the scene." Successful wars gave way to failing efforts to retain a supremacy which was too widely spread to be capable of prolonged maintenance. Inheritances and conquests began to fade away, till after a while of all the English Continental possessions but a few were left as an appanage of the British Crown. Then came a succession of indifferent commanders and incompetent statesmen. Even the very skies seemed to fight against the mistress of the ocean. Fleets were destroyed by storms, vessels were delayed till too late for their missions by contrary winds and adverse waves. "Indignities that twenty years before were never in the dreams of the gloomiest prophets of evil had become hard matters of fact, stern and urgent." As a result, discontent was rampant in the land. The people, ground down, taxed well-nigh to a pitch of beggary, began to complain; there were mutterings loud and deep. Sagacious men at the helm of State would have recognised the ominous warnings which rent the heavens towards the end of the fourteenth century. True statesmanship would have en-

* "The Mediation of Ralph HardeLOT." By William Minto. (Macmillan and Co.)

deavoured to ward off a storm which, when it burst, might inundate in an ocean of ruin an empire which was too corrupt within to stand successfully a civil rebellion or a popular rising; but fatuity was written on the scrolls of destiny. No one heeded the omens—not a soul in high places cared to step aside from the path of venality and crime; those whose positions should have made them protectors became oppressors. The knightly spur pricked the horse in quest of plunder and booty, not the less welcome because attained in the pathway of robbery, murder, and outrage. Society was a seething cauldron of misery and wrong. The witches of mischief had done their work only too carefully and well, and it needed but a spark ere the whole fabric of national happiness should be consumed as in a moment.

Such, in outline, was the all-important, and no less interesting, period which Mr. Minto has selected as the foreground of one of the most charming novels which it is not often the lot of a reader to peruse. There is sufficient plot to render the tale attractive, and the leading characters are sketched with vividness and a due regard for historical truth; but what imparts to the work a charm which is quite its own is the wonderfully fascinating picture drawn of a time in English annals but too little studied, and not too clearly understood. The "People's Rebellion," with Wat Tyler at its head, was a popular outburst much misrepresented in the histories of the times. Our author treats this phase of the national character with becoming research and study; he portrays the plot in its true light, showing at once its aims, its weaknesses, and its results. Admirable in its design, the novel is no less charming in its execution, and Mr. Minto may well be proud of a very successful endeavour to open out history by means of fiction.

THE MOOR AND THE LOCH.*

"It is not to be denied that a keen appreciation of toilsome out-of-door sports and pastimes have made the sturdy race they are out of British Islanders, and that the young aristocrats who have the most means and opportunities for enjoying them are the finest fellows in Europe." So runs the language of Mr. Colquhoun in his "parting words on Sport." And assuredly none will disagree with the veteran who penned these words. It is true that some look upon the various pastimes as mere cruel brutalities, killing God's creatures for no cause or offence, but merely to afford personal gratification and pleasure. Of course, from an abstract point of view, the slaughter of wild animals is utterly indefensible; they have injured none, and none, therefore, have a right to injure them. But such arguments, it is contended, are opposed to all practical experiences amidst the world in which we live. What has a mouse done that a snake should gobble it up? What has a fly done that it should go down alive into the stomach of a fish? What has a dove done that an eagle should tear to pieces its trembling limbs, and give them as food to its young? Or, indeed, to come nearer home, what has a sheep done that it should be slaughtered to provide sustenance for its human, or inhuman, companions?

Such arguments, if pushed *ad nauseam*, justify the fanaticism of certain sects amongst the Muslims, who hold it as wicked to breathe the air because of the destruction thereby of countless thousands of minute insects. With such refinements we have as little sympathy as we have with wanton cruelty and senseless torture. A battue, in our estimation, little better than "butchery." To let loose a tame stag is no great way removed from brutality; but "sport" in its proper sense, develops the manly and noble instinct of the human heart. It develops endurance; it encourages skill; it inculcates habits of perseverance; it quickens powers of observation; it teaches lessons of patience; in short, it makes a man of a man. We gladly, therefore, welcome a *seventh* edition of Mr. Colquhoun's standard work on the "Moor and the Loch." For nearly half a century it has deservedly held its own in the public estimation, and rightly so, for it fulfils every requirement which a book of this nature should possess. Not only does it abound with technical knowledge and valuable experience, but it is replete with anecdotes and adventures. In a word, quite apart from the object with which it was written, it may with advantage be taken up to serve as a recreation for the many who never handle a gun or cast a fly. It is thoroughly readable from beginning to end; not a page should be skipped. And the variety is so endless; at one time deer forms the staple of conversation; then "poor puss" in the guise of a hare comes to the front, while the genuine article itself, in the shape of a wild cat, gets a chapter. There follow, too, in rapid succession essays on dogs, snakes, the denizens of the deep, and the fowls of the air. Taken as a whole, it is seldom that a technical work is so thoroughly interesting, and it would occasion no astonishment if in due course edition after edition should appear of a work which is at once artistic, well-written, and full of life and vigour.

* "The Moor and the Loch." By John Colquhoun. (William Blackwood and Son.)

Colburn's United Service Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for October, has a thoughtful and intelligent paper, by Colonel Paske on "The Relations of Persia with Russia," showing that England should display greater interest in the preservation of Persia, bearing in mind that "Persia and Afghanistan, while independent, are outworks for the defence of India; subjugated by Russia they become the first parallels whence attack may be made on British India." Unfortunately, this is no "new thing" to British statesmen, who have allowed Persia for years past to grow more and more under Russian influence. The story of our third Burmese war continues to be well told by an officer of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and Captain H. D. Simpson, R.A., contributes an able paper on "The Tactical Employment of Mountain Artillery." The present number is not heavy; H. G. Keene, The Troubadour, and Hugh Coleman Davidson supplying excellent light reading. "On Leave" and the editorial notes are, as usual, good and interesting.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine continues to keep up the high character it has gained under its present management. Besides the translation of the life of Suvaroff by Colonel Spalding, there is a very able paper from the editorial pen on "England and Russia—a Retrospect," in which the idea that Constantinople is not worth fighting for by England in case of Russian attack is very vigorously combated. But the Radical views which now obtain will not endorse the view taken by the writer that this country combining with Austro-Hungary should support with the whole of our resources the integrity of the Balkan Peninsula. Readers of this magazine will regret that Captain Wyll brings to a conclusion his very interesting paper on the Sikkim Expedition—a narrative which was well told and well illustrated by the sketches of his brother officer, Lieutenant Bowman. The papers which are continued, the "Wanderings of a War Artist," "Sketches of a Yachting Cruise," and Captain Willoughby Verner's able professional contribution do not lose in interest or value. The commencement of a series of "Glimpses of our Garrison Towns" will be generally welcomed. There is much in the present number to interest general as well as "Service" readers, and the illustrations, which are numerous, are well up to the mark of excellency already attained.

The *Art Journal* for October contains a very spirited etching by Raeburn of Riviere's well-known picture "Spilt Milk." There is also a very charming print of Salisbury Cathedral, while the illustrations in "Japan and its Art Wares" are unusually good.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"A Moral Bigamist" (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.); "Tactics and Organisation," by Captain F. N. Maude, R.E. (W. Thacker and Co.); "Anglo-Indian Codes," vol. 2, by Whitely Stokes (Clarendon Press).

Cabled news from China as to the Tea market is of little interest this week. The export from Foochows stands at 21,600,000 lbs., against 32,625,000, but the stock is over 17,000,000 still. Rumours of heavy supplies in the country keep buyers quiet; also it is said that a heavy drop in the price of common Congou has taken place in Australia. A steady business has been done in Shanghai at advancing rates. The export of Congou from here to London is 39,000,000, against 40½ last year; stock is 3½,000,000, and similar quantity is expected to complete the season.

CHINESE AND INDIAN TEAS IN RUSSIA.—In Russia, as in Great Britain, the growing consumption of Indian teas seriously threatens the trade in Chinese teas. The Commissioner of Customs for Tientsin in his latest report, referring to the transit trade across Mongolia to Siberia points out that although the black tea sent by this route rose from 133,062 piculs (one picul equals 133 1-3lb.) in 1886 to 173,559 piculs in 1887, yet the brick tea fell in the same period from 306,043 to 271,077 piculs. An incident of this overland trade last year was that for the first time a British firm participated in it, and sent over 8,000 chests of Congou to Kiachta, on the Siberian frontier, under the same conditions as the Russian tea merchants. A great danger to the trade, however, is the growing taste for Indian teas in Russia. These are imported into Russia from London, as well as from Calcutta direct to Odessa, and are mixed by retailers with the Chinese teas. Already the leading Russian firm in Tientsin, in anticipation of further deterioration of Chinese teas and the tendency to improve them by mixing with Assam or Ceylon tea, has despatched an agent to India to participate in the purchases of the commodity, for which Russia affords, next to England, the greatest market. The trade which is carried on across Mongolia by caravans of camels under the care of Mongols is also threatened by the proposed construction of railways in Siberia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

HAPPY INDIA!

It is pleasant to turn, in these days of complainings and pessimistic views about the present and future state of India under British rule, to a writer who does not view all things in that country "through a glass darkly." Sir George Birdwood has contributed to the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* a paper which will be found very pleasant reading by those who do not make it the purpose of their reading or writing to dwell always on the gloomy shadows of historic pictures. The purport of Sir George's contribution is a defence of the Mahratta plough, written in reply to an attack on the vernacular implements and operations of Indian agriculture made in a paper read, on the 16th of July last, before the East India Association by Pandit Srilal, a distinguished student of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and late Secretary to the Agricultural Society of Bijour, in the Rohilkand Division of the North-West Provinces. The learned Pandit would have agriculture in India "improved" on European methods, but his equally learned critic insists that the Eastern tiller of the fields knows better what is most suitable to the soil and himself, and does not want the "progressive" agricultural science of the West. And so the upholder of his views writes in vindication of the indigenous plough in regard to its perfect adaptation to the surrounding conditions of the land, and life and labour, and "in so doing," he says, "I confine myself to that part of India known to me familiarly in the strict etymological sense of the word from my birth, and dear to me as my native country, the 'great' basaltic 'kingdom' of Maha-rashtra." Sir George was born at Belgaum, and he certainly has retained very bright and happy recollections of the scenery and people known to him in earliest years. The pages in his present essay which describe the Mahratta country are very charming reading, for he writes with the eye of an artist, and rivals Mr. Edwin Arnold in the poetic fervour with which he dwells on Orient beauty of Nature or humanity. He invests the Indian plough with associations which take it altogether out of the sphere of common, mundane implements of toil. "The Indian plough is part and parcel of a

fixed crystallised life of which it is the primitive and primary integrant molecule, regulating the relations and determining the dimensions and ultimate character of the entire and indissoluble, economic, social, and religious system built up on it. In that life all are but co-ordinate parts of one undivided and indivisible whole, in which the provision and respect due to every individual is enforced under the highest and religious sanctions, and every office and calling perpetuated from father to son by those cardinal obligations of caste on which the whole hierarchy of Hinduism hinges."

After this it may be seen that the plough of Europe is utterly out of place in the East, and Sir George says that the introduction of the mechanism of Western agriculture into India is quite impossible in the present economic condition of the country; and every attempt at it has in his experience proved a ridiculous failure.

I remember a steam-plough being brought out to one of the Native States in the Bombay Presidency. It was led out festooned with roses and jasmine like an Indian bridegroom into a rich *regur* field, and all of us who were called together to witness the prodigies it was to perform were also wreathed with roses and touched on our hands and foreheads with *atar*, and sprinkled all over with rose water; and then with a snort, and a shriek, and a puff of smoky steam, the gigantic mechanism made a vigorous, loud-hissing rush forward, but, as was at once perceived, also gradually downward, until, after vainly struggling for awhile against its ignominious fate, it at last settled down silently and fairly foundered in the furrow it had so deeply delved into the soft, yielding soil. And then not all the king's soldiers and all the king's men, nor all the servants of the incensed Bhavani [Athene Boarmia, "the Ox-yoker" here], the hereditary blacksmiths and carpenters from the neighbouring palatine village, could do anything with the portentous mechanism. Nothing could be done with it as a steam-plough. It had been recklessly brought into a sacro-economic system wherein it had no place, except as another god, and a new god it was at once made. As soon as it could be moved out of the field it was sided into the village temple hard by; and there its huge steel share was set up on end, and bedaubed red, and worshipped as a *lingam*, or symbol of Siva; and there, I suppose, it stands an object of worship to this day.

But it is with the lessons which Sir George draws from the Indian plough rather than with the plough itself that we are more immediately interested in this article. He will not have it that India is anything but happy under her primitive forms and faiths:—

Unhappy India, indeed! I might rather bemoan the unhappiness of England; where faith has no fixed centre of authority; where political factions rage so furiously that men seem to have lost all sense of personal shame, confusing right with wrong, and wrong with right, and excusing the vilest treasons against the State on the plea of party necessity; where every national interest is sacrificed to the shibboleth of unrestricted international competition; and where, as a consequence, agriculture, the only sure foundation of society, languishes; and the plough, the mainspring of all industrial action, no longer holds its proper place of public honour and pre-eminence.

The truth is, that closet publicists and politicians, trained in the competitive political principles of the West, do not sufficiently distinguish between the prosperity of a country and the felicity of its inhabitants. Indeed, they do not discern the distinction. They dwell among their books, and not with the people; and that men do not live by bread alone is one of the strongest facts of life in India absolutely hidden from their eyes.

What we call prosperity exists only in figures, and has no place in the personal experience of the vast masses making up the population of the so-called "progressive" nations of the West. It merely means the accumulation of amazing wealth in the hands of a few, by the devouring, wolfish spoliation of the many; and in its last result, the cruel, bitter contrast presented between the West-end of London and the East. And do Europe and America desire to reduce all Asia to an East End?

Happy India! where all men may still possess themselves in natural sufficiency and contentment, and freely find their highest joys in the spiritual beliefs, or, let it be, illusions, which have transformed their trades-union village organisation into a veritable "Civitas Dei."

The extracts which we have made from Sir George Birdwood's most interesting paper leave us little room for further comment to-day, but we shall return to the attractive subject of the lessons of the Indian plough doing good and useful work to-day, and the English steam plough "laid up in divinity in the Jamkhendi State."

It is stated that Lord Clandeboye, Lord Dufferin's eldest son, joins the Mission to Cabul.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 8.)

BONENBLUST—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as supernumerary consular agent for Russia at Aden.

BROWN, Second Lieut. A. P., 6th Dragoon Guards, at present attached to the 4th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as squadron officer, on probation, in the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, from the date of joining.

The following appointment is provisionally made in the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, from June 7:—

GRANT, Lieut. F. C., squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. A. Watson, appointed, provisionally, 4th squadron commander.

GRAHAM—The temporary rank of brigadier-general is granted to Colonel T. Graham, R.A., from Aug. 18, whilst commanding the Sikkim Field Force.

STEVENS, Lieut. M., Bengal S.C., 38th Bengal Infantry, to be deputy assistant commissary-general, second class, on probation, from Aug. 17.

WARDEN, Lieut. A. W., Bengal S.C., to be officiating squadron officer 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, from Aug. 17.

WILTON—The admission of Lieut. A. W. de Wilton, Connaught Rangers, to the Bengal Staff Corps, is cancelled.

BAX, Colonel W. I., General List, Infantry, 11th Bengal Lancers, assistant adjutant-general, is granted leave out of India, from the date on which he is struck off duty (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 18th year, commenced Oct. 11, 1887.

CHAPMAN, Colonel A. R., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India; pension service, 33rd year, commenced Feb. 25.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
GOLDIE, Lieut.-Colonel J. O., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from Sept. 4.

ROGERS, Major G. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Sept. 1.

GRAVES, Captain S. H. P., to be major, from Sept. 2.

BIDDULPH, Lieut. S. F., to be captain, from Sept. 5.

WALLER, Major R. J., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 28, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

BROWNE—The services of Col. Sir J. Browne, C.B., K.C.S.I., R.E., superintending engineer, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from June 14, 1887.

CHIODETTI—The services of Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the director-general of Railways.

TOOGOOD, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub. pro tem. (Bengal), is transferred temporarily to Madras.

(September 15.)

SENIOR, Mr. R. W., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 17, or the subsequent date that his services can be spared.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay:—

WILSON, Hon. A., barrister-at-law, Puisne judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

QUINTON, Hon. J. W., C.S.I., B.C.S., member of the Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces, and additional member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

CROSTHWAITE, Mr. R. J., B.C.S., judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces.

HOWELL, Lieut. A. A., B.S.C., is appointed to be assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.

EARDLEY WILMOT—The services of Captain H. Eardley Wilmot, M.S.C.,

assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, from the date on which he relinquished charge of his appointment in Assam.

HAY, Hon. A., is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, in Burma, from Aug. 25.

LONGE, Captain F. B., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eighteen months from Nov. 1 next.

COTES, Mr. E. C., 1st assistant to the superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted two months' privilege leave, from the 1st inst.

MILITARY.

The following promotions are made in the Hazara Field Force:—
GOOLD-ADAMS, Captain W. R., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be superintendent of army signalling.

BAIRNSFATHER, Captain P. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be assistant superintendent of army signalling.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. F., Bengal Staff Corps, to be assistant superintendent of army signalling.

MINTHIN, Lieut. C. F., Bombay Staff Corps, to be assistant superintendent of army signalling.

BIRKBECK, Lieut. W. H., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be assistant superintendent of army signalling.

DRAKE, Lieut. F. R., R.A., to be adjutant to the officer commanding the Royal Artillery.

GRIFFITH, Rev. H. W., M.A., to be chaplain.

VAN MANSFIELD, Rev. Father H., to be chaplain.

The assistant superintendents of signalling will be distributed to columns by the general officer commanding the Hazara Field Force.

MASON—The designation of the appointment to which Captain A. H. Mason, R.E., has been gazetted is, deputy assistant quartermaster-general for intelligence.

The following appointments to the Sikkim Field Force are sanctioned:—

STANTON, Captain E. C., R.E., Military Works Department, to be field engineer, with effect from the date of joining.

SANDBACH, Lieut. A. E., R.E., to be assistant field engineer, with effect from date of joining.

MACQUOID, 2nd Lieut. C. E. E. F. K., Liverpool Regt., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Infantry, from Aug. 26.

MURCHINSON—BROOKE—Captain K. J. W. Murchison, R.A., and Lieut. E. S. Brooke, R.A., to officiate as ordnance officers, 4th class, from Aug. 26 and 27, respectively, vice Major A. F. Fletcher, R.A., superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, on furlough, and Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Kinsman, R.A., ordnance officer 2nd class, on leave.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows from the date of their arrival in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

DENNE, Lieut. R. W. A., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

TRAVERS, Lieut. J. O., Devonshire Regiment.

ADAIR, Lieut. D., Gordon Highlanders.

ARNOLD, Lieut. A. S., 18th Hussars.

L'ESTRANGE, Second Lieut. H. I., Leinster Regiment.

GUNNING, Second Lieut. C. J., York and Lancaster Regiment.

BRUNE, Second Lieut. Hon. C. G., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

VACHELL, Lieut. T., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

TURNER, Lieut. N. G. H., West Riding Regiment.

LUARD, Lieut. H. A., Northamptonshire Regiment.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. T. A. F. R., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

JACOB, Lieut. W. S., East Yorkshire Regiment.

BARTON, Lieut. A. E., Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PARKER, Lieut. H. P. E., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

VENOUR, and Lieut. W. E., 1st West India Regiment.

DAVIES—The name of Colonel A. M. Davies, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel D. Standen, Madras Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on July 19.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

JERVIS, Lieut. S. W., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 10.

GORDON, Lieut. W. D., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. J. M., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.

NICHOLL, Major-General T., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Aug. 3, vice General Sir J. Brind, G.C.B., deceased.

BELL—H.E. the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey to be undertaken of a railway running from Kotri on the Indus, through Jeyulmere and Bikanir, to Delhi, Mr. H. Bell, superintending engineer, first class, is appointed engineer in-chief of the project, which will be known as the Great Western of India Railway Survey, and will be under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

FURLONGHS.

ETESON, Deputy Surgeon-General A., M.D., sanitary commissioner, Assam (m.c.), for 182 days.

HUNTER, Surgeon C. B., 15th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

RAVENSHAW, Captain H. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 26th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced March 24.

DODGSON, Lieut. H. L., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Bengal Infantry (p. a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Jan. 22.
 TON, Lieut. J. K., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m. c.) for six months, from the date of embarkation; pension service, 5th year, commenced Feb. 6.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Sept. 1.)

DALY—With the sanction of the Government of India, Lieut. H. Daly is appointed to be superintendent of the Northern Shan States, from May 1.
 HOUGHTON, Mr. B., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Sandoway to the charge of the Mandalay sub-division, Mandalay district.
 PRITCHARD, Lieut. A. B., assistant commissioner, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for six months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
 CAMPBELL, Mr. G., superintendent of police, Minbu district, is placed on special duty in Lower Burma, from Aug. 6.
 RUSSELL, Surgeon A. R. P., I.M.D., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Taungwingyi district and its police, vice Surgeon F. C. Chatterji.
 CRIMMINS, Surgeon J., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Fort Stedman, vice Surgeon E. Tully, deceased.

(*September 8.*)

NAYLOR, Mr. C. G. R., in civil medical charge, Prome, is granted furlough for one year, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
 PATCH, Surgeon A. L., I.M.S., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Myingyan district and its police, vice H. M. Hakim, I.M.S., transferred.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

DE BAILHON—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. de Bailhon as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

(*Sept. 20.*)

KING, Major J. S., is appointed to act, on his return to duty, as 2nd in command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio assistant political agent, Kolhapur.

MILITARY.

(*Sept. 13.*)

LOWRY, Lieut. F. J. S., Staff Corps, wing officer 29th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 10th year, commenced March 11.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from Sept. 11, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

WAY, Lieut. H. E., Staff Corps.

FORBES, Lieut. A. W., Staff Corps.

KELLY, Captain E. C., Staff Corps, wing commander 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twentieth year commenced Aug. 21.

(*Sept. 20.*)

CARTER, Brig.-Surgeon H. V., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 31 on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval, and is granted the extra pension of £100 per annum.

HAY, Captain H., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from Sept. 16, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Oct. 4, at The Moorings, Ipswich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Alexander, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

BROOKE—Sept. 28, at Brockhurst, North Finchley, N., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Brooke, late 3rd Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

HITCHINS—Aug. 22, at Guernsey, Channel Islands, the wife of Lieut. Charles Hitchins, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

HOWARD—Oct. 3, at Rushett, the wife of Captain John H. Howard, of a daughter.

MANLEY—Oct. 2, at 55, Lower Belgrave-street, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Manley, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.

TROTTER—Oct. 2, at 41, Melville-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Philip Trotter, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.

WALLER—Sept. 29, at Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Major Stanier Waller, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGES—MILNE—Sept. 20, at Rubislaw parish church, Aberdeen, by the Rev. Professor Milligan, D.D., and the Rev. Mr. Thomson, minister of the parish, Captain J. W. Mackeson Georges, Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Colonel J. C. Georges, Madras Staff Corps, to Edith Alexa, eldest daughter of George Milne, Esq., Westwood, Aberdeen.

JONES—BURGETT—Oct. 2, at All Saints', Upper Norwood, by the Rev. James Watson, M.A., vicar, Fenwick Williams, 2nd Batt. East Lancashire Regiment, youngest son of the late Captain Felix Jones, Indian Navy, of Fernside, Norwood, and formerly H.B.M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to Helene Caroline, youngest daughter of Frederick Augustus Burgett, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn and Upper Norwood.

SPICER—DAMPIER—Sept. 3, at Buenos Ayres, Newton, eldest son of the Rev. Newton J. Spicer, rector of East Woodhay, Hants, to Emma Frances, daughter of H. L. Dampier, Esq., C.I.E., of Denstone, Winchester, late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

WILCOX—TEAR—Sept. 29, at St. John the Divine, Kennington, by the Rev. C. E. Brooke, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Deedes, (Dolly) Adela Sophia, the elder daughter of George J. Tear, of Foxley-road, North Brixton, to Edward, youngest son of Benjamin Wilcox, of Oakley-square, N.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—Sept. 29, at Edderton Villa, Acton, W., Margaret Bruce, widow of the late Rev. John Cameron, M.A., J.P., Edderton, Ross-shire, aged 81.

FALCONAR—Sept. 26, at 24, Oppidan's-road, N.W., Lieut.-Colonel George A. H. Falconar, late Madras Native Infantry, aged 82.

HARRIS—Oct. 3, at Glencairn, Walmer, Henrietta Harris, wife of Capt. Harris, of the late East India Company's Service, aged 81.

LUCAS—Sept. 26, at the residence of her sister-in-law, Heathfield House, Corfe Hills, Wimborne, Isabel Lucas, relict of George Brown, of Brighton, daughter of Thomas Musgrave, H.E.I.C.S., and wife of William Lucas, The Branthams, Holbrook, near Ipswich, aged 72.

MONTEITH—Sept. 24, at Dinard, France, Robert Thomson Monteith, late British Vice-Consul at St. Malo, aged 69.

PATRICK—Sept. 29, at 2, Clephane-road, Canonbury, N., John Thomas Agnew Patrick, Solicitor, formerly in the service of the East India Company, aged 79.

PULLEY—Sept. 28, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, after many years of patient suffering, Major-General Charles Pulley, late Madras Army, aged 64.

RIMINGTON—Sept. 19, at Ealing, Colonel Spencer Rimington, B.S.C., Bombay Army, Retired List.

ROBERTS—Sept. 29, at Coonoor Lodge, Exmouth, Kenelm Digby, son of the late Major Digby Roberts, Madras Army, aged 49.

SCOTT—Sept. 27, at Brooklands, Reigate, William Lloyd Lewis Scott, late Major 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 52.

STEWART—Oct. 2, at Birkenhead, Robert Leitch Stewart, of Bombay, aged 32.

WILLISFORD—Sept. 29, at 19, Paragon, Bath, Sara, widow of the late F. C. Willisford, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service, aged 51.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANSON—Sept. 1, at Gonda, the wife of Major G. W. Anson, of a daughter.

BEYTS—Sept. 9, at Asansol, the wife of G. F. Beyts, Resident Engineer, E.I.R., of a son.

CARTER—Sept. 9, at Arrah, the wife of R. E. Carter, P.W.D., of a son.

CHRISNIAS—Sept. 17, at Cawnpore, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor J. Chrisnias, Cawnpore Light Horse, of a daughter.

DIGGS—Sept. 14, at Benares, the wife of C. Diggs, Postmaster, of a daughter.

FRASER—Sept. 5, at Nilgiris, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Fraser, M.D., Medical Staff, of a son.

HUARD—Sept. 5, at Kalyan, the wife of C. P. Huard, District Traffic Inspector, G.I.P. Railway, of a son.

JAMES—Sept. 12, at Mangalore, the wife of J. P. James, Port Officer, of a daughter.

LITCHFIELD—Sept. 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. F. Litchfield, Forest Department, of a son.

MACKENZIE—Sept. 8, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of M. D. Mackenzie, Sind Commission, of a daughter.

MONEY—Sept. 25, at Jhelum, India, the wife of Captain G. A. Money, 18th Bengal Lancers, of a son. (By telegram.)

PEARSON—Sept. 2, at Loralie, Afghanistan, the wife of Major A. A. Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry, of a son.

PRENDERGAST—Sept. 9, at Masulipatam, the wife of H. G. Prendergast, Esq., Madras Police, of a daughter.

POOLE—Aug. 24, at Bassein (Burma), the wife of W. Poole, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—Sept. 6, at Chittagong, the wife of G. M. Robinson, Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

ROWE—Sept. 12, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. J. Rowe, Educational Department, of a daughter.

SKIDDY—Sept. 1, at Beluchistan, the wife of A. L. Skiddy, Traffic Department, Bolan State Railway, of a son, prematurely.

TUFNELL—Sept. 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ERRINGTON—BOUSTEAD—Sept. 4, at Christ's Church, Ahmednugger, Lieut., 1st Grenadier Regiment, N.I., third son of G. H. Errington, Esq., of Merry-Oak, near Southampton, to Essie, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, M.D., F.R.C.S., H.M.'s Indian Army.

MCARTHUR—BENGOUGH—Sept. 8, at Rangoon, G. W. McArthur, M.R.C.V.S., son of Captain G. McArthur, P.W.D., Meerut, to Frances Bengough, daughter of J. J. Bengough, Esq., Richmond-road, London.

PHILLIPS—BAYNE—Sept. 12, at Murree, J. Phillips, bandmaster, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to Julia Jane Bayne, schoolmistress, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

WILLSON—JOHNSTONE—Sept. 12, at Shillong, J. Willson, Inspector of Schools, Assam, to Alice, daughter of F. J. Johnstone, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Assam.

DEATHS.

BOYD—Sept. 15, at Calcutta, Henrietta Frances Boyd, widow of the late E. A. Boyd, Esq., Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, aged 26.

DEEFHOLTS—Sept. 9, at Calcutta, H. A. Deefholtz, Assistant Bengal Secretariat, aged 52.

DOUGLAS—Sept. 22, at Rosa, N.W.P., Archibald John Sholto, third son of the late Sholto James Douglas, of Mauritius.

EMBY—Sept. 16, at Madras, Mary Ann, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant W. H. Emby, "I" Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., aged 34.

HOLMES—Sept. 3, at Delhi, Walter Sydney, the infant son of Barrack-Sergeant James and Catherine Agnes Cecilia Holmes, Military Works Department.

JOHNSTONE—Sept. 14, at Haines-road, Byculia, Bella, the beloved wife of Richard Johnstone, Esq., Chamber of Commerce.

MASON—Sept. 5, at Lucknow, W. A. Mason, Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 34.

SAINT—Sept. 1, at Simla, J. S. Saint, Retired List, Subordinate Medical Department, aged 62.

SWINGLER—Sept. 17, at the European General Hospital, James Millard Swinger, Government Telegraph Department, aged 49.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Sept. 28.—Rohilla (s), Calcutta; 28, Clyde (s), Bombay; 28, Othello (s), Bombay; Oct. 2, Mira (s), Calcutta; 6, Peshawur (s); 6, Rewa (s), Calcutta; 6, Mira (s), Calcutta; 7, Armenia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY—Sept. 29, Methley Hall (s), Cardiff; 30, Assam (s), London; Oct. 1, Clan Monroe (s), Clyde; 1, Chicago (s), Hull; 5, Teheran (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA—Sept. 30, Chusan (s), London; 30, Duke of Argyll (s); Oct. 1, Roumania (s), Liverpool; 2, Pallas (s), London; 4, Navarino (s), London.

MADRAS—Sept. 29, Navarino (s), London; 30, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Sept. 28, City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; 29, Huzara (s), Bombay; 29, Belgravia (s), Bombay; Oct. 2, Karamania (s), Calcutta; 3, City of Canterbury (s), Bombay; 3, Navigator (s), Bombay; 4, Rome (s), Bombay; 4, Manora (s), Calcutta; 4, Werneth Hall (s), Bombay; 5, Clan Graham (s), Bombay; 6, Innishowen Head (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY—Oct. 3, The Arabia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA—Sept. 29, Vega (s), Liverpool; Oct. 2, Clan Drummond (s), London; 4, India (s), London; 6, City of Cambridge (s), London.

MADRAS—Sept. 29, Clan Lamont (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Oct. 11; from Brindisi, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. N. E. M. Preston, Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. H. L. Jones, Mr. F. Cranley, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mr. T. H. Scaly, Mr. W. F. Burrows, Miss Currie, Mr. J. Bennett, Col. S. B. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Mrs. Rhind and two children, Mrs. and two Misses Dyson, Mr. Dyson, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lord and Lady Scott Montague, Miss Scott Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Heap, Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Rodgers, Mrs. Kindersley, Mr. Montagu Williams. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Howan, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. Savella, Colonel C. D. Skene, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Mr. Cotton, Miss Cotton, Major Kelby, Mr. Baker, Sir T. Thompson, Mr. B. W. Blackwell, Lieut. Bruce Lane, Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Swann, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Millar, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. J. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. Walker, Mr. W. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Doig, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. A. W. Orr, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Sinha, Mrs. Waller, Col.

Pitcher, Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. C. A. M. Williams, Col. Stanley Clarke, Miss Bailey, Mr. R. D. Percival, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison and child, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Billings, Mr. Blackhall, Mr. A. P. W. Freeman, Mr. Hope.

For Port Said: Lady Vaux and child, Mrs. Tweedie.

For Malta: General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley, Mr. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. La Primandaye, Mrs. Haile Wilkies, Mrs. Havely and child, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, two Misses Turner, Miss Boast, Miss Laverack, Miss Moore, Miss F. Baker, Baroness Ignanez, Miss Violet Cockburn, Miss Colson, Mr. Yorke, Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Foy, Miss Foy, Miss Harper, Miss Satares, Colonel Leach, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Daly, Mr. Williams, Miss Handyside, Mr. Bloxhall, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. McRae, R.N., Mrs. Obery, Mr. Hales, Colonel Murray, Miss Kieftz, Mrs. Harris and child.

For Gibraltar: Dr. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and family, Mrs. Scott Glendown and family, Surgeon-General Mackinnon, Mr. Maxwell, Colonel Tweedie, Major Hussey, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Dinsines, Mr. Heath, Mr. Mathew.

For Aden: Captain Montgomerie.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 11; from Naples, Oct. 19.

For Calcutta: Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Mr. W. G. McMillan, Rev. A. E. Johnston, Rev. J. A. Cullen, Mr. W. P. Henderson, Surgeon-General Cowie, Mr. H. E. Sanderson, Mr. C. J. McKinnon, Mr. J. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Jones and two children, Mr. G. Gordon, Surgeon-Major J. F. P. and Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Warner and child, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. F. H. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. J. C. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. H. Blackmore, Mr. R. Young, Mr. H. M. Shaw, Mr. Halsey, Mrs. Newman and two children, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. G. C. Barnes, Mr. Macdermott, Mr. J. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. Ray, Mr. Dass, Rev. and Mrs. Hacketts and two children. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Roberts, Mr. D. T. Shaw. From Port Said: Mrs. Tucker.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon, Bishop Sargent, Mrs. Berry and son, two Misses Berry, Miss Archer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mrs. Gray. From Naples: Mr. H. F. Wilkinson.

For Colombo: Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wearing and family, Miss Cockshott. From Naples: Mrs. Metcalfe Smith.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Sandwith, Mr. and Miss McDougall.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. Powlett and child, Surgeon-General Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Major Alexander.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. Tucker.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Lang and family, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. Godley, Mr. Schlach. From Venice: Miss Davis, Mrs. Quirk and child, Mr. and Mrs. Withers and two children, Mr. Picard.

For Ismailia: Mr. Guerrier, two Misses Guerrier.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Mr. C. W. White, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. and Mrs. Ayden, Mr. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Runington, Lord and Lady Dormer, Col. Hennell, Miss Elliott, Mr. Fuchs, and Miss Beck, Miss Smee, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. M. A. Jones, Mr. Samuels, Capt. Howard Gray, Mrs. Arundel, Mr. J. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Deus, Mr. Aublers, Miss E. Hunston, Mr. G. Dunn, Mr. J. Kusopp, Mr. H. Lennard, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Harte, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Durant and family, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Haig, Colonel D. Trail, Mr. Hacking, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. L. Porter, Miss Atkinson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. W. M. Simson, Mr. H. Curwen, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Lowe and infant, Mr. Renton, Mr. C. D. Brown, Hon. H. T. Tolle-mache, Mme. Krounnes, Mr. P. M. Wilson, Mrs. Dale, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Whistler, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Seaman, Mr. F. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Bullock, Mr. A. C. Kennard, Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. H. R. Brander, Mr. F. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. Griens, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Captain Boston, Mr. C. K. Short, Mr. Flenecker, Mr. W. S. Dyke. From Marseilles: Capt. Hext, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Miss Edwards, Mr. T. de Mesurier, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Philips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Griffiths, Mr. L. A. Wallace, junr., Mr. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale, Miss Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. Foucar, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. Carritt, Colonel Hogg, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Mr. Benson, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Lineburg, Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Feile, Colonel Ewart, Colonel and Miss Foord, Miss Thomson, Miss Newton, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. E. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Benson and infant, Mrs. McLaughlin and two infants, Miss Smallwood, Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. Turner, Mr. Culloden, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. F. J. Pert, Lady Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Webconay, Mr. Sturge, Mr. O. Rocks, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Beverley, Mr. W. Butler,

Mr. Justice Piggott, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Justice Prinsep, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Crookshank. *From Naples*: Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apcar, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. G. Woltjen, Mr. R. Giles, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Colonel O. Scott, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. L. J. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, Mr. Hart, Mr. Glazebrook.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Cash, Dr. Separbach, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Box, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Rodgers, Surgeon Pinching, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. H. L. Popham, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. McVimey, Colonel Talbot Coke, Mrs. and Miss Coke, Lieut. Playfair.

For Port Said: *From Marseilles*: Mr. Carstairs, Mr. W. M. Bond, Mr. John Haile.

For Karachi: *From Naples*: Mrs. and Miss Thorn.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. S. and Mrs. Brown. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Simpson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Smith and infant.

S.s. Peshawur, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Huntley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell, Mr. J. Slader, Mr. P. N. Allen, Mr. S. Arthur, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Gale, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. R. W. Western, Mr. C. D. Wilson, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Mr. Trefman, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Poynton, Mrs. Vrench and child, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Henningway, Mrs. Fretwell, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Mills and two infants, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. S. Dewhurst, Miss Liddle, Mr. Allardice, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Cripps. *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. H. R. Reily, Mr. W. P. Brodie, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. S. H. Henderson, Mr. T. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and infant, Mr. Sancton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McColl, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarborough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. Kiug, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer, Major H. P. Leach, Mr. Jungheim, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. D. Barbour, Dr. Lowdell, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Mr. Frere, Miss West, Sir Reginald West, Mr. E. and Mrs. Giles, Miss E. Carr.

For Malta: Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mrs. Davies and child, Miss Searle, Lady Hely Hutchinson, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Pascoe, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Gifford and infant, Miss Harely.

For Gibraltar: Mr. T. L. Morland, Mr. W. Colbourne, Mr. Campbell, Major Kerr Fox, Mr. Renwick, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Eckford, Major and Mrs. Currie, Miss Peacock, Lieut. A. G. Lascelles, Captain Govan, Hon. S. L. Jervis, Colonel Crofton, Mr. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. G. and Mrs. Schoales.

For Ismailia: Miss B. Sanderson and friend.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Golconda, to sail Oct. 18.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNish, Mrs. King, Mr. T. E. Cole, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Collingridge, Mr. T. E. Collier, Rev. R. Lawson, Mr. Klopp, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shaw, Miss Howe, Colonel A. Bredin, Mr. M. G. Barton, Mr. H. B. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. B. Anderson.

For Madras: Mr. T. Lawson, Miss Mare, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prentice. *For Colombo*: Mrs. Charles Lelieve and two children, Mr. R. J. Trimen, Miss Douglas, Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. D. W. T. Ballantyne, Miss Trimen, Mr. Bernard Lonsdale, Mr. Walter Stephen, Mr. A. Davidson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Reva, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. E. W. A. Anderson.

For Calicut: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goslin.

For Calcutta: Mr. George Alexander, Miss Cracknell, Major and Mrs. Bingham, Miss J. Thomson, Miss Blomfield, Miss Robinson, Miss Waitt, Miss Perkins, Rev. J. P. Ashton, Miss Quain, Miss Brown Constable, Mrs. R. L. F. McMullen, Mr. Chas. Wheeler, Mr. D. M. Nicolson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clarke and infant.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. G. Sawday and two children, Miss Williams, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, Rev. John Knox, Rev. H. Lester, Rev. C. G. Marshall, Miss Bounsall, Miss Eagleton, Major D. McN. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Cooling and child, Mr. H. S. Townsend.

For Aden: Miss A. Dains.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. Purdua, to sail Nov. 15.

For Colombo: Miss Clegg.

For Madras: Mr. H. D. Baddeley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. India, to sail Nov. 29.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Swainson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy.

Per Hall Line s.s. Locksley Hall, to sail Oct. 10.

For Karachi: Sir Charles W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Chilcott, Mrs. Maconachie and child, Mr. Carr Stephen, Capt. H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. R. W. Davies, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. Parkes, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson and infant, Miss Paterson, Mr. J. G. Bagram, Miss Eardley, Miss Warren, Miss Parslee, Miss White, Miss Brooke, Miss Rainsford, Miss Newman, Miss F. G. Hensley, Captain W. A. D. and Mrs. O'Mealey, Mr. Davidge, Miss Robertson, Colonel Hulroyd, two Misses Holroyd, Miss Luton, Capt. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. P. W. Lenehan, Miss McDonnell, Mr. Carr Stephens. *From Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Lady Gough, two Misses Gough, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mr. R. C. Plowden.

Per Hall Line s.s. Branksome Hall, to sail Nov. 8.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and infant, Mrs. Wade and two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. W. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Miss K. Smith, Mr. T. W. de Winton, Rev. F. A. P. Sherreff, Mrs. FitzHerbert and infant, Miss Norton, Miss Kennedy, Rev. and Mrs. Bambridge, Mrs. C. F. Sandiford, Capt. Maisey.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Belgravia, to sail Oct. 6.

For Bombay: Mrs. Jacob and family, Mrs. Michaelides, two children and nurse, Mrs. Scott, infant and ayah, Lieut. W. H. Allen, Surgeon Leslie, Mr. E. G. Drake Brockman, Mr. Wm. Bartlett, Captain and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Barry, Mr. Berent, Major Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Blakeley, Colonel, Mrs. Leckie, Miss Leckie, Miss M. Petrie, Miss Symes, Mrs. Dobbs and child, Miss Martin, Lieut. W. A. B. Denny, Mr. Frank Stevens, Mr. Horsfall, Colonel A. Filose, Mrs. Powell, two infants and nurse, Mr. G. A. Cones, Mrs. Reynolds, infant, and ayah.

Per s.s. Armenia, to sail Oct. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Holbrow, infant and servant, Rev. David Whitton, Mrs. Beames, child and infant, Miss Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Fiddian and child, Mr. Maddox, Mr. W. L. Maxwell, Mr. R. R. Weir, Mrs. H. A. Vincent, infant and ayah, Captain Alban.

Per s.s. Persia, to sail Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Miss Mason.

Per s.s. Arabia, to sail Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Miss Henley, Miss Crittall, Miss Fallon, Miss Isaac Inn, Miss Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Jacobs.

Per s.s. Hispania, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Yule and party, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. H. B. Stevens, Mrs. May, three Misses May, Master and Miss Lawrie.

Per Star Line s.s. Mira, to sail Oct. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Walliker, Mrs. Foster Stevens and infant, Mr. F. B. Taylor and child, Mrs. and Miss Beverley, Miss Davies, Miss A. Obbard, Miss Maude Atkinson, Mrs. Beaush, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Petrie, Mrs. H. Buckle and two children, Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Charles and child, Miss I. C. White, Miss J. Taggart, Mr. D. J. Macree, Mr. W. Hay, Mr. E. Cowie.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. Clan Matheson, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 6.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Downs, Miss Piedue, Miss Hensley, Miss M. Smith, Miss Holl, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Mr. P. Gordon, Mr. B. B. Deane, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. W. M. Yule, Mr. R. Gordon.

For Madras: Mr. A. E. and Mrs. Ramsay and family.

For Colombo: Mrs. Moscrop and infant, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Smith, Miss Braine, Mr. F. L. Reay.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. Keith.

Per s.s. Clan Grant, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 20.

For Calcutta: Miss M. Sheriff, Miss R. Sheriff, Rev. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. T. E. Collier, Mr. R. Macintosh, Mr. R. G. McMillan, Mr. D. A. McMillan. *From Suez*: Mr. Lewes.

For Madras: Mrs. Burnett, Miss E. F. Bryan.

For Colombo: Miss Borrowman, Miss Collins.

For Port Said: Miss Smith, Miss Gage, Miss Sidey, Mrs. Low, Miss Low, Miss Vital, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Elliott.

Per s.s. Clan Macarthur, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. Spicer, Rev. J. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson.

For Madras: Mrs. Moir, Mr. George Duncan.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pollard Urquhart, Mr. T. Lush, Mr. Goodfellow.

Per s.s. Clan Macpherson, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 17.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. Moulson and family.

For Madras: *From Suez*: Dr. L. R. and Mrs. Scudder.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, to sail Oct. 22.

For Aden: Mr. A. Gentili, Mr. Laing, Mr. Bienenfeld, Mr. Stross.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Hocking and two sons, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. and Mrs. Grossmann and son, Mr. and Mrs. Janni, Miss Nathan, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Mr. Irving, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Montchins, Mr. Carlson, Mr. H. R. Scott, Mr. Guzdar.

For Colombo: Mr. Ormsby.

For Calcutta: Mr. Kluneuz, Miss Kluneuz, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpugel.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Teresa, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. A. E. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Posemann, Captain Bruncker, Mrs. Hickie, Miss Hickie, Mrs. Brown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Sept. 16.

From London: Lieut. Veasey, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. and Miss McDonald, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Dossett, Mr. Wigley.

From Brindisi: Mr. Garstin, Mr. Rea, Major Goldie, Dr. Burgess, Mr. McGiddowing, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Pillay, Commander Carpenter, R.N., Mr. Wahren, Mr. Veasey, Mr. Allenborough, Mr. P. Scribball, Mr. Crowther.

From Marseilles: Rev. L. Lequeux, Captain Warner, Mr. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Doran.

From Ismailia: Surgeon-General and Mrs. Rudd.

From Aden: Mr. F. G. Cunningham.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. Shallard, at Brindisi, Sept. 26.

From Bombay: Mr. H. W. Gordon, Mr. C. Bingham, Mr. Schamacher. For London: Captain Helpman, Colonel Hukinson, Mr. Ludlow, Surgeon-Major Notter, Mr. MacMinn, Mr. Munford, Mr. Goodey, Mr. Gladwell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Collins.

From Aden: Captain Berkeley.

From Ismailia: For London: Mr. Kent.

From Port Said: Mr. Rowley, Father Pasquale.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Captain E. Stewart, from Bombay, Sept. 21.

For London: Miss Eastwood, Miss E. Millet, Dewan Bagwan Das Nazim and friend, Colonel A. R. Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Meares and child, Mr. J. J. Connell, Mr. T. Drury, Mr. T. S. Tait, Capt. Mainwaring, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Scott, child and infant, Mr. Sela Raj, Mr. A. Hide, Mrs. Hide, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Sprott, Mr. Gates, Mr. Oliffe, Mr. J. H. Copley.

For Brindisi: Mr. W. E. Hitch, Mrs. Hitch, Mr. G. R. Harris, Mr. R. Mat'ar, Mr. H. St. John Kneller, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Bannerjee.

For Aden: Mr. Merwanji Edulji, Mr. Acatos.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Adamson, from London, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Lawrie, Dr. and Mrs. Arnott and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kays, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Anderson, Miss Capes, Miss Bentley, Mr. R. Booth, Mrs. Short and infant, Miss Elliott, Miss E. Cardew, Mr. E. T. Barnard, Mrs. Morice, Mr. Harry, Mrs. Dcyle and child, Mr. Dunne, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. Herbert, Mr. H. J. Pennock, Miss Pennock, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. J. G. Sandeman, Mr. C. M. Jerdon, Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, Mr. J. J. Norris, Mrs. Murch and two infants, Mr. S. L. Faddy, Mrs. C. G. Millar, Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Guylee and child, two Misses Guylee, Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Partridge, Miss O'Meara, Lieut. P. B. Cooper, Mr. Campbell, Mr. G. Hopkins, Mr. Craighton, Mr. Chadwell, Mr. Muckell, Mr. C. Forbes. From Marseilles: Lieut. A. C. C. Campbell, Major Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. W. S. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss T. J. Bart, Mrs. Norton, Miss Learoyd, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. C. C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Captain Faithfull, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Miss Clay, Mr. N. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Adema, Mr. L. Robilart, Mr. C. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Colonel W. Hill, Colonel J. Hay, Major Chalmers, Mr. Guttman, Dr. Finden, Sir G. Larpent, Miss Swift, Major Robertson, Mrs. Watts Russell, Captain Woon, Mr. Andreae, Mr. Kemp, Capt. Gott, Captain Vibart, Mr. Savage, Mr. Clark, Mr. Grant, Col. Hailes, Dr. Rustonjee, Mr. N. Bey, Mr. Clerke. From Naples: Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Herbert, Colonel and Miss Verney, Mr. J. Hamilton, Rev. H. Williams, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, Miss Gribble, Mr. and Mrs. Gair-Ashton, Sir R. C. and Lady Low, Mr. Parmenides, Capt. and Mrs. Wyse, Mr. H. E. Joseph, Mr. Ade, Capt. J. B. Bird, Mr. Dodgson, Mr. Frewen, Mr. Franks. From Port Said: Dr. Rustonjee, Nazir Bey.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Miller, Mrs. Wynne, Mr. S. B. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. O'Malley and two children, Mr. P. H. Flower, Lieut. Kennedy, Mrs. Wavell and three children, Mr. W. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Cogan and infant, Mr. Edward, Mr. Menswick, Mr. and Miss Benzecoy, Mrs. Briger Smith, Mr. G. Floyd, Sergeant and Mrs. Sillitoe, Miss Mackay, Mrs. Grimshaw and family, Mr. Stone, Mrs. Hart and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. L. G. Hasluck, two Misses Hope, Mr. Cottrell, Capt. Weighton, Sergeant Shepherd, Mrs. Glover and infant, Mr. Preston, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. Cassell, Rev. B. Iscoe, Mr. Field, Mr. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. North, Miss Wilson, Lieut. Howard, Col. Whitaker.

For Aden: Mr. Robinson, Lieut. Johnstone, Mr. Brown. From Marseilles: Mr. Vidal.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. E. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Meiville, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Osmick and three children.

For Port Said: Mrs. Rowe, Sergts. Lawler, Nash, and Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Naggiar, Mr. Lees.

For Karachi: Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes.

For Malta: Mr. L. T. Colthurst.

For Ismailia: Mr. Leete, Mr. Turner. From Marseilles: Earl of Dunmore.

S.s. *Paramatta*, from London (for Australia direct), Oct. 4; from Brindisi, Oct. 15.

For Malta: Mrs. O'Dwyer, Miss Hardcastle and sister, Rev. T. L. Gascoigne, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmarsh, Miss Whitmarsh, Mr. Colhurst, Miss Cockburn, Baroness D'Amico Inguanez.

For Gibraltar: Miss Warren, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Hoystead and child.

For Colombo: Mr. F. R. and Mrs. Ellis. From Brindisi: Mr. J. G. Fort, Mr. Fisher.

For Alexandria: Mr. Carver, Rev. McRae, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Schlater. From Brindisi: Mr. R. J. Moss, Col. Western, Mr. Bars. From Venice: Middlemass Bey, Major Dawson, Major and Mrs. Solater, Mrs. Whatterly, Mrs. E. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Barnes, Col. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. Bestie, Mr. R. M. Waller, Mr. Ritchie.

Per B.L.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail Oct. 4.

For Calcutta: Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Macleod, Mrs. Lawless, Miss Alice Adams, Major and Mrs. W. J. A. Birch and child, Mr. T. G. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Charles, Mr. J. D. V. Campbell, Mr. G. B. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Butterworth and three children, Mr. F. J. Hewitt, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. G. Livingston, Mr. G. Parker, Mr. W. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Watts and three children, Mr. W. McG. Wilson.

For Colombo: Mr. H. T. Tomalin, Mr. Cecil de Winton.

For Madras: Mrs. S. A. Boyd and child, Colonel and Mrs. Brereton, Miss Brereton, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Downes, Colonel W. H. Burton, Captain E. H. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. O'Connell and infant, General and Mrs. C. J. Jennings, Miss Jennings, Mrs. A. G. Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Johnston, Miss Merry, Dr. J. Rodgers.

For Aden: Mrs. G. C. P. Onslow and infant.

For Malta: Mr. A. J. Judson.

For Suez: Mrs. J. S. Oswald and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, from Liverpool Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, Rev. E. T. Oakley, Mrs. Farrant, Mrs. Greenway and infant, Mr. G. Gahagan, Lieut R. W. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Carter and child, Miss Cobb, Mrs. Hickling.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Sept. 28.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. S. Campbell.

For Marseilles: Mr. Randolph H. Morrison.

S.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Oct. 5.

For London: Miss K. Spencer, Miss Violet Turkhud, Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. A. S. J. Jones and infant.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. H. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill and child, Miss McClintock, Mr. W. M. Macdonald.

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Oct. 12.

For Brindisi: Colonel J. Hasted, Mr. Lala Seva Ram, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

S.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from Bombay, Oct. 19.

For London: Mrs. Rowland Bateman, two children and infant, Mrs. and Miss Sanford, Mr. R. J. Whitten.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Hallah, Mr. Gunput Rai, Mrs. Hildebrand.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 23.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. L. Lincke.

S.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, Nov. 2.

For London: Mrs. Warter and infant, Colonel H. Wintle, Mrs. Wintle and two Misses Wintle.

S.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, Nov. 16.

For London: Mr. Marsden, Miss A. M. Kelly, Miss M. Coutts, Miss E. Coutts.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Earl of Eglington and Winton.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports				
Crocodile...	1888.	—	—	—	—	16 Oct.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	11 Oct.	13 Oct.	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	10 Oct.	—	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889.	Q'town.	—	—	—	—
2 Jan.	4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.	—
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 101	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	100	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port ...	104½	to	—
Trust Bond ...	109	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	Rs. all	6½ pr. ct.	... x.d. 872½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	... 905
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct.	... 800
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	... 122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	...
Banking Corporation ...	—	5 pr. ct.	... 135
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrahee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apolla ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press ...	200	16	100
Co., Limited ...	1,880	25	590
Colaba ...	all	12	100
Dholera Ginning ...	1,000	13½	1,225
East India ...	8,500	55	1,500
Fort ...	all	60	640
Fraser ...	500	—	—
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	450	45	860
Khangam ...	125	7½	95
Mercantile ...	400	50	415
Mufussil Co. ...	all	40	230
Munim M. ...	500	60	645
New Berar ...	125	10	80
New Indian ...	400	30	815
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	120	1,190
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	50	450
Sind ...	500	75	630
Volkart ...	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360½
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	880
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	715
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	102
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	1,000	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	100	50	910
Bombay United ...	500	45	1,070
Central India ...	1,000	85	610
Cooria Mills ...	all	—	—
O. Spinning ...	1,000	80	1,060
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Franchise Petit ...	1,000	25	640
Golam Baha ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	875
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	805
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	620
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,235
J. J. Greaves ...	500	25	690
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Bahoo ...	1,000	50	1,115
Khandefah ...	1,000	30	660
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	850
Leopold ...	1,000	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	120	2,300
Mahaburjee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,325
Mazagar ...	250	8	165
Morarji Goudlass ...	1,000	70	1,660
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	—
Oriental ...	625	25	555
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,820
Scanderdas ...	1,000	30	610
Southern India ...	500	15	205
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	265
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	460
Western India ...	1,000	25	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do New £20 Shares ...	120-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-6	do.	—
N. W. £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	90
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,600	3,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karottee Landing and Shipping ...	300	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	393
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	92	1,315
Thacker and Co. ...	15	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—September 17.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	100	7	to	0
4 Promissory Notes	100	9	to	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885)	100	12	to	105	0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893)	104	12	to	103	0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	—	to	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	107	4	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	8	to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106	4	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	4	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107	0	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	8	to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	135 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Alahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,000 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	135 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	102 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	131 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,600 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface ...	17s. 6d.	17½ to
Do. D-ferrid B. Shares ...	£1	9 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	345 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	74 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	103 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	118 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	102 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	105 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	98 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	135 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	237½ to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	85 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	100	215 to
Gourepore ...	200	180 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	88 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	139 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	94 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150	146 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	80 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	236 to
Murrey Brewery ...	100	165 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	140 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	112 to
New Bechroon Coal ...	100	145 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	40 to
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to
Riverdale Press ...	100	66 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seabrook Jute Manufacturing ...	100	106 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	88 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	118 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amicable ...	100	80 to
Acrittupore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	125 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	48 to
Do. contributory ...	80	38 to
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	250 to
Do. contributory ...	160	75 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	88 to
Central Cachar ...	200	120 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	42 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	31 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coochela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehra Dun ...	80	54 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dunurring ...	100	95 to
Durring (Assam) ...	100	66 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	61 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	130	75 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	230 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmasee (Assam) ...	100	130 to
Hoolmasee (Assam) ...	100	85 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerit Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	90 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	80 par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	63	70 to
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	256	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	94 to
Kursong and Terai ...	100	210 to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	61 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	120 to
Loobah ...	100	27 to
Lower Assam ...	£10	70 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	100	19 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	25 to
Min (Darjiling) ...	100	22 to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	100 to
Do. contributory ...	90	— to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	— to
Do. contributory ...	—	to
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	30	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	—	to
Nutanporo (Cachar) ...	85	48 to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	100	71 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	40 to
Rattabaree (Sylhet) ...	100	103 to
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	56	4-5 disc.
Sapakati ...	—	to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	100	90 to
Seemah ...	100	63 to
Singbulli and Murnmah ...	100	90 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	16 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	110 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	200	180 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	£10	25 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	—	—
Upper Assam ...	—	—

LONDON.—October 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 90½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	104½ to 104½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	110 to 112
4 Do. ...	103 to 105
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

	Price.
PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS, Paid	
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	126 to 127
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	116 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	103 to 118
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	93 to 95
Bengal Central, Lm. Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	169 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	21 to 21½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann (less 4) ...	—	26 to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Pesvin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	168 to 170
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	136 to 138
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	140 to 142
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	124 to 126
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	99 to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 1900	24	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	25½ to 26
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	130 to 132
8 with Mabratta Gua., Ld. ...	30	112 to 114
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to 114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	112 to 114

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

MILITARY.

Acton, Lieut. H. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Adams, 2nd Lieut. W. A., Prob. S.C., M.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 178 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Adye, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B.
Adye, Capt. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Aislabie, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '87, B.
Anderson, Surg. A. V., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '88, B.
Anderson, Maj. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, M.
Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.
Andrew, Lt.-Col. D. C., S.C., B.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Arnott, Surg.-Maj. J., B.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 2, '87, B.
Aylor, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Badgley, Col. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 28, '88, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Barclay, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22, '88, B.
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B.
Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. P., 1 yr. 18 dys., fr. Jan. 13, '88, M.
Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M.
Battre, C. I. A., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '88, B.
Baugh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Baugh, Lieut. M. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '88, B.
Bayley, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
Bendon, Lt.-Col. C., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 3, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., S.C., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.
Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. M., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 260 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M.
Bliscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Apr. 20, '89, B.
Black, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, B.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blakney, Lieut. W. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T., 6 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '88, B.
Boileau, Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '88, B.
Brenner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Broome, Lt.-Col. A. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '88, B.
Broome, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '88, B.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '83, B.
Brown, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 27, '88, M.
Brown, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Burlton, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, M.
Burne, Lieut. K. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Burton, Lieut. H. G., Prob. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, M.
Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '87, B.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Campbell, Lt.-Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '88, B.
Campbell, Col. R. D., S.C., till June 15, '88, B.
Cameron, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. March 9, '88, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Carbonaro, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.
Carter, Col. C. A. E. S., Inf., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Carthew-Yorston, Lieut. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, B.
Cazalat, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., till Apr. 2, '89, B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 7, '83, M.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, B.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 18 mos., fr. June 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., till June 14, '88, M.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. H. W., R.E., B.
Clarkson, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, B.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '84, M.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Clementi, Col. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '88, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Cloote, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Clothier, Capt. R. F., S.C., M.
Clubley, Col. J. K., S.C., M.
Cole, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Conyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 23, '86, B.
Cook, Bde-Surg. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Cookson, Lieut. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M.
Cox, Lieut. H. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '88, M.
Cox, Col. H. W. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Cox, Lieut. F. W. H., S.C., 6 mos., M.
Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 1, '88, B.
Cumberlege, Lieut.-Col. H. O., Inf., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Cuppape, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.
Dare, Surg.-Maj. A. H. C., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '83, B.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Delamain, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '88, B.
Dempster, Capt. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 1, '88, B.
Dittmas, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.

Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, B.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., B.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Eteson, Dep.-Surg. Gen. A., M.D., B.
Eyre, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '88, B.

Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 18 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 21 mos., fr. May 25, '87, B.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '83, B.
Field, Capt. W. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '87, B.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fisher, Lieut. J., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 20, '88, B.
Fitzgerald, Col. J., S.C., 21 mos., fr. April 20, '87, B.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., B.
Fletcher, Maj. A. F., R.A., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '87, B.
Forteth, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Fox, Bde-Surg. W. S., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Franklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fuller, Surg. H. W., B.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B.
Georges, Capt. T. W. J., S.C., 6 mos., M.
Gibson, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '85, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '87, B.
Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. B. L., C.B., R.A., M.
Gordon, Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Gouldsbury, M. J. D., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., fr. Apr. 13, '83, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Graham, Lieut. B. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Col. S. F. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Grantham, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, B.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Gray, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 16, '87, B.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 2, '87, M.
Grover, Capt. M. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '89, B.
Hailles, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '89, B.
Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Hammond, Col. F., C.B., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hutton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Col. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Capt. H. P., M.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
Hawkes, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Hendley, Lieut. C. B., Prob. S.C., fr. Feb. 8, '83, M.
Hennell, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 8, '86, B.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hitchins, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hobbs, Lieut. S. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Hodding, Brig.-Gen. G., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Hodson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 10 mos., Aug. 3, '87, B.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Hooper, Bde-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Houghton, Lieut. E. R., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '88, B.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 31, '87, B.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 174 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hume, Lieut.-Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '88, B.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 291 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Bde-Surg. G. Y., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '88, B.
Hunter, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Hunter, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '88, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '88, B.
Jacob, Col. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 28, '87, M.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '87, M.
Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 22 mos., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., B.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., S.C., B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, B.
Kenny, Capt. E. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, M.
Kerrieh, Lieut. L. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Kiernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., till Dec. 15, '88, B.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., to Aug. 14, '89, B.

Laing, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Lance, Col. F. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, B.
Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Laughton, Col. A. F., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 24, '88, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Lidderdale, Depy-Surg.-Gen. R., M.D., 177 dys., fr. Aug. 7, '88, B.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.

Lockhart, Col. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., 18 mos., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., B.
Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lyons, Surg.-Maj. R. W. S., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '87, B.

Macdonald, Surg.-Maj. D. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Macmullen, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macnaghten, Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '88, B.

Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Maltby, Maj. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '88, B.
Mander, Lieut.-Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, B.
Marks, Surg. R. J., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Marrett, Lieut. E. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 5, '88, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 18 mos., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., M.D., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M.
Masters, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Mayne, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, B.
McCarthy, Bde-Surg. D. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '87, B.

McNair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S.C., 7 mos., fr. May 21, '88, B.
McNair, Col. H. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '88, B.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
McRae, M. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '88, B.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 18, '88, B.

Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Middleton, Capt. H. J., S.C., B.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Miller, Lieut.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Milne, Surg. A., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '88, B.
Mocatta, Lieut. D. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Mollesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Montanaro, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Apr. 9, '88, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '83, B.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., till July 28, '88, B.
Moore, Col. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 3, '87, B.
Moore, Col. H. C. B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 20, '86, B.
Morris, Capt. C. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '87, B.
Morton, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, B.
Mosse, Lieut. W. O. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, B.
Mullane, Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Murray, Col. G., S.C., till Jan. 10, '89, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B.
Nichols, G. O., Cav., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '88, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.

O'Brien, Lieut. C. W., S.C., fr. Aug. 8, '89, B.
O'Brien, Capt. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 2, '88, B.
O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. F. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
O'Farrell, Lieut. H. P. C., S.C., 9 mos., B.
Oldham, Col. M. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '88, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 30, '87, B.

Palmer, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B.
Paterson, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '88, B.
Pease, Lieut. L. W., Prob. S.C., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 13, '88, M.
Pearse, Lieut. S. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '87, B.
Peyton, Capt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Phillips, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, B.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, M.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '88, M.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., till Jan. 27, '89, B.
Pringle, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '88, B.
Prinsep, Col. A. H., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 10, '88, B.
Puckle, Col. H. G., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Dec. 10, '87, M.
Pulley, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Maj. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '88, M.

Raddcliffe, Capt. A. W. T., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 28, '88, B.
Ramsden, Maj. H. F., S.C., 16 mo., fr. June 1, '88, M.
Ransford, Lt.-Col. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Reeves, Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Ridgway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B.

Ridgway, Maj. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Roberts, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A. S., Inf., 8 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Roberts, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. E. H., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
Robertson, Col. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 17, '88, B.
Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.
Rogers, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 22, '88, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
Ross, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. June 28, '88, M.
Rowland, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B.
Rutherford, Col. T. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '88, B.
Rutledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Sandwith, Capt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
Sargert, Surg. A. F., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 17, '86, B.
Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 8, '87, B.
Senior, Lieut.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
Seton, Col. Sir W. S., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '88, B.
Shaw, Lieut. D. G. L., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S., S.C., 304 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Sheppard, Lieut.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, M.
Sibthorpe, Bde-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
Simmonds, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 19 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Sinclair, Capt. A. L., S.C., B., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88.
 Skinner, Lieut.-Col. G. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 23, '87, B.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '83, B.
 Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
 Steele, Lieut. St. G. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
 Steel, Vet. Surg. J. H., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '83, B.
 Stephen, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
 Stevenson, Col. E. Macd., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, M.
 Stevenson, Col. K. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '83, M.
 Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '80, B.
 Stewart, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
 Stewart, Surg. Maj. W. D., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
 Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '83, B.
 Street, Col. C. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
 Stuart, Capt. R. R. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.
 Sullivan, Lieut. R. E., S.C., M.
 Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
 Swete, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, M.
 Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 17, '87, B.

Tandy, Bde-Surg. E. O., B., \$15 dys., fr. Mar. 19, '88.
 Tate, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, B.
 Taylor, Co. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
 Thomas, Capt. H. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
 Thomson, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '88, B.
 Triscott, Capt. C. P., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
 Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, F.
 Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, B.
 Turner, Maj., S.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '88, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '81, M.
 Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
 Vaughan, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '87, B.
 Vidal, Lt. I. H., S., 21 mos., fr. May 2, '87, B.
 Visian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 25 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
 Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. H. O., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
 Walsh, 2nd Lieut. J. G. R., Prob. S.C., M.
 Walter, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Ward, Lieut. B. R., R.E., 2 yrs., 3 mos., fr. July 8, '88, B.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. T. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '83, B.
 Wardrop, Col. A., S.C., 11 Dec. 9, '88, B.

Watson, Capt. G. F., S.C., 19 mos., fr. July 5, '87, M.
 Watson, Lieut.-Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '84, M.
 Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, B.

Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, B.
 Welch, Capt. M. E. H. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
 Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.

Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '88, M.
 Weller, Capt. A. T., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '83, B.
 Weller, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '88, B.

Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
 Whitlock, Col. C. J. T., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, M.
 Williams, Surg.-Maj. A. H., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Wilkie, Surg.-Maj. D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
 Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.

Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '83, M.
 Willis, Lt.-Col. J. L. N., S.C., 325 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
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DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London. REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHOEA." From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.

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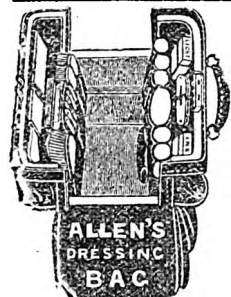
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THE AUSTRALIAN PARROT.

The last Cunard steamer which arrived at Liverpool brought a great living curiosity. It is an odd-looking parrot, whose conversation made the cabins lively during the voyage, and whose wisdom filled the fore-castle with awe. Externally he is unimpressive. Instead of the usual green and yellow plumage of parrots, he has a grey suit, that is not at all handsome. His form is rather striking, however, as he is as big as an owl, and his head is remarkably wide and flattened in front. Across the top of his head is a queer ridge of feathers, at the base of which there is a dark marking, making him look like a profound scholar of a bird, who has pushed his spectacles back from his forehead, rumpling up his hair.

The parrot is at present rather mopish. He evidently has not yet been able to reconcile himself to his new surroundings. Among the party of gentlemen who greeted the parrot's owner on his arrival was a member of a well-known wholesale drug house of Liverpool, who sympathetically inquired of the parrot: "What do you want, Polly?"

The parrot startled him by the reply delivered in a gruff tone and with a slow emphasis, quite unlike the rapid, rasping ejaculations of most talking parrots: "I—want—to—go—home!"

Home is now some 14,000 miles away, for the parrot was brought from Australia. He is an African bird, bought when young from a Sydney bird fancier, by Mr. Alfred Hay, one of the great sheep-breeders of New South Wales. Mr. Hay's estate, known as Boomanoomana, is on the Murray river. It contains about 300,000 acres, and pastures a quarter of a million sheep. It is remote from any town, the nearest post-office being the little hamlet of Mulwala. The piano in Mr. Hay's house had to be hauled by waggon about 100 miles from the railway station. In a family so isolated from society and so dependent on its own resources for entertainments, the odd looking grey parrot had a good school. He soon developed an astounding aptitude for speech, and the whole family took a lively interest in his education. Talking parrots are generally swearing parrots. Mr. Hay gave strict orders that the parrot should not be allowed to use oaths. If the parrot picked up a naughty word from a servant he was promptly cuffed, and so decorous became his speech that he was called the Deacon.

Eventually the servants were afraid to swear or do anything wrong in his presence, as the Deacon would be apt to solemnly report the fact to the family.

The present owner of Deacon made the parrot's acquaintance last Autumn, which in Australia corresponds with Spring in England, and is the sheepshearing season. That is a time of great bustle and activity on a sheep range. An army of labourers are collected into a camp, for the gathering of the sheep into paddocks, handling and packing the fleece, and hauling to market, takes many hands. At Boomanoomana two hundred men were kept busily employed at shearing alone. The operation is not near so nice and difficult as with English sheep, for in Australia, owing to the mild climate, the fleece does not crinkle or mat, and the wool is straight. Shearing is a factory process, instead of an individual manipulation. Helpers keep a continuous procession of sheep moving from a paddock to the shearers. At three sweeps of the long shears will cut off the

fleece on one side. The struggling animal is flopped over. Snip, snip, snip! The fleece on the other side is off; the shorn sheep is released and wildly plunges down the fenced passage leading to another paddock.

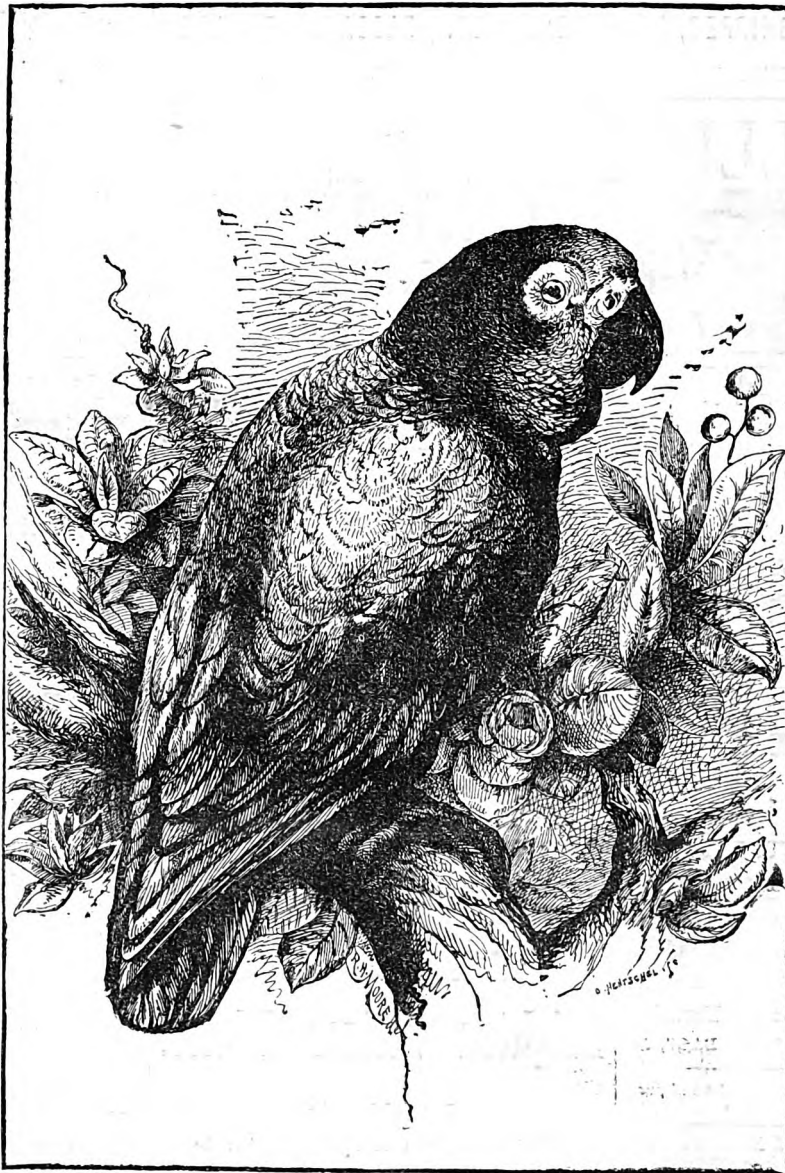
It was during such a scene as this that Deacon's present owner first saw the grey parrot. Deacon always enjoyed excitement, and some one of Mr. Hay's family had hung its cage where it could see the shearers at work. Deacon was in a great flutter, and he had much to say. If he heard an oath, "Hush, you wicked beggar!" he would scream at the offender. The thing that most interested him was the occasional snipping of the sheep's hide. In such rapid work the shearers would not unfrequently slice off a piece of skin and draw blood. The practice was to give the sore place a rub with the well-known remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, which is in high favour in the colony. Deacon heard

so much about St. Jacobs Oil that he got his phrases about it very pat. If a sheep had a sore or was nicked by the shears, he would shake his feathers, jump from perch to perch excitedly, and shout: "St. Jacobs Oil!" "Use St. Jacobs Oil!" "Rub on the Oil!" Again he would sententiously announce: "St. Jacobs Oil conquers pain," in recollection of the phrase on every bottle, and which he often heard repeat d.

The gentleman visiting the range was on a hunting trip into the interior of the country, when he called on Mr. Hay. He naturally took a great fancy to Deacon, and Mr. Hay finally presented the bird to him. At Sydney, Deacon's linguistic powers attracted great attention, and the Editor of the *Sydney Daily News* wrote an article describing the parrot's great intelligence. Deacon's owner left Australia last Autumn, taking the Pacific Mail steamer to San Francisco. While in that city Deacon was the subject of many notices in the newspapers. His owner lodged in the Palace Hotel, an enormous structure, whose extensive interior courtyard is laid off in lawns and gardens. Deacon soon after his arrival was hung out on a piazza overlooking the courtyard. As a coloured servant was rushing by, he shouted: "I say, you beggar, where's the sheep?" The tone was so gruff and peremptory, and the voice so unaccountable to the startled darkey, who hadn't noticed the parrot, that in

his fright he dropped his tray and smashed the chinaware. "Rub it with St. Jacobs Oil," blandly remarked the parrot.

The parrot went with his owner across the American Continent, and recently crossed the Atlantic to this country, so that he has pretty nearly circumnavigated the globe. He was christened the Doctor by the sailors during the voyage to England, from his habit of recommending his favourite remedy. If he saw anyone get a knock or bruise, or limp as from pain: "Rub it with St. Jacobs Oil," would be his solemn advice. He picked up some sea phrases, and in rough weather he would cry, "Oh-h-h. Steward!" with an amusing sea-sickish drawl. He has not yet recovered his vivacity since his arrival, and except an occasional "Oh, dear me!" or a "I wish I was home!" has little to say. His owner thinks, however, that he will soon come round, and that as soon as he gets used to our climate he will begin to take an interest in English sights.



ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 26th September; and from Calcutta to the 25th September.

LORD and Lady Dufferin were entertained to a farewell ball at Simla on Sept. 25 by the United Service Club.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Sept. 19 the Hon. Mr. Scoble introduced a Bill supplementing certain provisions of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts which have recently received the assent of the Viceroy. The Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act was also passed.

THE only new measure likely to be passed by the Council before the Simla session ends is a Bill amending the Punjab Courts Act, of which the Hon. Mr. Elmslie will have charge; while the Hon. Mr. Scoble will formally introduce the Merchandise Marks Bill, and leave it for further consideration in Calcutta.

THERE will be an investiture of members of the Star of India and Indian Empire before the Viceroy leaves Simla, but the date is not yet fixed. The Raja of Nahun will probably be invested with the G.C.S.I. and Sir James Lyall with the K.C.S.I. The K.C.I.E.'s are Sir Guilford Molesworth, Sir Frederick Hogg, Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan and Atar Singh of Bhadaur. Messrs. Westland and MacDonnell will receive their C.S.I.'s, and Mr. Irwin the C.I.E.

THE Commander-in-Chief of India makes an extended tour over Northern India and the frontier during the first half of the cold weather. He will leave Simla on the 17th of October, and will not rejoin the Government at Calcutta till the 12th of January. His Excellency's longest halt will be at Meerut, where he stops from the 11th of December until the end of the month.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT laid the foundation-stone of the new building for the Victoria High School at Poona on the 26th of September.

THE sitting of the Crawford Commission is postponed till October 23rd, Mr. Crawford having asked for time to prepare his defence.

THE Calcutta Gazette states that 150 square miles of country has been flooded in the Burdwan district, and that much damage has also been done from a similar cause in the Midnapore district.

THE British Indian Association, at their half-yearly meeting, decided to take measures to ascertain the extent of the distress resulting from floods and drought in Bengal and Orissa, and to assist the Government to relief measures by raising subscriptions if found necessary.

RAIN is greatly needed in parts of the Bombay Presidency; crops are failing, and in some places in Kathiawar the water supply is seriously threatened.

THE Hunmantrao case has terminated in the conviction of the accused upon charges of receiving two sums, of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 a-piece, as corrupt consideration. The sentence is two years' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

THE Bishop of Lahore will be on tour throughout the cold weather, as he wishes to visit all the principal stations

in his charge before the meeting of the Diocesan Conference at the close of next year.

HEAVY rains have fallen in the Punjab, overflowing the rivers, breaching the railway lines, and rendering the Damoh bridge on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway unsafe.

DR. HEKUYS, an American physician, attached to the American Mission at Ranipett, in the Arcot district, died from hydrophobia on the 16th September.

SEVERAL riots, one of them attended by fatal results, were reported from Mofussil during the Mohurrum festival.

SIR MADHAVA ROW has called the attention of the Brahmans to their gradual decadence, advising them to stick to the learned profession, to love and support the British Government, preferring to be good and peaceful citizens rather than perfidious and restless reformers.

THE Indian Patriotic Association which Sir Syed Ahmed and his friends are organising to counteract the influence of the National Congress both here and in England is to be known henceforth as the "United Indian Patriotic Association." The addition to the title is intended to signify the support which the promoters are receiving from men of all classes in India—Sikhs and Hindus, as well as Mahomedans.

ON the night of Sept. 26 at Simla, after the performance at the theatre, several kerosine lamps were accidentally dropped and broken on the stage, and the theatre very narrowly escaped being burned down. Fortunately, some earth was at hand, with which the flames were extinguished.

MAJOR BROMHEAD lost his hand in a personal encounter with a Thibetan who, he believed, had surrendered. He was also severely wounded in other parts of the body.

THE views of the local Governments have all been received on the Public Service Commission's report, and a despatch on the subject will very shortly be sent home by the Government of India.

THE Government of India is still awaiting information from the Amir before deciding on the starting on the Kabul mission.

THE Amir's strong objection to Afghan news of any kind being sent to India has caused him to issue orders to Muhammad Hassan Khan, Governor at Dhakka, to prevent the Kunar tribe, who are ostensibly serpent-catchers and *hakeems*, from entering Afghanistan, because it is suspected that, under the cloak of mendicancy, they really go about collecting news.

IF the Mission goes to the Amir's capital, Lord Claude-bowe, Lord Dufferin's eldest son, will probably accompany Mr. Durand in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp.

THE operations of the Amir's troops against the rebels who have espoused Ishak Khan's cause seems so far to have been successful.

THE last letter from the Amir to the Government of India represents that Ishak Khan has retreated with his troops on Tashkurgan.

THERE seems to be no truth for the rumours that the Southern Ghilzais have again risen in rebellion.

CAPTAIN GRIESBACH remains in Cabul, his geological exploration north of the Hindu Kush being postponed owing to Ishak Khan's rebellion.

A COMMITTEE is now considering the best means for giving practical effect to the offers made by the Punjab Chiefs to assist in the defence of the North-West Frontier.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE has proposed to maintain, in a state of efficiency for Imperial de

fence, 2,500 men, to be quartered at Jammu, and to be instructed at Sealkote with our garrison there.

THE Punjab Government hold that the Black Mountain tribes will show considerable resistance to the Huzara Expedition, but a general combination, such as marked the Umbeyla campaign, is not anticipated. At the utmost they could not probably muster more than some 8,000 fighting men.

THE telegraph has been already laid to Mansehra from Abbottabad on the Oghi route.

MR. ATKINSON, formerly of the Indian Public Works Department, who for several years has been in the service of the Cashmere State, constructing the road to Murree, has been appointed Governor of Ladak.

THE high level railway through the Bolan Pass was finished a few days ago. So Quetta has now broad-gauge communication by two routes with the Indus Valley system.

THE Kalka-Delhi Railway project is, after all, hanging fire from Mr. Duff-Bruce and his friends finding unexpected difficulties in raising the necessary capital at home.

THE petroleum oil wells in Khelat and the Murree Hills are to be made over to the Frontier Railway authorities to manage.

CHOLERA has left Murree and Rawul Pindi, and the cholera camps have been broken up.

CAPTAIN MEADE, 8th Bengal Cavalry, will probably officiate as Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab during Major Drummond's absence with the Kabul Mission.

THE Parsees and Salvation Army at Bombay are having frequent petty collisions, owing to the Salvationists having made Parsee converts and the fact that influential Parsees are supplying money to the Salvationist funds. A batch of fifty officers, including General Booth's daughter, now the wife of Commissioner Tucker, had arrived just before the mail left for England, and were expected to add to the "trouble."

AYUB KHAN has moved into the four adjoining bungalows in the cantonment at Rawal Pindi taken for him by the Government. These have just been furnished at a cost of 10,000 rupees; Japanese hangings and curios predominate. Ayub is highly pleased. One house is for his favourite wife, and contains a square grand piano; the second house is for another wife and Ayub's sister; the third is for Ayub himself; and the fourth for his immediate attendants. The conduct of his thousand followers has been exemplary, not one case having occurred amongst them during the five months they have been there calling for police interference.

THE sphere of Mr. J. Duthie's botanical researches, which have hitherto been limited to Northern India, have been extended to include the whole country, and his services have been brought under the Government of India. It is intended that Mr. Duthie should be more particularly employed on service with military and other expeditions beyond the Indian frontier. As a beginning in that line he accompanies the Black Mountain Expedition.

THE Railway Conference at Simla has discussed circular tours in India; uniformity of issue of return tickets in through booking; concessions to owners of racehorses in carrying their animals to and from race meetings; the number of classes of railway carriages; uniform rates in through booking for several articles usually booked by passenger trains; the question of intercommunication between driver, guard, and passengers; and, finally, the revision of excess luggage and parcels rates. The Conference was to conclude its labours on the 28th September, when the majority of the delegates were to proceed to Bostankilla, the Abdullah section of the Sind-Peshin Railway, to witness experiments to be carried out with the vacuum and Westinghouse automatic continuous brakes.

THE offences for which Mr. Moylan (the *Times* correspondent at Mandalay, who has lately been "dis-barred" there) was struck off the rolls of the Grenada Supreme Court fell under three heads. The principal one was that, in his capacity of solicitor, he appropriated for his own use costs recovered on behalf of the Grenada Government from the owner of a vessel called the *Kathleen*, having been already paid himself in full by the Government. He was prosecuted by Government before a jury who found against him, the verdict being confirmed by an Appellate Court, and was struck off the Rolls on Jan. 15, 1885. Mr. Moylan intends an appeal to the Calcutta High Court.

A MEMORANDUM on the National Association has been written by Lady Dufferin, summarising all that has been done up to date during the three years of the Association's existence, and the lines laid down for its future progress. The paper, however, is much more than a mere Report, containing as it does a free expression of her Excellency's personal views upon many points outside the actual programme of the movement. It will be read with interest throughout India, and assuredly will be a valuable parting gift to the women of India, for whom Lady Dufferin has done all that it was possible for one human being to do.

NOTES.

THE news by the Overland Mail for the week ending September 28th is uneventful, but some important intelligence has arrived by telegram. The India Office has received a despatch by wire from the Viceroy stating that intelligence had been received from Hazara, dated the 10th inst., to the effect that the first and second columns of the Black Mountain Expedition had burnt several villages, and that part of the fourth column had had a brush with the enemy, two Sepoys being wounded on our side. All our wounded in the previous engagements were doing well except Lieutenant Cleve, whose wounds, we regret to hear, are dangerous.

THE tribes appear to have fought with considerable ferocity, but the strong force we have sent against them is evidently subduing all opposition with merciful rapidity. This is the course of action which will bring the turbulent gentry of the hills to submission and their senses. They will find that fighting at the bidding of the fanatical Hindustani settlers, who are the most hostile to us, does not pay. It is rumoured that the Bonerwal tribe will join against us, but this is only rumour. It is known that the Akazais have despatched a letter to General McQueen, offering to send a deputation to arrange terms of submission. This example is likely to be followed.

ALTHOUGH there is little gain or glory to be won by British troops engaged in such an expedition, gentlemen of the Press who write at home at ease must not come to the conclusion that there are neither toils nor dangers to be encountered. To be in the field for eleven hours, having to make a descent of 4,500 feet, and then an ascent of 1,500, would not be considered a trifling day's work for even born mountaineers; but when to the toil of marching and counter-marching is added all the risks and trouble of savage warfare it may be granted that the British soldiers and Sepoys now carrying out the punitive work allotted to them have no easy task. Up to the latest date of news the four columns have lost fifty-nine in killed and wounded. Both General Galbraith and General Channer have had narrow escapes from the hands of fanatics, who rushed at them. Their lives were saved, however, by the coolness and gallantry of private soldiers, Sepoys and European, near them.

It is satisfactory (also by wire) that the "little war" against the Tibetans is considered to be at an end. The hostile army is reported to be totally disorganised, and that of 11,000 men, who were to overrun British territory and capture Darjeeling, only some 3,000 remain, the rest having

fled in all directions, some into Bhootan, and others through Phari into Tibet. Many were drowned by the collapse of a temporary bridge over the Mochu. The retreating braves appear to have succeeded in carrying off their guns, but it is suggested that the pieces were more probably thrown into one of the lakes.

'COLONEL GRAHAM visited Gantok on the 9th inst. At Tumlong the members of the party were greeted with an ovation from both the lamas and the villagers. They were received in durbar by the Rajah's sister. On one of the altars in the temple of the Phodong Lama the photograph of Queen Victoria was discovered, placed in the centre!

FROM Afghanistan there is no news, except that the report of the defeat of Ishak Khan and the capture of Toshkurgan has been confirmed. There is a rumour of a rising in the vicinity of Ghuzni, and Afghan affairs generally still remain in a very unsettled state.

FROM Burma all is reported quiet "except for a few dacoitees." It has been decided to have an Inspector-General of Police for all Burma, with deputies for Upper and Lower Burma, and General Steadman has been appointed Inspector-General. Considering the composition of the police force and the character of its work, the appointment of a military man is generally approved. No better choice than General Steadman could have been made.

THE Native Press in Calcutta is again distinguishing itself by its disloyal utterances. The principal organ of the Congress agitation in Bengal thus criticises the departing Viceroy:—

He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. A statesman more heartless and unreliable never came to India within living memory. Glib in tongue, insincere in promise, untrue in performance, he has done more mischief than any of his predecessors. As a diplomatist he has been a convenient toy in the hands of Russia's Foreign Minister. He has shown a dishonouring ambition. He is a feeble imitator of Lord Dalhousie without his capability. In relation to the Native States he has exhibited imbecility and want of candour, and with Machiavellian policy has been playing the same game as Sir Lepel Griffin in fostering racial dissension between Hindoos and Mahomedans.

This will of course be republished in the vernacular Press throughout the country, and it may give Lord Lansdowne, if he sees it, an idea of the encouragement a Viceroy may expect from the enlightened Bengali Babu, the writer of such effusions and the product of our educational system. A writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly* this month pens an essay on the question, "Is India Loyal?" We are glad to believe she is—but Babu has a strange way of showing it:

THE Indian papers have it that Sir Lepel Griffin has declined Hyderabad. We have reason to believe that this is not so; he only hesitates, and is not being pressed for a reply. The offer is a tempting one, but a Parliamentary career in England may have greater attractions still.

HER MAJESTY has conferred the Albert medal of the second class on Lieutenant Malcolm, 4th Goorkhas, for gallantry in saving the life of a comrade at Dalhousie.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The Shares of the Mysore Company on Saturday rose 1-16, upon the announcement of a dividend of 2s., being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. Other descriptions were steady. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4 to 4½, Nundydroog 1 15-16 to 2 1-16, Indian Consolidated 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 34s. to 35s., ditto Preference 32s. to 35s., Devala-Moyar 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Nine Reefs 16s. to 17s., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 10s. to 11s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., South-East Mysore 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 4s. 6d. to 5s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 7-16 to 1 9-16, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Mr. Clifford has, in the *Nineteenth Century* for this month, called attention to the spread of leprosy in India. His article is called "The First-Born Son of Death."

There is no Poor Law in India. Multitudes may die without any notice being officially taken. The police officer when informed that a starved corpse has been found has no money at his disposal either for burying it, or burning it, or for carrying it to a river; the corpse is left to the jackals and vultures.

There are two kinds of leprosy. One, sunbehri, the whitening of the skin—which is not infectious—which is very common, and pervades all classes. A friend of mine, Rajpoot Rajah, used to cover his leprous hand with a handkerchief.

The other kind of leprosy, pukka korh, is very infectious. At Agra I consigned two poor wretches to the care of a man to feed and wash. In a week or two he showed me his own hands, which had caught the contagion.

In Oudh I had to try two sons who had buried alive their leprous mother. Day and night she had been crying aloud in her misery, imploring them, as a filial duty, to release her from a living death.

The disease sometimes progresses very slowly. At Seeta-poor I recorded the memoirs of a number of lepers, and some of them told me that they had had the disease for many years. Pukka korh appears to arise from poverty of blood from an absence of fat.

If the Indian Government could be forced to take care of all lepers suffering from pukka korh we would have the beginning of a Poor Law, and the starving could then receive a pennyworth of grain and oil a-day, and be put into the earth when dead. In each district twenty-four could be fed for one rupee (say, 1s. 4d.) a day, less than the cost of feeding one of the Viceroy's elephants.

October 6th.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Sir Peter Lumsden has sent the following explanatory letter to the *Times* regarding certain statements lately made by its correspondent at St. Petersburg:—

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an imputation on the character of British officers attached to the late Afghan Boundary Commission in an account of the Central Asian Railway by your St. Petersburg Correspondent, issued in the *Times* of October 4. I cannot allow such a statement to pass without emphatic contradiction.

The passage which I refer to is this:—

"The walls of the Colonel's (Alikhanoff) study are covered with a quantity of Asiatic arms and weapons, &c. . . . But among this collection there were two objects which attracted my particular attention. One was a good breech-loading fowling-piece of London manufacture which had belonged to Captain Peacock or perhaps Captain Yate, for I am not quite certain which, and was taken after the disastrous and discreditable flight of the British representatives at the battle of Koushk; and the other, standing in a corner, near the Colonel's writing table, was the silk banner of the new Turcoman militia, mounted, if you please, upon the tall bamboo spear of a British Bengal Lancer! The latter, I believe, was a present from the escort of the Boundary Commission. Without the lance, the Transcaspian possesses trophies enough of that wretched business at Penjdeh to form a small museum. The Afghan cannon have been placed round the base of the Skobelev monument at Askabad, and a pair of big boots, an Indian helmet, and several other things are cherished and exhibited by General Komaroff and others as relics of the English retreat."

The facts of the case are:—There was no British representative at the battle of the Koushk. That gallant and excellent engineer officer, Captain Peacock, was on distant survey work elsewhere; while Captain Charles Yates was employed, in his political capacity, successfully restraining the Turcomans in the Penjdeh valley, some five miles from the scene of conflict, from falling on the retiring Afghans. He, along with Captain De Lassoce, remained there until they saw that the Afghans had passed on their way to Bala-Murgab, and until some four hours after the Russian attack; and then only commenced their march when the Turcoman sirdars told them that they could not allow them to remain any longer, and insisted on their withdrawal, escorting them themselves to the confines of their lands.

So far from flight, Captain Yate retired with his baggage on

his own animals, and attended by the few horsemen attached to him, in the most orderly manner, which, in a very trying position, reflected the greatest credit on his coolness and judgment.

Neither did Captain Peacock, or Captain Yate, nor did any other officer of the mission, lose any fowling-piece of any description. The trophy, therefore, so much prized may possibly be some of the guns presented by me at different times to Afghan and Turcoman chiefs, or may have been the property of some of the Afghan officers or men.

As for the bamboo spear of a British Bengal Lancer on which the Turcoman silk banner is mounted, I am assured that the lance in question was given as a present to Colonel Kuhlberg, at the latter's particular request, by Colonel Bax, commanding the escort, out of his reserve stores. Colonel Kuhlberg asked for one, as Sir W. Ridgeway, I believe, understood him to say, to send to Russia for the inspection of the Russian Lancers, Cossacks, &c., and Bax readily presented him with this lance when the mission was leaving. How it came in the hands of Colonel Alikhanoff to form the standard-pole of the new Turcoman militia I cannot say.

If the authorities in Turkestan have treasured up as relics the helmets and boots of officers who from time to time discarded them in Penjdeh, or other portions of the Murghab valley where the mission was encamped for a whole winter, such a fact cannot reflect on the conduct of British officers.

However much the wretched business at Koushk is to be deplored, the responsibility of it rested not with the British officers of the mission, on whom your correspondent cast reflections, but on those responsible for the position in which they were placed.

Yours faithfully,

P. S. LUMSDEN, Lieut.-General.

Ashe-park, Oct. 9.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Oct. 8.

The Headquarters Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Doda Hill, which was strongly held by the enemy, was gallantly carried by the 3rd Sikhs and the Northumberland Fusiliers. The third column advanced through heavy pine forests, over an excessively rugged and precipitous country road, impassable for baggage, and was met with a continuous fire from the enemy on either side. General McQueen personally directed the operations, and eventually occupied Thaima, two miles above Seri, which was observed to be in flames. The column bivouacked there for the night, and retired on the morning of the 7th, the General deciding to meet the river column by the new route of Panji Gully. The enemy vigorously followed up the retreating column, harassing the rear guard with a continuous fire.

The fourth column stands fast at Kotkai. The road is impassable for baggage animals. Colonel Hawes reconnoitred towards Tilla, and found the road exposed to fire the whole way from the rocky ridges on the opposite side of the Indus.

General Galbraith is collecting bridge-material with a view to crossing the river and attacking the enemy, among whom are many Hindustani fanatics, who have crossed the river at Gavhi, opposite Kunhar. The Mada Khels have also crossed and joined the Basaizais.

Fuzal Ali Khan has escaped to Allai across the Indus.

Colonel Crookshank is progressing favourably. The further advance of all the columns will probably be delayed several days in order that the unknown country may be thoroughly reconnoitred, the present maps being misleading. The weather is severe, and the men are without shelter, but the health of the troops is reported to be good.

KINGALI, Oct. 9.

To-day parties of the Royal Sussex and Suffolk Regiments and the 34th Pioneers, with the Khyberees leading, passed down to Seri, under the command of Brigadier-General Channer, to destroy the place. The object of the expedition was successfully accomplished, and the troops returned to the camp on the crest without meeting with any opposition, the enemy not showing themselves even during the retirement of our troops. Under orders from headquarters some villages on the road were burnt by the Khyberees. These levies have shown themselves during this campaign well-adapted for hill warfare, and already they have done excellent service under Major Mahomed Uslam Khan.

A few shells were thrown into three or four distant villages at long range before the troops retired. General Channer conducted the operations with great judgment, and showed a wise clemency at this juncture towards the villagers, who were at his mercy.

The enemy's resistance seems to be broken, and there are signs that they are anxious to sue for peace. More stringent terms than were originally offered are now demanded; but the inducement is held out that the crops will not be destroyed if the tribes come in without delay.

I am glad to report that it has at last been decided to occupy Seri. This place commands the whole of the valley, which is the country of the Hassanzais and Akazars, and is thickly studded with villages. This occupation, owing to the position of the place, will make hostile operations against us from under cover of the forests impracticable, and will compel the villagers to abandon their homes, with the result, it is hoped, of forcing the headmen to come to terms. Seri affords abundant forage, has a plentiful water supply, and will form an excellent encampment, where the troops can remain for an indefinite period.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

(*Englishman.*)

It is certainly a striking proof of the spread of litigation in Bengal in recent years that the annual value of Court-fee stamps should have risen to the enormous sum over of 100 lakhs of rupees, the amount having gone on increasing at the rate of about three lakhs a year. Of course, of the vast wealth which is showered upon the Law Courts, the stamp fees are only a trivial part, and, as we have shown in a previous article, the Government receives a considerable share of the golden gains of litigation. Government, we know, spends its share in maintaining an efficient staff of Court officials, and in providing substantial and commodious Court Houses throughout the country. But the pleaders also receive a noble guerdon, and it is a matter of public interest to know how, as a rule, they spend the splendid proceeds of their professional labours. Speaking not only of Bengal, but of India as a whole, we believe that there is a strong predilection on the part of the pleader class for investments in landed property, for the purchase of Government securities, and for money lending. If they spent a considerable portion of their income in the improvement of their estates and in bettering the condition of their tenants, there would be nothing to be said against their landed investments. The utility of buying "paper" depends on the manner in which they expend the interest. The third mode of handling their savings only adds to and accelerates the impoverishment of the people, which their fondness for litigation must sooner or later bring about. It may be said generally that on law and on social ceremonies the people not only spend all their savings, but incur debts which they cannot liquidate in a lifetime. These considerations undoubtedly make the present reign of law no unmixed blessing. Those Natives of the old school who will soon be numbered among the past generation recall with regret the days of a more patriarchal, paternal, and personal Government; they cling with fondness to the old picture of the district officer—dispensing justice, not law, under a tree—whose word was their command, requiring none of the formalities and delays of the execution procedure of to-day.

The present generation has only seen the inability of executive officers to remedy abuses and acts of oppression and injustice—committed perhaps under their very eyes when in camp. All they can do is to refer the parties to the Civil Court—a case of giving a stone to those who ask for bread. The coming generation will probably see the next step in the process—the complete separation of executive from judicial functions, and magistrates unable to enforce even their own legal orders. The cry already goes up from the great body of the people that there is too much law and too little justice—*summum jus summa injuria*. Is it not time to pause and consider whether in our establishment of a reign of law we have not forgotten the character and surroundings of those whom we intended to bless, but whom we have rather cursed? It is the Native Press and the noisy agitators of the National Congress stamp who make their voices heard, not the dumb millions. Is no remedy possible? To cheapen the cost of litigation or to simplify the procedure would probably lead to an immediate and overwhelming increase in civil suits. To strike at the evil at all successfully we must strike at its roots. The innate passion for litigation which seems to be part and parcel of the character of every Bengali and the crowd of touts and other hangers-on of our Courts who foster and encourage the passion, must be eradicated. The first remedy lies with the people themselves, and must, like child marriage and the ill-treatment of widows, be left to public opinion aided by the moral code which the Government of India has ordered to be taught in schools. Even then it will take many generations to accomplish. The second remedy Government has to a large extent in its own hands. None but certificated pleaders, mukhtars, and revenue agents should be allowed within the precincts of our Courts. No petitions, plaints, or other written documents should be admitted by any Court but those written by registered petition writers, appointed and responsible to the Courts, and remunerated on a fixed and liberal scale. Power should be given to inflict summary fines

for vexatious litigation in addition to the costs thereof; in other words, the provisions on this subject of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be extended not only to all civil cases, but also to all criminal cases whatsoever. It is an anomaly that any man may rid himself of liability to this penalty by merely changing the section of the Penal Code under which he charges his enemy. It is a still further anomaly that it may be inflicted on a complainant in the comparatively summary procedure of summons cases, while it cannot be awarded after on the fuller and more formal procedure for the trial of warrant and sessions cases.

EXPERIENCES OF AN INDIAN GAOL.

Not often does a prisoner return to society complaining that he has been too leniently dealt with. The ex-convict who favours the *Times of India* with his experiences while in the Madras Penitentiary is of this frame of mind—and, from his account, with good reason. He was sentenced to "six months' rigorous," and it would seem that his sentence was a just one. Hence he entered Her Majesty's Penitentiary (so polite is he that he never once alludes to it as a gaol) expecting to be punished. Instead of which they fed him sumptuously three times a day—a pint of coffee and twelve ounces of good brown bread in the morning; rice, potatoes, meat, dhall and vegetables for dinner; gruel, bread and tea for supper. The allowance of meat—four and a-half and seven ounces on alternate days—seems meagre, but the total amount of solid food at the lowest computation is nearly two pounds. The work was light. The ex-convict calls it "nothing to speak of," or only sufficient to give one a "roaring appetite" which the prison dietary amply satisfied. It consisted in pounding into coir the fibrous covers of from forty to twenty cocoanuts per diem. At first this employ blistered the hands and made the arms ache, insomuch that the ex-convict was forced to own his weariness in the presence of derisive fellow-prisoners whom he says pathetically, he could have "knocked down in a stand-up fight." After two or three days his hands hardened, and he in common with the others could afford to laugh at his daily stint of coir. Work began at 7.30 and ended at twelve, though it was "supposed" to go on through the afternoon. Altogether there seems to be a pleasant casualness in the penitentiary arrangements, for, when the ex-convict was told off to cook for his mates, he "invariably" received rations in excess of the proper amount—which generosity ended in sorrow; for though the cook did his best to give "one fellow something extra one day and another fellow something extra another day," they all made common cause against him and accused him of pilfering. Such ingratitude preyed on his mind, and "immediately after relinquishing his appointment" he went into hospital and found himself even better off than before in the matter of food creature comforts, and conversation. There were books to read and light chairs to sit in, and no more locking up than was necessary. In spite of these favours the ex-convict procured a pencil and paper without permission, and for this offence got three days' confinement in the solitary cells on bread and water. Even here he rejoiced: the "solitary confinement" permitted conversation all day long, and the "bread and water" meant gruel made of *sojee* with potatoes for dinner. The only really annoying feature seems to have been the absence of a mattress and the presence of bare boards to lie upon. The ordinary cells are embellished with a cot and a teapoy. On the latter the prisoner takes his meals and keeps his library. Most of the prisoners took a pride in "furbishing up" their apartments—sure proof that time hung heavy on their hands—and to this end unlimited tar and white and colour wash was available. The ex-convict is justly severe on some "lazy idle fellows" who "took no interest in their cells," and thus failed to keep up the *esprit de corps* of "H.M.'s Penitentiary." He appears to have a genuine affection for the place, and avers that, "were he lost to all sense of self-respect he would most willingly go to that misnamed penal institution where, supposing that I did not care for the loss of liberty, I know I would be excellently housed, fed and clothed."

COURTSHIP IN KAFIRISTAN.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

There is something melancholy in the following account, given by one of our frontier correspondents, of the custom of courtship among the remote tribes of Kafiristan:—A Kafir, having fixed his affection upon some female, acquaints his parents with his intentions. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the latter do not consent to the union, a fight is inevitable. If the parties agree, the next proceeding is to appoint two expert female negotiators, who, by stratagems, gain access to the house with the object of broaching the subject to the young lady. The lady ambassadors carefully avoid any sudden or abrupt mention of the awful subject of their mission, but launch out in praises of the gentleman who seeks her hand. They speak of his possessions, his courage, and other like accomplishments. The girl, pretending to be

affronted even at these remote hints, grows refractory, and runs away, tearing the ringlets of her hair as she retires; while the female ambassadors, having got the consent of the parents, drag her from her concealment, and carry her by force to the house of her destined husband, and there leave her, where she is compelled to remain for days, silent and dejected, refusing food, till at last, if kind entreaties do not prevail, she is made to submit by blows to the union. The Kafir who has the reputation of having committed a number of murders of Mahomedans enjoys exceptional privileges; he is respected by all in the neighbourhood, and experiences little or no difficulty in procuring a wife for himself. The Kafir woman is doomed to a life of toil and drudgery, and the husband has the option of discarding her any moment he feels so disposed.

HILL HOTELS.

(*Pioneer.*)

I really feel so sorry for you all stewing down in the plains that I must try and cheer you up a little by telling you how we are getting on up here. I can sum it up in one sentence—we are just having the *loveliest* time. When we first arrived here I thought it was going to be uncommonly dull; everybody sat at table in the staidest, most decorous manner, like a lot of old fogies. But in a few days two or three of my particular friends arrived, and *now* I can assure you things look very different. I flatter myself I have had no small share in this improvement. Indeed I have sometimes felt misgivings as to whether we have not gone just a little too far. Of course, I have no wish to disturb anybody or make a row, but things were really too dismal, and somebody had to wake people up a little. I soon found that all they wanted was a little encouragement. A week ago everyone talked almost in whispers, and behaved as if they were in church; *now* at dinner you can hardly hear yourself speak, napkin-rings and flowers are constantly flying across the table, and last night poor young Jones of the —th very nearly got his eye put out with a fork. I really thought I should have died with laughing. I don't know when we have had such fun.

But the jolliest time is *after* dinner. In the day we don't see much of each other; there is such a lot of calling to be got through, and tennis and all that, and then one has to look after the children sometimes, and the men will spend such a lot of time at racquets. But after dinner we all assemble in the drawing-room, and then we *do* enjoy ourselves. Sometimes we sing a little till the men come in; but that is not long I can tell you. As soon as they come we clear away the furniture and play all sorts of games. I can't tell you what a jolly time we have. We play Hunt the Slipper, Blindman's Buff, Musical Chairs, and ever so many more games. There are nine or ten young fellows here, and it does one good to see how excited they get and how they enjoy it. Some of them are up on language leave, and they really work so hard, poor boys! It is quite a kindness to persuade them to relax a little and have some innocent amusement. I think people are very unkind who say it is absurd to give them a few months' leave to learn the language. How can they be expected to do their regimental duties and pass their examinations too?

But I was going to tell you about these games. Almost everyone joins in them. There are one or two who go off to their own rooms and pretend that they think it wrong, or some such humbug. I do dislike people who give themselves airs, and try to make out that they are so much better than their neighbours. They would very soon leave off if they knew how we laughed at them for it. I have noticed also that some of the husbands stay in the dining-room and smoke, but I defy them to talk when we are playing in the next room. Grumpy old fogies! I overheard Colonel — blowing up his wife most awfully the other day—you know how thin the partitions often are in hotels, and I can hear every word they say (but I don't mean to tell them till we go). Well, this old duffer was scolding away and as cross as possible just because when we were playing Musical Chairs the night before she had accidentally sat down on a young fellow's knee and he had held her there for a minute or two! He only meant it for a bit of fun, and it was quite an accident on her part. But this jealous old idiot must needs declare that it was done on purpose, and that the next time he saw such a thing he would give up the rest of his leave and return to duty. Did you ever hear such tyranny? He wanted her to promise never to play any more, but she simply laughed at him—and quite right, too, I say. A pretty thing it would be if we were to allow our husbands to interfere in every little pleasure! I am glad to say my husband has no such nonsense about him, and I should not care if he had. I let him do as he likes, though really sometimes when we are playing Hunt the Slipper it is wonderful how long he takes to find out whether Mrs. — has it or not. She is a pretty woman, I admit, though she must be thirty-five if she is a day. Still, I shall not say anything; life would be unbearable if husbands and wives were always tormenting each other about trifles. One must give and take.

Now I think I have said enough to show you what a good time we are having, and if any of you can scrape ten days' leave together, do come *here* and we will show you how to make the time fly. Certainly the hotel is pretty full already; but never mind, we will double up somehow, and we are not so particular as to mind a little squeezing together. In fact we like it. M.

BENGAL.

(Sept. 25.)

THE system of allowing land revenue payments to be made by postal money-order seems to be viewed with much favour in Bengal. It was there introduced on April 1, 1887; there were 47,200 of these orders paid in during the year to the value of two lakhs. The Government and the Board are resolved to do all they can to extend the system. From the commencement of the current year it has been made applicable to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their revenue, and it has further been ruled that other public demands may be paid by ordinary postal orders, "provided the particulars given are sufficient for the department concerned." The Government have now under consideration the question of utilising the Post Office for collecting rents under the Tenancy Act. Meantime, the department to which so much business is cheerfully made over seems to swallow all its fresh jobs without the least sign of internal distension or discomfort.

TEA PLANTERS AND TEA AGENTS.—The *Indian Planter's Gazette* says that a tea-planter has "played it down low on the wily and infallible Calcutta agents," and distinctly scored off them:—"I had," says the tea-planter, according to the paper mentioned, "samples sent me (by my agent and was told to make similar teas, as they were considered 'desirable teas.' On receipt of these samples I repacked them in lead, put my own garden mark on them, and sent them down as my own. The report I received was to the effect that 'these teas are most undesirable; your system of manufacture must be seriously wrong. We would advise higher withering and less fermentation.'"

MADRAS.

(Sept. 26.)

On the 18th inst. a meeting of the Ootacamund Hunt was held at Ootacamund, H.E. the Governor presiding, when it was decided to buy a pack of hounds next year to hunt the country, and to raise Rs. 4,500 in debenture bonds of Rs. 100 at 6 per cent. each for the purpose of building new kennels, the hounds having suffered greatly this year from sickness in the present kennels. Most of these bonds have already been taken up.

H.E. SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' scheme for the employment of Native military pensioners has been in working for three and a-quarter years in the Madras Presidency, and has exceeded the most sanguine expectations that were formed of it. There are now upwards of 3,500 men employed all over the Presidency in a great variety of posts, and in a wide range of salaries. Colonel S. Leigh Hunt is the Superintendent, and he has thus been able to open registers for the employment and applications for the services of Native military pensioners, through his agents, at seventy-one stations. At the Headquarters' Office a register is maintained, in which are entered the names of all men throughout the Presidency who have obtained or are desirous of obtaining employment, and circulars are periodically issued from the Headquarters' Office for the guidance of local offices. At the latter every assistance is given to pensioners seeking employment and to firms making application for the services of retired Native soldiers. In the Presidency there are now some six hundred Native military pensioners employed on railways alone as chowkidars, platform peons, gate-keepers, &c. The system must be a boon to old soldiers and a benefit also to the public, as a pensioner of good character is likely to make a good servant.

It is reported that thieves have broken into the house of Nawab Sarwar Jung at Hyderabad, and carried off cash and jewellery to the value of 25,000 rupces.

A FAREWELL banquet was given by Lord Connemara at Ootacamund to the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, at which fifty-six persons sat down.

THE Governor, in proposing the health of Mr. Hutchins, briefly referred to the excellent services he had rendered during his thirty-one years' service in Madras. He regretted that he was going to leave, but his friends must be proud of his elevation. The Governor, continuing, said with his experience of English statesmen he could fearlessly state no minister ever had a more able, industrious, fair-minded or loyal colleague than Mr. Hutchins. Though keenly feeling his loss, the Governor had not the slightest doubt that the mantle worn with so much honour and distinction by Mr. Hutchins

would descend upon as worthy shoulders, both now and in years to come.

MR. HUTCHINS, replying, said he confessed to a certain amount the pardonable elation, that after his long career his endeavours to do his simple duty has met with such high appreciation from those best able to estimate their value. He said that Lord Connemara knew how to get the best work out of his colleagues and assistants. He referred to the constant sympathy, support, and most generous confidence, kindness, and consideration he had met with at the hands of Lord Connemara, and while keenly feeling leaving works to which he had given his best powers, he still hoped he might be able to be of service to Madras.

BOMBAY.

(Sept. 28.)

MAJOR J. S. KING has been appointed to act, on his return to duty, as Second in Command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur.

THE following telegram has been received from the Political Resident, Aden, dated Sept. 26:—"Will impose quarantine at Aden and Perim against arrivals from Bombay."

At the *Oothumna* or third day ceremony performed on Tuesday in memory of the late Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett, a sum of Rs. 15,500 was subscribed for charitable purposes by the members of his family.

MR. W. B. WRIGHT, Accountant, First Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from March 28th, 1888.

BRIGADE-SURGEON H. V. CARTER, M.D., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the Service from August 31st, 1888, on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval, and is granted the extra pension of £100 per annum under Clause 91, Indian Army Circulars, 1886.

THE *Deccan Times* says:—"There is reason to believe that Abdul Huq will return to Hyderabad by the end of the week. The order of the Nizam's Government has been regularly and officially forwarded to him, and being as yet an officer of this Government, seeing that he is only suspended, he will doubtless see fit to comply with the order."

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—"River falling and water supply deficient in Sind and crops suffering in consequence. Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and beneficial to standing crops, but slight throughout Gujerat, Kattywar, and Konkan. Total rainfall generally insufficient, and more needed throughout the Presidency, especially in Gujerat, Kattywar, and parts of Khandesh and Nasik, where crops are withering. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and by blight in parts of Rutnagherry. Sowing of late crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednugger, Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and reaping of bajri in one taluka of Kaira. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, and Belgaum. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kattywar, and Baroda. Prices of food grains rising in parts of Kaira and Nasik, and of food grains and grass in Sholapur."

THE first report of the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay presidency for early districts up to the end of August, 1888, is as follows:—"Season late almost everywhere except in parts of Khandesh, and information incomplete. Khandesh.—Area 875,000 acres, that is, 50,000 acres below last year, but 25,000 acres above average. Prospects various: in places early rains seasonable, and crops promising; elsewhere rain backward, and sowing retarded, causing decrease in area. Crop adversely affected by long break. Rain is anxiously awaited. Ahmednugger.—Area 24,009 acres, that is, below last year's average, owing to want of rain for sowing. Crop withering. In other districts no comparison with former areas can be made owing to incomplete information. Reported areas are: for Nasik, 4,000 acres; Sholapur, 6,500 acres; Satara, 1,600 acres; and for Poona, 850 acres. Everywhere decrease is due to insufficiency of sowing rain, and everywhere crops are suffering. Deccan Jaghirs.—Area 1,926 acres; decrease everywhere except in Akalkot. In places there has been no rain for sowing, and the early crops are dying."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(Sept. 26.)

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE will be travelling throughout the cold weather, bringing his tour to a close at Kurrachee on Easter Day.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.—The Lucknow paper writes:—"The Maharani of Bulrampur has sent Colonel Erskine, the Commissioner of Lucknow, a subscription of Rs. 2,500 towards the building fund of the Women's Hospital to be

erected in Lucknow, opposite the Bulrampur Hospital, in connection with the Lady Lyall Medical School. The Maharani has accompanied this gift with an expression of her warm appreciation of the great benefits which the women of India are certain to derive from the development of the humane schemes initiated by her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin; and has observed that her opinion is based on personal experience of a most pleasant and convincing kind, for during her recent illness she has experienced the great comfort and advantage from the ministrations of a trained female medical practitioner who went from Lucknow to attend upon her. It is satisfactory to know that a very generous support has been accorded to the scheme for constructing the 'Women's Hospital.' Without this Dr. Cleghorn's efforts to impart a sound practical training in nursing and midwifery can be but partially successful. But a number of charitable gentlemen of all ranks in the City, and in Oudh generally, have liberally responded to the application made to them for subscriptions. From Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 are required for the building and its furniture—Rs. 26,000 have already been subscribed, and the Committee is confident that the balance will be contributed."

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel A. L'E. H. Holmes, S.C.; Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, S.C.; Major-General T. Nicholls, R.A.
Madras Estab.—Colonel W. N. Wroughton, S.C.; Surgeon H. K. Fuller.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. W. Oates, C. W. McMinn (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—J. Conley.
Bombay Estab.—S. Hammick (Cov.), W. R. S. Jones.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain F. C. N. Goldney, S.C., to Nov. 11, 1889; Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Roberts, Inf., 183 days.
Madras Estab.—Colonel C. T. P. Luxmoore, S.C., three months; Colonel A. S. Grove, D.S.O., S.C., twenty days; Colonel C. Beadon, Cav., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Captain H. R. D. Thomas, S.C., three months; Lieut. A. E. Aitken, S.C., two months; Lieut. H. J. Forster, S.C., one month.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Drysdale, three months, s.c.; J. Y. Davidson, six months' special leave; Captain W. Hastings (B.S.C.), one year's furlough; A. Thomson (Cov.), special leave, commuted into leave on m.c. for twelve months.
Bombay Estab.—H. R. Cooke (Cov.), four months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Beavan, S.C.; Surgeon-Major C. Cameron, Lieut.-Colonel W. Hailes, S.C.; Major E. H. Wilson, S.C.; Capt. H. R. Tate, S.C.; Colonel W. A. Lawrence, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Skinner, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. Browne, S.C.; Lieut. H. V. Cox, S.C.; Colonel A. S. Grove, D.S.O., S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Hennell, D.S.O., S.C.; Surgeon R. W. S. Lyons, M.D.; Surgeon A. F. Sargent.
Indian Marine.—Mr. P. Downes, 3rd Grade Officer.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. E. Gladstone (Cov.), C. M. Prendergast, J. H. Apjohn, P. W. Levehan, Asst.-Surgeon Fateh Chand, R. B. Hawkes, J. Dyson, G. W. Winckler, T. D. Berrington, F. Venning (Cov.), W. Peters, A. H. Faithful, J. Ayden, Lieut. W. H. Pollen (R.E.), H. S. S. Clarke.
Madras Estab.—J. A. Davies (Cov.).

LAUNCH OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.—A notable addition to the steam fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation has been made by the launch of the *Peninsular* from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, a firm that has built a large number of vessels for the same company. The *Peninsular* is between 5,000 and 6,000 tons register, and is designed to combine great speed with good carrying capacity and most luxurious and admirably appointed accommodation for first and second saloon passengers. This ship is intended for the mail service of the company between this country, India and China. A sister vessel, the *Oriental*, is well advanced towards completion, also at Messrs. Caird's yard.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Oct. 4, at The Moorings, Ipswich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Alexander, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
BURNETT—Oct. 8, at Mullingar, Westmeath, Ireland, the wife of Colonel C. J. Burnett, Royal Irish Rifles, of a daughter.
KIERNANDER—Oct. 7, at 33, Colville terrace, Bayswater, the wife of Surgeon-Major Kiernander, of a son.
MITCHELL—Oct. 10, at 6, Douro-place, Kensington, the wife of Hugh Mitchell, late Captain Royal Engineers, of a son.
SCHLICH—Oct. 6, at Red Lodge, Englefield-green, Surrey, the wife of Dr. W. Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, of a son.
SETON-KARR—Oct. 6, at Kippilaw, St. Boswells, N.B., the wife of Henry Seton-Karr, M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASH—ALEXANDER—Oct. 4, at Cocking, Sussex, the Rev. Cyril Drummond Ash to Hester Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Francis James Alexander, Bengal Civil Service.
BRANWELL—SHEKLETON—Oct. 10, at the Church of St. Augustine, Honor Oak, S.E., George William Bronte, eldest son of T. B. Branwell, of Honor Oak, and late of the War Office, to Jessie Isabel, widow of the late A. B. Shekleton, Esq., of Calcutta, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-General G. Mytton Hill (Bengal).
CARPENDALE—PELLEY—Oct. 9, by special licence, at Killiney Church, Ballybrack, Maxwell John, Lieut. 5th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, only son of the late Captain Carpendale, I.N., to Louisa Sophie, only daughter of Charles Raymond Pelly, H.M.L.C.S., of Johnstown House, Cabinteely, county Dublin.
COLVIN—SHELFORD—Oct. 4, at St. Saviour's, Clapham-common, Clement Sneyd, son of the late John Russell Colvin, Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces, East Indies, to Emily (Lily), eldest daughter of William Shelford, M.Inst. C.E., of 35A, Great George-street, Westminster, and 3, Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill, W.
ELLIOTT—ROYSTON—Oct. 4, at St. George's, Worthing, the Rev. Robert Elliot, M.A., L.R.C.S.I., to Mary Childe Royston, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Mauritius, and granddaughter of T. Clarke, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Thalassa Lodge, Worthing.
GARSTIN—NORTH—Oct. 9, at the Church of St. Marylebone, William Edmund, second son of the late Charles Garstin, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of Charles Augustus North, Esq., of 56, York-terrace, Regent's Park.
GWYNNE—MILLER—Oct. 3, at Christ Church, Timperley, the Rev. Charles Brooke Gwynne, M.A., Curate-in-charge of St. Michael's, Cloughton, to Alice Louisa (Louie), second daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major Madras Army.
LESLIE—HAYLLAR—Oct. 9, at St. Peter's, Wallingford, Robert Fletcher Leslie, Assistant Engineer East India Railway, youngest son of R. C. Leslie, Esq., of Southampton, to Eugenie Grace, daughter of James Hallyar, Esq., of Castle Priory, Wallingford.
SCARTH—CROSSLEY—Oct. 3, at Roydon parish church, Essex, Edward Scarth, Manager Moabund Tea Company, Assam, to Ada Annie, (Dardie), youngest daughter of the late Thomas Crossley.
TALLENTS—GORE—Oct. 4, at the parish church, St. Mary Magdalene, Newark-upon-Trent, William Edward, eldest son of the late Geoffrey Talents, of Newark, to Beatrice Margaret Holmes, elder daughter of T. Holmes Gore, of Clifton.
WILLIAMS—SIETHORPE—Oct. 3, at the parish church, Northam, Devon, the Rev. Charles H., third son of Mr. George Williams, of Russell-square, London, to Ellen Francis Mary, only daughter of Major-General Silthorpe, late of the 9th Bombay Staff Corps N.I., of Combe Satchfield, Bideford.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—Sept. 29, at Edderton Villa, Acton, W., Margaret Bruce, widow of the late Rev. John Cameron, M.A., J.P., Edderton, Ross-shire, aged 88.
CANDY—Oct. 7, at Southampton, aged 86, Susan, widow of the Rev. George Candy, sometime vicar of South Newington, Oxon, and formerly of Bombay.
HUDLESTON—Oct. 9, aged nearly 86 years' Annette Clara Hudleston, widow of the late William Hudleston, of the Madras Civil Service.
JOHNSTONE—Oct. 6, at 9, Lansdowne-crescent, Edinburgh, Major-General Charles James Hope Johnstone, late Royal Artillery, aged 53.
WYNN-MACKENZIE—Oct. 11, suddenly, at 9, Woodland-road, New Southgate, Charlotte Arthur (Sissa), wife of S. J. Wynn-Mackenzie.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Sept. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Anderson, Superintendent, Way and Works, E.B.S.R., of a son.
CUNNINGHAM—Sept. 24, at Deolali, the wife of F. G. Cunningham, Bandmaster, 2nd East York Regiment, of a daughter.
DENING—Sept. 13, at Meerut, the wife of Major L. Dening, D.S.O., 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
DESMIER—Sept. 16, at Jhansi, the wife of Walter Desmier, Locomotive Department, Indian Midland Railway, of a son.
DIBBEN—Sept. 18, at Lucknow, the wife of J. T. Dibben, A.V.D., of a daughter.
DOBBIN—Sept. 13, at Calcutta, the wife of W. J. K. Dobbin, 1st Sikh Infantry, of a daughter.
GILBERT—Sept. 14, at Burma, the wife of Mr. W. R. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

- KEYSER**—Sept. 25, at the Residency, Satara, the wife of Alfred Keyser, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.
LEES—Oct. 6, at Chuprah, India, the wife of Reginald Oswald Lees, of a daughter (prematurely).
MORTIMER—Sept. 14, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Rev. E. Mortimer, Wesleyan Chaplain, of a son.
PRIESTMAN—Sept. 20, at Calcutta, Amy Sarah, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor J. Priestman, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, of a daughter.
SCOTT—Sept. 8, at Murree, the wife of R. Scott, Quartermaster, Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.
THOMAS—Sept. 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of L. L. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Moradabad, of a daughter.
VINING—Sept. 25, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of F. W. J. Vining, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- FENDALL**—**LANE-RYAN**—Sept. 15, at Calcutta, Captain C. P. Fendall, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, son of the Rev. C. B. Fendall, Windlesham Surrey, to Rose E., daughter of the late Captain J. Lane-Ryan.
GOULD—**COLLEY**—Sept. 21, at Ootacamund, Horace John, son of J. B. Gould, Esq., Clifton Hill, Exeter, to Florence Mary, daughter of the late T. L. Colley, C.E., of Plymouth, and step-daughter of Major W. H. Coaker, Royal Engineers.
MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—**FULLER**—Sept. 17, at Bangalore, E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, 1st Madras Pioneers, to Ethel May, daughter of the late Major W. H. L. Fuller, M.S.C., and step-daughter of the late Major-General W. J. Jones, M.S.C.
WILKINS—**JACKSON**—Sept. 20, at St. Paul's, Poona, Alfred D Iton Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna, to A. Eleanor Nairn, youngest daughter of the late Colonel I. Jackson, Bombay Staff Corps, and of Harbledown Lodge, Canterbury.

DEATHS.

- ARCHDALL**—Sept. 21, at Madras, H. M. G. Archdall, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Department.
BORTHWICK—Sept. 12, at Calcutta, J. Alison, son of J. H. Borthwick, Customs Department, Engineer of the Water Works, Fultah, Barrackpore, aged 30.
CALTHROP—Sept. 19, at Falampur, Honor Cary, the wife of Surgeon-Major C. W. Calthrop, M.D., 4th Bengal Cavalry.
HEKHUIS—Sept. 16, at Tindivanam, the Rev. L. Hekhuis, M.D., Missionary of the American Arcot Mission, and officer in charge of the Ranipet Hospital, aged 40.
MEIN—Sept. 19, at Jubbulpore, Evelyn May, daughter of Captain A. L. Mein, Royal Engineers, aged 1 month.
PEET—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Peet, Bengal General List, Infantry, and Deputy Commissioner, Assam, aged 48.

THE POLICE AND CRIME IN BURMA.—A resolution by the Government of Lower Burma respecting the state of the police force in that province has been published. The Chief Commissioner expresses his intention of appointing a competent committee to inquire into the whole organisation of the police, and observes that this is a question which calls urgently for settlement, the present state of the force being eminently unsatisfactory. "If the evidence of statistics may be accepted, a process of deterioration has been going on during the last few years, unchecked by the various changes which have been made in the organisation of the force and by the rapid increase in expenditure which these changes have entailed." The resolution then reviews the history of the force during the past ten years, pointing out that the number of Indians in it has increased threefold. In 1878 it was composed of 5,150 Burmese and 1,602 Indians; in 1887 the numbers were 4,373 Burmese and 4,426 Indians; while in 1878 the total cost was a little over fifteen lakhs of rupees, and in 1887 23½ lakhs. "In spite of the increases which have been made from time to time in the number and pay of the police, and notwithstanding the rapid growth in expenditure, the efficiency of the force as an instrument for the prevention and detection of crime has steadily diminished." The figures show that since 1880 crime has been increasing, and the police have been less and less successful in dealing with it. Perhaps, pursues the resolution, this may be due to the growth of the system of employing Indians, a few of whom are placed in station for guard and sentry duties, and who make themselves obnoxious in many ways to their Native fellow-constables. The Burmese constables are not properly drilled, and in consequence of the distrust exhibited towards them, they take no pride in their work. Service in the police is unpopular, and only an inferior class of men enlist. The Chief Commissioner holds that the Burmese constable of 1888, on fourteen rupees per month, is inferior in courage, intelligence, and discipline to the constable of 1878, on eleven rupees. Nor have the Indian police improved in quality or training. The civil police belong to unwarlike castes, they are from necessity placed under Burmese sergeants, and they are valued chiefly because they are less likely to run away and abandon their arms when attacked than the Burmese. "It is obvious that the more this Indian element is increased, the less becomes the strength of the real police force properly so-called." The resolution goes on to appoint a committee to inquire into the whole subject, with power to extend their investigations beyond the points indicated, and to make what suggestions for improvement and reorganisation they think advisable.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.**THE NATIONAL REVIEW.***

The subject dealt with by Mr. Baumann in the first article of the present number of the *National*—the sweating system—yields to few in importance. The Committee of the House of Lords has done good service by instituting an exhaustive investigation into the whole subject, and, if personal accusations were not wanting, and if an unduly long period once and again elapsed between the making, and the refutation, of a charge, these incidents do not affect the general results of the inquiry, though they will doubtless be utilised to depreciate its value. For all practical purposes the woes of Messrs. Maple stand on the same level as those of Miss Cass. What is, above all things, brought into prominence, is the mischief, nay, the ruin, to British workers of the lower ranks which is caused by the indiscriminate admission into the country of pauper foreigners, especially of Jews. "Unskilled labour"—which is the only thing that foreign paupers can offer—"is to be got in any quantity . . . the price is kept at a ridiculously low level." . . . "A Jew glazier without a home is emigrated to Spitalfields . . . the Jewish Board of Guardians lend him a machine, and he is immediately a full-blown tailor" (pp. 153, 54). We have as yet heard of no steps, such as are taken in the United States, to prevent pauper immigration, being even contemplated by our own Government. But it is a safe prediction that, if our own workers are once brought to realise the actual effects on their interests of this influx of worthless aliens, we may expect an anti-alien crusade; and, more, particularly, such a "*Judenhetze*" (Jew baiting) as would gladden the heart of even that miserable fanatic, Herr Stöcker.

The noteworthy assembly at Oxford of nearly a thousand University Extension students for a ten days' sojourn was an experiment less bold in reality than in appearance. The *genius loci* of Oxford is propitious to study, and this the visitors to the world-renowned university cannot but have realised. "A Local Secretary" gives a very favourable account of the success of the gathering. The whole movement is, however, but in its second decade, and years more will be needed ere the innumerable details, the arrangement of which is indispensable to its permanent success, can be satisfactorily dealt with.

Closely connected with Oxford, from which emanated the great Church revival of 1830-1840, are the affairs of the Church. And, in considering these, the means with which the Church has, by the liberality of successive donors, been endowed, in order to enable her to carry out her mission, cannot be left out of sight. We all know how Henry VIII. dealt with ecclesiastical endowments. Mr. E. S. Norris gives us an account of the way in which the oldest ecclesiastical foundation now existing has been treated within the memory of many persons still living; when the Hospital of St. Katharine, founded in 1148 by King Stephen's pious wife, Matilda, was removed (*temp.* "Fum the Fourth") from the vicinity of the Tower to make room for some docks, which could as well have been placed elsewhere. It cannot surely be contended, in the face of late revelations as to the state of the East-end, that the locality of the original charity ought not primarily to benefit by its endowments. For this Mr. Norris argues, in an article to which we have but one objection to make. We should consider it monstrous to alienate any portion of revenues bequeathed expressly to the poor as a "true, free, and perpetual alms," to the overgrown clerical club which it is proposed to establish, under the name of Clergy House, at Westminster.

Captain Cameron always writes with authority on any subject connected with the Dark Continent, in which Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, and Italians, are all "looking out for Number One." His account of "Slavery in Africa" is an interesting as it is painful to read. No wonder the gallant Captain avows himself a fanatic in bringing about its suppression! It must, however, not be forgotten, that from one of the competing Powers, France, under whose flag nearly every slave dhow in the East African waters sails, the most uncompromising opposition to any measures to this end may be expected.

Mr. Watson vigorously assails (in his paper on "Some Literary Idolatries") the criticisms of Lamb and others, who admire the minor Elizabethan dramatists. It is, however, enough to ask, Whoever, nowadays, reads those criticisms? and to remember that Coleridge, who was assuredly, as a critic, equal to any of those who fall under Mr. Watson's lash, held very different opinions on this subject from his friend Lamb.

* "The National Review." October, 1888. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)

+ "Table Talk," Feb. 17, April 5, 1883, and March 15 and July 5, 1884.

In an article on "English Opera in Nubibus," Mr. Crowest makes a remark with which we cordially agree:—"It is beginning to be felt that, for a season or two, or even twenty, we might survive did we not hear another note of Italian opera." We have no lack of truly *English* composers, and should have none of excellent English singers did they but receive due encouragement. Mr. Sylvester gives a good rendering of Señora Bazan's description of Galician peasant women, and Mr. Holmes a pleasant sketch of Herbert Edwardes' services up to the Mutiny period. Finally, Mr. Gerald Massey contributes a—not too—learned article, one, too, eminently readable, on "Myths and Totemism."

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.*

The request lately made by the Ameer of Afghanistan, that we should dispatch a special mission to his Court, and the (at least) temporary abandonment of that mission consequent on the revolt of Ishak Khan, recall attention to the affairs of Afghanistan, with especial advertence to the character and position of the present Ameer Abdur Rahman. The last number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* contained a well-considered forecast, by Mr. Boulger, of the "Next Phase of the Afghan Question," on which we commented at the time. In the present number, the opening article deals with the circumstances which led to Abdur Rahman's recognition as Ameer by the British Government, and to his installation as such; and, proceeding as the paper does from the practised pen of Sir Lepel Griffin, the principal English actor in the events which it records, it possesses no common interest. It is almost ancient history to say that Abdur Rahman was, with marvellous courage and foresight, selected for recognition as Ameer by Lord Lytton, to whose rare ability, displayed while Viceroy, scant justice has been done. Sir L. Griffin, while fully appreciating the boldness and statesmanlike prevision evinced in the Viceroy's policy, does not conceal that the circumstances made it a difficult one to carry out. The proposed Ameer, full of suspicion, and practically in the hands of fanatical followers ten times as suspicious as himself, had, at the very first interview, to be informed of the defeat brought about at Maiwand by "the crass imbecility and incompetence" of the officer in command, and, further, had to be persuaded to give his "active and instant co-operation" to the measures necessary to neutralise the military (and, still more, the political) effect of such a reverse. Sir L. Griffin narrates the circumstances as clearly as can be wished; and it will generally be felt, that few men but he could have conducted to a successful issue negotiations commenced under such unfavourable conditions. Especially interesting will be found his remarks on the character of the Ameer, "every inch a soldier," who said that he would rule "with the stick," and who has assuredly kept his word.

The so-called "National" Congress in India is the subject of some severe, but very sensible, observations by Uma Sankar Miska, who points out that political changes in India, except from one despotism to another, were unknown until the establishment of British supremacy, and that the "masses are politically untrained." What political training even the comparatively educated "classes" have is due to Lord Mayo, whose merits as Viceroy have never been duly recognised, though many will be inclined to question whether the premature encouragement of a desire for quasi-representative institutions should rank among them. The writer propounds, in this very able paper, a scheme for the gradual introduction, through Local Councils, into that of the Viceroy, of a very qualified form of representation. How far this would stand the test of experience we are hardly prepared to say. To us no more convincing proof of the inexpediency of needless change can be afforded than by the (most unwisely tolerated) seditious attitude of the Native Press. On this Mr. Carr Stephen, in his article, "Is India Loyal?" speaks a word in season! We do, he thinks, command the loyalty, though we have never taken trouble to deserve the "goodwill and sympathy," of the people of India. But even this loyalty the Native Press is striving to undermine. It may not "desire revolution," though doing its little utmost to promote it. But Mr. Stephen's belief, that the writers will not "so far forget their own interests as to endanger the security of the government under which they live," is ridiculous, unless confined to their power. Were they in a position to do real mischief, they would assuredly work it, not in the least realising, before the event, the cataclysm which they were contributing to bring about. This whole matter of the Native Press must, in short, be approached in a very different spirit from the mawkish sentimentalism which seems to be in the ascendant. Journals which deliberately defame Government officials should be relentlessly prosecuted, and a third conviction should entail the suppression of the paper, and the confiscation of its plant, and of the heavy caution-money, which each Native Paper

should be required to deposit; the liability to lose said money would have a marvellously sedative effect.

In the course of a few remarks on "Medical Women in India," Mr. J. B. Rees gives instances from personal experience—and an ounce of fact is worth tons' weight of paper theorising—of having been asked, when outside India, to see and to prescribe for Mussalman women. He further refutes Miss Blake's assertion that Lady Dufferin's Fund is prone to employ "women very imperfectly qualified for their work;" showing that "medical tuition, medical relief, and the supply of trained nurses and midwives," are the aims of Lady Dufferin's Association, and that these objects are—in Madras, at any rate—steadily kept in view.

Captain Yate's paper on the Shans contains, perhaps, a larger share of novelty than any other contribution to the present number. The picturesque Shan country is, to a great extent, unknown, while its geographical position, coupled with its natural fertility, can hardly fail to bring it into prominence. It is remarkable that both here (p. 313), and, as we learn from General McMahon's notes "On the Effects of Civilisation in Burma," in Burma also (p. 285), education, if not compulsory in our sense of the term, has long since been practically so, owing to the exertions of the Buddhist monks.

Taking as his text, "The Mahratta Plough," Sir George Birdwood, after enthusiastically describing the beauties of his native land, Maharashtra, points out the eminent fitness of the simple implement for the soils on which it is used, and illustrates, by an amusing anecdote (p. 462), the absurdity of an attempt to supersede it by a Western—or rather (the steam plough being a Yankee "notion") to Mahrattas an Eastern—invention. This observation as to an individual case the able writer expands into a general, and by no means sparing, condemnation of the "spurious Indophiles" who desire to reconstruct India, in hot haste, à l'Européenne. European it will, we are rejoiced to think, never be, and would-be "reformers" of Indian traditional customs are likely to be nearest to true wisdom when, as regards any proposed change, they most ponder the sage suggestion, "Can't you let it alone?"

In Colonel Yule's notes on "Little-known Travellers in the East," and in Bishop Turner's Journals, we have narratives which, though relating to bygone times, are replete with interest. The "Episode of English Valour" given in the former paper (pp. 388-9) would alone make Colonel Yule's contribution worth perusal.

JAMES'S NAVAL HISTORY.*

For years "James's Naval History" has been a standard work of reference as regards the great naval battles which immortalised England during the last decade of the eighteenth and the first twenty years of the nineteenth century. Yet how few persons have ever read the work; nor is the reason difficult to find. In these days of pace and rapidity few can spare the time to wade through five ponderous volumes; and even the very shelves rebel against the consumption of space which so massive a compilation demanded at their hands. In these circumstances Mr. O'Byrne has conceived the happy notion of embodying in a single volume of moderate dimensions all the salient features of the original work, of which it is an epitome. A task of this nature presents difficulties neither few in number nor inconsiderable in weight. It is obvious that the omissions, though amounting in the aggregate to no less than four-fifths of the entire letterpress, must include nought which is interesting and valuable. A curtailment which curtails what is useful is worse than useless—it is fraught with injury. To attain the end in view sound judgment and keen discrimination are needed at every turn, and it is therefore no small modicum of praise to say that Mr. O'Byrne has succeeded most fully in the task which he has taken in hand. He seems to have an instinct as to what to omit and what to include; nor has he in any case spoilt the continuity of the original. Of course omissions are the order of the day, but the reader of the volume under review will have acquired a clear insight into the naval history of Great Britain during the period of its most glorious triumphs. The heroes of old—Howe, Hood, Duncan, St. Vincent, Bridport, Nelson, Camperdown, Exmouth, Duckworth and Sydney Smith—all appear on the scene fighting like bull-dogs, and conquering like heroes. Lesser warriors, too, dot the pages of glory; and when the work is laid aside a blush of pride will suffuse the face of every true son of Albion who can take delight in his country's greatness, and revel in the triumphs of her greatest sons.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Notes on the Principal Pictures in the Royal Gallery at Venice," by Charles L. Eastlake (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Scottish Moors and Indian Jungles," by Captain J. T. Newall (Hurst and Plackett); "Beautiful Jim," by J. S. Winter; "Life of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe," by S. Lane Poole (Longmans and Co.); "International Law," by Sir H. S. Maine (John Murray).

* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review," October, 1888. London: T. F. Unwin.

* "James's Naval History," epitomised in one volume, by Robert O'Byrne. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

HAPPY INDIA.—II.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, whose able and interesting contribution to the *Asiatic Quarterly* we noticed last week, is very Conservative regarding Oriental ways and ideas. He likes to take his stand upon those ancient ways, and to look well around and think and reason before allowing himself to be tempted into any new path, however attractive it may appear in the light of Western "progress" and "improvement." He evidently does not accept those terms as signifying in the East all that they are supposed to mean in the West. He prefers the Arcadian simplicity of a Dakhan village such as he depicts to all the advantages to be found in other localities, where Western ethics and philosophies have permeated and made the Hindu and Parsi "representative" types under British rule. Sir George in no way approves of the transformation from the older specimens of these races, and thus laments the change:—

Through this contact between the East and the West at the Presidency towns, the traditionary ideal of life among the Parsis and Hindus is gradually becoming superseded by the English ideal; according to which the basis of all social advancement and the standard of all moral worth is the possession of money. That hangs on the hazard of a rude com-

petition, in the prizes of which but few, of the many called, are chosen to participate; and thus in the place of the old world content with the conditions of existence, we are arousing a universal spirit of discontent in India, the characteristic incentive of modern civilisation, and have needlessly exaggerated it through the malign influences of the fastidiously godless system of eleemosynary education enforced by us on the country. The dark shadow, as of the legendary Upas tree, on Western civilisation, is the slow poisoning, wherever it becomes rooted, of the vital atmosphere of the spiritual life latent in our human nature; and there was no necessity for anticipating, by a direct attack on the ancestral faiths of the people of India, led as it is by professedly Christian missionaries, the inevitable catastrophe that has everywhere dogged the steps of exclusively material civilisations, and at last involved them in self-destruction.

What will Exeter Hall and the many good people who spend thousands of pounds annually to "convert the heathen" say to the concluding sentences of the above? Sir George has the courage of his opinions, for in a note he reminds his Christian critics that the first and best triumphs of Christianity were won by absorbing and transmuting the classical paganism of Greece and Rome, and not by arrogantly defaming it, and that the true destiny of Christianity in India is not to destroy, but to purify Hinduism. If modern Christian apostles could only be brought to accept these truisms, the power of the missionary for good would be increased, although the missionary "Returns," showing the number of converts and the cost thereof, might have a very different appearance to the display which now delights those "telescopic" philanthropists who can discern unbelief and wretchedness in distant parts of the earth, but cannot see the despair, the poverty, the crime, and the utter want of faith and hope which is the damning destiny of millions crouching at their feet. So far we hold with Sir George Birdwood that the contact of the West with the East is not altogether to the advantage or good of the latter. That is to say, if from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil which we have planted only the evil fruit be plucked—if the worship of money is to take the place of all other worship in the mind of the simple follower of the Mahratta plough—better far to cling to the older worship of the gods who his father told him brought the sunshine and the rain, and who blessed and banned at will. Better Hanuman than Plutus as the village idol. But those who have faith in human progress will not perhaps look upon impending changes and the breaking up of ancient institutions with the same fear as that which Sir George Birdwood would have all Iconoclasts feel. Out of the evil of change in the present they possibly hold that good will come in the future, and that in the end it will be better that the sweet simplicity of Cathay shall be intruded upon by the more realistic if rougher action of the West. We admit the beauty of the picture which Sir George draws of the social aspects of the Dakhan village, where all are as one family "living together that united life of contentment in moderation which is the perfection of human felicity," and where even the *πυγιστόλος* are to be found "loitering in the shadows of the big temple, not illicit, degraded, and depraved, but a recognised institution, established, endowed, and, indeed, sacramental."

Happy India! if it were and could remain this Arcadia of repose and contentment, and if there were no shadows there except those which lengthen under the light of Western innovations. But change is part and parcel of Life's law of existence, and Arcadia must be surrendered, though it be with sighs. Even the loss of Eden is no longer a matter of regret except to the poet, and then only in his song, not in his heart.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 22.)

ANDREW, Lieut.-Colonel D. C., S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on Sept. 1, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted to him, the following temporary promotions are made from the same date :—
 WATERHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel J., S.C., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.
 LONGE, Captain F. B., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.
 FLEMING, Lieut. J. M., S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.
 The following promotions are made, from Aug. 29, vice Mr. W. R. Vyall, surveyor, 3rd grade, deceased :—
 HAMER, Mr. C. F., surveyor, 4th grade, to be surveyor, 3rd grade.
 EWING, Mr. R. C. D., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.
 TATE, Mr. G. P., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 1st grade.
 SMITH, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, to be assistant surveyor, 2nd grade.
 OWEN, Surgeon C. W., C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating agency surgeon in Baluchistan, is appointed honorary surgeon in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, from Aug. 17.
 WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel F. A., political agent in Bundelkhand, is granted privilege leave for twenty days, from Sept. 11, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
 COLLINS, Captain G. A., officiating second in command of the Merwara Battalion, having returned to duty on Sept. 6, from the privilege leave granted him, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.
 SADLER, Captain J. H., assistant to the Governor-General's Agent Baroda, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence on leave of Colonel H. S. Jarrett.
 KIRKWOOD, Mr. T. M., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Aug. 21.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Governor-General in Council, having sanctioned a survey to be undertaken of a line of railway from Ranaghat to Aya, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Government of Bengal, and to appoint Mr. J. Ramsay, superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to be engineer-in-chief of the project. The project will be known as the Western Bengal Railway Survey.
 CAPPER, Lieut. J. E., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is, on return from furlough, posted to Burma, Provincial Establishment.
 NEWCOMBE, Mr. A. C., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for two years.
 JOHNS, Mr. E. H., examiner of accounts, temporary rank, officiating as Examiner of Accounts, Burmah State Railways, is appointed to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Newcombe, on furlough.

FURLOUGH.

WHITTEN, Mr. R. J., deputy commissioner, Department of Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

HAMILTON, Captain E. O. F., brigade-major, Cawnpore, to be inspector of army signalling, Bengal.
 The Commissariat and Transport Staff for the Huzara Field Force, in addition to the appointments of Major C. M. Keighley, chief commissariat officer, and Captain W. R. Yielding, divisional transport officer, will be as follows :—
 SPARLING, Captain J. P., Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, fourth class.
 LUCAS, Captain C. C. St. E., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant-commissary-general, first class.
 JAMES, Lieut. H., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, first class.
 CORFIELD, Lieut. C. J., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, first class.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. G. F. D., Bengal S.C., deputy assistant commissary-general, second class.
 SHAW, Captain J., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

SCUDAMORE, Lieut. C. P., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 MOON, Lieut. W. G., 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

CROCKER, Lieut. F. S., Leicestershire Regiment, squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, Feb. 15, 1887.

COOPER, Lieut. H. A., Manchester Regiment, wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, May 22, 1887.

DYER, Lieut. R. E. H., Royal West Surrey Regiment, wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry, Aug. 30, 1887.

BOURCHIER, Lieut. A. C. F., Scottish Rifles, officiating squadron officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Feb. 9, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

HEATHCOTE—The name of Colonel C. T. Heathcote, C.B., Bombay S.C., is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel T. T. Turton, Madras S.C. (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on July 29.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

VALLINGS, Lieut.-Colonel A., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, dated Sept. 20.

ATKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., Madras S.C., to be colonel, dated Sept. 20.

MCLEOD, Surgeon-Major K., M.D., to be brigade-surgeon, from June 26, vice Brigade-Surgeon G. S. Sutherland, M.D., retired.

FURLOUGHS.

CODDINGTON, Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy superintendent, first grade Survey of India (p.a.), for one year.

LUMSDEN, Captain H. R. W., Bengal Staff Corps (m.a.), for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Sept. 17.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's Personal Staff :—

HOBDA, Capt. E. A. P., R.A., to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Lieut.-Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant-general for musketry.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. H. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Capt. E. A. P. Hobday, R.A.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SWAYNE, Lieut. E. J. E., wing officer, to be adjutant, 15th Lucknow Regiment.

SUNDER, Surgeon C. E., to the officiating medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon A. R. Jolliffe, deceased.

WORSLEY, Lieut. G. S., R.A., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to A Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

FURLOUGHS.

PREST, Lieut. E. P., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

WEBB, Lieut. D., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

TUKE, Surgeon G. J. A., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

(September 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HUDSON, Surgeon E., 10th Bengal Lancers, from the officiating medical charge of the 11th Bengal Infantry to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon C. H. Beatson, appointed acting secretary to the Surgeon-General H.M.'s Forces.

HAIG, Lieut. T. W., wing officer 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, to be quartermaster, vice Twigg, appointed adjutant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

JACKSON—With the sanction of the Horse Guards, Lieut. S. C. F. Jackson, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Upper Burma Force, subject to his passing the qualifying examination for promotion to captain within nine months, dated Aug. 16.

(Sept. 21.)

WILTON, Lieut. A. W. De, officiating squadron officer, on probation, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation. This cancels the posting of Lieut. de Wilton to the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

WHISTLER, Lieut. F., 2nd Battalion Highland L.I., has leave for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 19.)

HUTCHINSON, Mr. R. H. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Dacca.

GOMPERTZ—The services of the Rev. J. F. W. Gompertz, chaplain of Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

ROBSON, Mr. S., temporary professor in the Patna College, is confirmed in that appointment.

DAS PROTHERO, Mr. M. G., professor, Patna College, on leave, is appointed to be a professor in the Hughly College.
WADDELL, Surgeon L. A., officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, Darjiling Circle, is confirmed in that appointment.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 20.)

SANDYS, Rev. T. S., chaplain of Dagshai, has obtained furlough to Europe (m.c.), for one year.
CHAMBER, Lieut. C., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Mooltan, vice Lieut. C. P. Egerton.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

GREGSON, Mr. G. W., officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from Mainpuri to Pilibhit.
SPEEDY—The services of Rev. T. B. Speedy, chaplain, Shahajanpur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

STEPHENS—PRICE—Surgeon-Major A. E. R. Stephens and Surgeon W. L. Price, M.B., are posted to Seoni and Chinwara respectively, as civil surgeons and superintendents of jails.
LOSACK, Captain C. W., deputy conservator of forests, on special duty, is posted to the Seoni Division.
LOWRIE, Mr. A. E., assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Seoni to the Nimar Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Sept. 15.)

HARVEY, Mr. P. S., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Yamethin to the Mandalay district.
VANRENEN, Lieut., was placed under suspension on Aug. 8; and made over to the military authorities on Sept. 4.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

SCHARLIEB, Mr. W. M., barrister-at-law, to act as chief judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Handley, on leave.
MEAD, Colonel H. R., R.E., to act as chief engineer and secretary to Government, P.W. Department, during the absence of Colonel Hasted, R.E., on leave, with the temporary rank of chief engineer, 1st class.
WALSH, Mr. G. T., to act as chief engineer for irrigation and joint secretary to Government, P.W. Department, irrigation branch, vice Colonel Mead, R.E., with the temporary rank of chief engineer, 2nd class.

FURLOUGHS.

HANDLEY, Mr. J. W., Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, furlough for three months.
HASTED, Hon. Colonel J. O., R.E., chief engineer, 1st class, is granted special leave for six months.
RUNDALL, Mr. J. W., superintending engineer, 1st class, is granted special leave for six months.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Sept. 21.)

HAYES, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools J. J., is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his being placed on the retired list.
REYNOLDS, Lieut. T. G. O., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is, under instructions from army headquarters in India, directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—
HENEGAN, Lieut. J., wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, is attached to the 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry.
BEAN, Surgeon W. H., Medical Staff, has leave to Europe for 182 days, on medical certificate.

In the simultaneous match over all India, arranged by the Commander-in-Chief, the Royal Fusiliers at Wellington have made 939 out of a possible 1,050; this is an unprecedented score, averaging practically 94 points per man. Mrs. Becher has made the highest possible (35) for the Diana Prize.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 27.)

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—
LEFEBVRE, Rev. P. H., B.A., to be chaplain of Deolali.
CANE, Rev. A. G., M.A., to be chaplain of Satara and Mahabaleshwar.
HORNE, Rev. P. B., M.A., to be chaplain of Poona.
SELLAR, Rev. J. A., M.A., to act as chaplain of Kirkee.
SCOTT, Rev. W. E., B.A., to be chaplain of Byculla.

MILITARY.

KERIGAN, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. H., adjutant-general's department, is promoted to the rank of assistant commissary, from Sept. 22.
ANDERSON—The services of Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.
BULL—The services of Surgeon G. H. Bull, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.
CREAGH, Major O'M., V.C., commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 22nd year, commenced Feb. 13.
FULLER, Captain H. S. A., S.C., assistant commissary-general, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 128 days, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
STACK, 2nd Lieut. C. S., 6th Dragoon Guards, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., from Sept. 13.
CLOWES, Lieut. H., deputy assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.
The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—
CUNNINGHAM, Colonel C. A., Staff Corps.
NEWMHAM, Lieut. A. T. H., Staff Corps.
MINCHIN, Captain H. D. M., Staff Corps.
LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., Indian Medical Service.
CAHUSAC, Lieut. W. F., Staff Corps.
BELL, Sub-Conductor J. H. G., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
BRITTEN, 2nd Lieut. T. X., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay S. C., from Sept. 21.
LUSH, Lieut. R. F., West Yorkshire Regiment, probationer for the S.C., is granted an extension of leave for one month, on medical certificate.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona*, Sept. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

STACK, 2nd Lieut. C. S., 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, on probation.
MACBAY, Major W. G. M., Staff Corps, officiating second in command, 26th Bombay Infantry, to be second in command 21st Bombay Infantry (sub pro tem.), vice Captain Mein, seconded for service on the Staff.
WOOLDRIDGE, Colonel L. R. F., 22nd Bombay Infantry, second in command, to be commandant, from the 19th inst., vice Colonel Drummond, who vacates the appointment.
WETHERALL, Major W. A., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Colonel Wooldridge, appointed commandant.
DAVISON, Captain G. M., 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to be commandant Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Captain Pentland, whose tenure expires on the 1st prox.
CRAIG, Surgeon-Major R. M., Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the station hospital, Kurrachee, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. H. Giraud, Medical Staff, transferred.
MACCARTHY, Major R. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, is granted leave to Australia and England for 12 months, on private affairs.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited, on Friday declared a dividend, payable on October 31st, of 2s. per share on the fully-paid shares, and of 1s. per share on the shares on which 10s. per share (exclusive of the premium) shall have been paid. This dividend is out of the profits for the half-year ending June 30th, and is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the par value. Native merchants and bankers of Bombay and Madras are the principal buyers of the Mysore Company's shares, acting upon local information. It is rumoured that samples of the lode taken from the new discovery in one part of this mine are reported to have shown by the panning process between 30 and 40 ozs. of gold to the ton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN BARRETT, Adjutant, Presidency Volunteers, re-joins the 5th Gurkhas.

LIEUTENANT HARRIS is appointed permanent Adjutant, 11th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenants Reid and O'Brien, Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 27th Punjab Infantry, respectively.

COLONEL OMMANNEY will temporarily command the 40th Bengal Infantry while it is on service.

CAPTAIN HENRY HAY, Staff Corps, has been promoted Major on completion of twenty years' service.

BRIGADE-SURGEON H. V. CARTER, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £800 per annum.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURGESS, R.A., commanding Royal Artillery, Rurki, proceeds home by an early troopship on six months' sick leave.

MAJOR J. S. KING has been appointed to act as Second in Command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* Assistant and Political Agent of Kolhapur.

THE Government of India have extended the grant of cooking prizes to British soldiers at hill depôts, the 1st prize of Rs. 10 and the 2nd prize of Rs. 5 being given to every 100 men of the summer strength per depôt.

In consequence of the cases of beer-poisoning last year the Government of India have sanctioned the supply of two porcelain capsules and 8 ozs. of copper foil to one station hospital in each division or district for the purpose of testing beer for the presence of arsenic.

MAJOR PATRICK DOYLE, Invalid Establishment, has been selected to pay Native military pensioners of the North-West Provinces Circle and to join the Allahabad Pay Office. Colonel P. Roddy, V.C., has been detailed to pay Native military pensioners in the Punjab Circle and to be at Rawalpindi.

MAJOR GARWOOD, now Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Quetta, will take charge of the Military Works, Rawal Pindi Command, during the absence of Colonel Beresford-Lovett, appointed to the command of the Royal Engineers of the Hazara Field Force.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all soldiers belonging to the corps of the British Army under orders for active service with the Hazara Field Force named below, whose period of enlistment or whose period of Army service is about to expire, shall be detained, and their service prolonged for such further period not exceeding twelve months as may be found necessary:—3-1st South Irish Division, R.A., 2-1st Scottish Division, R.A., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

A CURIOUS memorial of the Thibetan war has found its way to Calcutta. This is a matchlock of primitive design which was picked up in the field some time ago, and which does not convey a very formidable idea of the armaments of the enemy. The weapon is comparatively new, and is a smooth-bore muzzle-loader, mounted on a long, narrow stock of the jhezail pattern. The barrel is fitted with a double pronged rest, the points of which are sharply shod, so that the rest may either be planted firmly in the ground, or used as a bayonet on occasion. The contrivance is certainly ingenious, and the weapon in some respects is not to be altogether despised. Attached to the gun is a belt on which are strung six hollow wooden plugs for powder charges, and a small horn for priming powder. The workmanship of the whole is very rough, and with hardly any attempt at ornamentation.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—An Army Circular notifies that, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Hyderabad Contingent, certain changes in the conditions of service have been authorised. The number of British officers for each regiment will be increased from four to six, one to be added during the current year, and one during 1889-90. The batteries of the contingent will be linked together, and all enlistments, after the 31st of October, will be made for all four. Similarly the Cavalry regiments of the contingent will be linked together. The infantry will be linked in two regiments of three battalions each, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd forming one regiment, the 4th 5th, and 6th the second. All enlistments in any battalion will be for all three battalions. The liability of recruits to transfer from battalions or regiments will only come into operation in case of war. An active and garrison reserve will be formed under Act 4 of 1888. These reserves will for the present be limited to the infantry. Free passes by rail will be granted to Native commission and non-commissioned officers proceeding on fur-

ough. All recruits enlisted elsewhere than at regimental headquarters will receive full pay from the date of enlistment, as well as marching batta or free carriage for baggage, to the date of joining. The good conduct pay of Rs. 2 per mensem now allowed after nine years' service will be given after six years' service. Good conduct pay of Rs. 3 per mensem will be allowed after ten years, instead of 15. The annual allowance in aid of half mounting is raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, with effect from January 1st, 1888. The present invalid pension after twenty years' service is abolished prospectively for all soldiers enlisted after October 31st, 1887, and the ordinary pension will be granted on completion of twenty-one years' service. This pension will also be admissible after twenty-one years' service to all now in the service. The superior rate will be granted after thirty-two years' service. The scale of gratuities for short service commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men enlisted after October 31st next who may be discharged as unfit for further service will be for those above fifteen and under twenty-one years' service a gratuity of twelve months' pay of rank, including good conduct pay.

REORGANISATION OF THE COMMANDS AND STAFF IN INDIA.

The following Army Circular, dated Sept. 12, has been published:—

Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that Her Majesty's Government has approved of the Commands and Staff of the Army in India being reorganised as follows, with effect from Oct. 1, 1888:—

COMMANDS.

The senior commands in India will in future comprise only two classes, to be styled "1st Class Districts" and "2nd Class Districts," with fixed consolidated salaries of Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 2,200 per mensem respectively; and will be divided equally between the British and Indian services, except in Bombay, where the five second-class districts will be allotted in the proportion of two to the British and three to the Indian service. These rates of salary are provisional only, and are liable to be modified at any time should circumstances seem to require it.

The first class commands will be held by officers of the rank of Major-General, and the second-class commands by officers of the rank of Colonel (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General); both classes being subject to the same conditions as now govern the incumbency of the existing divisional and district commands.

The junior commands will comprise:—

(1) Colonels on the Staff.—On a staff salary of Rs. 800 per mensem, in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank, and will be held for a limited tenure of five years:—In Bengal, 7; In Madras, 2; In Bombay, 1.

A Colonel on the Staff appointed to the command of a station will not be liable to supersession in that command.

When a Colonel on the Staff is absent from his command under circumstances which entail the appointment of a temporary successor, the latter will exercise command in addition to his other duties, and will receive the allowances of a second-class station command.

(2.) Second-Class Station Commands.—These will be held by the senior officer in the garrison, on a staff salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, in addition to regimental pay and allowances.

2. The redistribution of commands in the three Presidencies, consequent on the above changes, will be as follows:—

BENGAL.

Headquarters.—1. Allahabad, 2. Lucknow (Oudh), 3. Rawal Pindi, 4. Quetta, with existing territorial limits; 5. Meer Meer (Lahore), to include the stations of Jullundur, Phillour, and Ludhiana, within present limits; 6. Meerut, to exclude the station of Agra from present limits.

2nd Class Districts, 8.—1. Shillong (Assam), 2. Bareilly (Rohilkand), 3. Peshawur, 4. Abbottabad (Punjab Frontier Force), with existing territorial limits; 5. Port William (Presidency), to include the stations of Sambalpur (from the Nagpore Command) and Cuttack (from the Eastern District, Madras), within present limits.

6. Agra.—Bundelkand (Present Gwalior District).—To comprise the stations of Agra, Jhansi, Sipri, and Nowgong as its limits.

7. Jubbulpore.—Nerbudda (Present Saugor District).—To comprise the stations of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Sutna, Pashmarhi, and Hoshangabad (from the Nagpore Command) as its limits.

8. Umballa.—Sirhind.—To exclude the stations of Jullundur, Phillour, and Ludhiana from present limits.

Mandalay.—(To be ultimately added to the establishment of 2nd Class Districts allotted to the Madras Presidency).

Meiktila.—Temporary.

The existing Brigades at Agra, Sialkot, and Mooltan will be abolished.

Colonels on the Staff, 7.—1. Cawnpore (Allahabad District); 2. Fyzabad (Oudh District); 3. Sialkot (Rawal Pindi District); 4. Ferozepore (Lahore District); 5. Jullundur (Lahore District); 6. Mooltan (Lahore District); and 7. Delhi (Meerut District).

2nd Class Station Commands, 7.—1. Dinapore (Allahabad District); 2. Kohat (Punjab Frontier Force); 3. Loralai (Quetta District); 4. Barrackpore (Presidency District); 5. Jhansi (Bundelkand District); 6. Saugor (Nerbudda District); and 7. Nowshera (Peshawar District).

MADRAS.—1st Class Districts, 2.

Headquarters:—1. Secunderabad, with present limits. 2. Rangoon (Burma).

2nd Class Districts, 6.

1. Belgaum, to comprise the present limits of the Belgaum and Ceded Districts; 2. Bangalore; 3. Wellington (Southern), with existing limits; 4. Fort St. George (Madras), to exclude the station of Cuttack from its limits; *5. Myingyan; *6. Mandalay (temporarily furnished by Bengal).

Colonels on the Staff, 2.—1. Bellary (Belgaum District); and 2. Bhamo (Mandalay District).

2nd Class Station Commands, 6.—1. Toungoo or Thayetmyo; 2. Chindwin; 3. Shwebo; 4. Ruby Mines; 5. Meiktila (Upper Burma); and 6. Pakoko.

BOMBAY.—1st Class Districts, 2.

Headquarters:—1. Poona, to exclude Melegaon from present limits; 2. Mhow, with existing limits.

2nd Class Districts, 5.—1. Bombay, to include the stations of Surat, Baroda, Bhuj, and Malegaon within its limits.

2. Kurrachee. 2. Sind. } With present limits.

3. Aden. 3. Aden. }

4. Deesa.—To exclude the stations of Surat, Baroda, and Bhuj from present limits.

5. Kamptee.—Nagpore.—To exclude Hoshangabad and Sanbalpur from present limits.

The Nussceerabad Brigade will be abolished.

Colonels on the Staff.—1. Nusseerabad (Mhow District). 2nd Class Station Commands 5.—1. Ahmednugger (Mhow District); 2. Jacobabad (Sind District); 3. Hyderabad (Sind District); 4. Ahmedabad (Deesa District); 5. Neemuch (Mhow District).

STAFF.

3. The Divisional and District Staff (Musketry Staff excluded) in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments will be amalgamated, and the combined duties of the departments will be performed by officers to be designated "District Staff Officers, 1st Class," and "District Staff Officers, 2nd Class," in lieu of the existing designations of "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General" and "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General," which are to be abolished.

The staff pay of District Staff Officers of the 1st Class will be Rs. 500, and that of the 2nd Class Rs. 400 per mensem; and both appointments will be held under the same conditions as are now applicable to the Divisional and District Staff.

When one of the District Staff Officers located at any station, where there is no permanent Station Staff Officer authorised, accompanies the Brigadier-General on inspection duty at out-stations, a Station Staff Officer may be appointed during his absence under Article 197, India Army Regulations, Volume I., Part I.

4. The following will be the distribution of the District Staff Officers in the three Presidencies:—

BENGAL.—1st Class Districts.

1. Allahabad.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
2. Oudh.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
3. Rawalpindi.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
4. Lahore.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
5. Meerut.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
6. Quetta.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.

2nd Class Districts.

1. Sirhind.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
2. Assam.—District Staff Officer, 2nd class.
3. Presidency.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
4. Bundelkand.—District Staff Officer, 2nd class.
5. Nerbudda.—District Staff Officer, 2nd class.
6. Rohilkhand.—District Staff Officer, 2nd class.
7. Peshawar.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
8. Punjab Frontier Force.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.

Mandalay.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class (to be allotted ultimately to Madras).

MADRAS.—1st Class Districts.

1. Secunderabad.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
2. Burma.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.

2nd Class Districts.

Belgaum.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.

* Both to be transferred permanently to Madras on the abolition of the Upper Burma Force as a separate command.

Bangalore.—District Staff Officer, 1st class.
Southern.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
3. Madras.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
5. Myingyan.—District Staff Officer, 2nd class.
6. Mandalay.—(When transferred from Bengal) District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.

BOMBAY.—1st Class Districts.

1. Poona.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
2. Mhow.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.

2nd Class Districts.

1. Bombay.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
2. Sind.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
3. Deesa.—District Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd class.
4. Aden.—District Staff Officer, 2nd class.
5. Nagpore.—District Staff Officer, 2nd class.

STATION STAFF.

5. There will be four classes of Station Staff Officers (those at convalescent depots being classified in the second class), with the following staff salaries allotted to each:—

	Rs. per mensem.
1st class.....	250
2nd „	150
3rd „	100
4th „	50

The appointments of second and third class Station Staff Officers will continue to be held under the conditions now prescribed in the regulations for first and second class respectively, excepting that—

A.—A Station Staff Officer, first class, will be allowed, without reference to strength of garrison, permanently for all stations commanded by Colonels on the Staff, viz.:—

Bengal.—Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Mooltan, and Delhi.

Madras.—Bellary and Bhamo.

Bombay.—Nusseerabad.

Officers holding these appointments, although in other respects subject to the rules governing the appointments of 2nd and 3rd class Station Staff Officers, will in the matter of leave and retention of pay while acting in other appointments, be treated as employed on the General Staff of the Army.

B.—A Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, will be allowed without reference to strength of garrison, permanently at—

(a) The headquarters stations of all first class District Commands.

(b) The headquarters stations of the following second class District Commands.

Bengal.—Rohilkand and Bundelkand Districts.

Madras.—Belgaum, Bangalore, and Myingyan Districts.

Bombay.—Bombay and Nagpore Districts.

(c) The following stations:—

Bengal.—Kohat, Dinapore, and Jhansi.

Bombay.—Ahmednugger and Neemuch.

C.—A Station Staff Officer, 3rd class, will be allowed permanently, without reference to strength of garrison, at—

Madras.—Maymyo, Bernardmyo, Shwebo, Chindwin, Pymmana, and Pakoko.

7. Station Staff Officers of the 4th class will be authorised at all other stations where a 3rd or 4th class Station Staff Officer is under existing regulations allowed.

8. The existing distribution of the Commands and Staff in Upper Burma will not for the present be affected by this order, except as regards the pay of the Brigadiers-General serving there, who, in lieu of their present allowances, will, from October 1st, receive the consolidated salary of Rs.2,200 per mensem allotted to 2nd Class District Commands.

9. The prescribed tenure of appointment of General and Staff Officers now serving, who may continue to be employed under the revised distribution of Commands and Staff will reckon, under existing regulation, according to dates which will hereafter be specified.

10. The pay of the revised District and 1st Class Station Staff will, if available, be passed to officers from October 1st at the stations to which they are posted, whether permanently or as officiating, without regard to the dates on which they may join their new appointments.

HOLIDAY SEA TRIPS.—The immense benefits and enjoyment derivable from a trip on board a luxuriously-fitted modern steamer are leading a large number of people to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the well-known Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers on the Eastern voyages touch at the Islands of the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, and Malta; at Marseilles, whence the Riviera or Algeria can be best reached; at Naples for Southern Italy, and at Alexandria, Port Said, and Ismailia for Egypt and the Nile. The entire change of scene and mode of life, the cheerful society and bracing air—in short, all the pleasures and advantages of a yachting cruise, without its discomforts—will, no doubt, render these trips fashionable with those whose means and leisure enable them to exchange the rigours of our winter for the sunny climes of the South.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 13, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; 14, Ganges (s).
 Bombay.—Oct. 8, Shannon (s), London; 8, Manila (s), Genoa; 10, Asia (s), Liverpool; 13, Lysia (s), Clyde.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 6, Brankelow (s), Batoum; 8, Duke of Devonshire (s); 8, City of Khios (s); 7, Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool; 12, Goorkha (s), London.
 MADRAS.—Oct. 8, Goorkha (s), London; 11, Clan MacLean (s); 13, Clan Mackenzie (s), Clyde; 13, Pekin (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 8, Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta; 10, Othello (s), Bombay; 11, City of Agra (s), Calcutta; 11, Clan Graham (s), Bombay; 13, Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 8, Kangra (s).
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 13, Navarino (s).
 MADRAS.—Oct. 10, Clan Drummond (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 19 (for *Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Oct. 29.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. J. Crewther, Mr. S. S. Disher, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss K. Fergusson, Miss J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, three Misses Nicholls, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. S. Smith, Mrs. White, Mrs. P. W. Lett and child, Surgeon-General Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Major Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Wynne.

For Colombo: Miss Banner, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, Mr. Tucker.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Walsh.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Lang and family, Mr. R. Roberts, Mr. Godley, Mr. Schlach, Mr. Brown, Mr. Pennyman. From *Venice*: Miss Davis, Mrs. Quirk and child, Mr. and Mrs. Withers and two children, Mr. Picard, Mrs. and Miss Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Guinmardi, Major Haie. From *Brindisi*: Mr. Dent.

For Ismailia: Mr. Guerrier, two Misses Guerrier.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Mr. C. W. White, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. and Mrs. Ayden, Mr. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Runington, Lord and Lady Dornier, Col. Hennell, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Miss Smees, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. M. A. Jones, Mr. Samuels, Capt. Howard Gray, Mrs. Arundel, Mr. J. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Deas, Mr. Aublers, Miss E. Hunston, Mr. G. Dunn, Mr. J. Kusopp, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Harte, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Duraut and family, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Haig, Mr. Hacking, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. L. Porter, Miss Atkinson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Lowe and infant, Mr. Renton, Mr. C. D. Brown, Hon. H. T. Tollemache, Mme. Krounnes, Mr. P. M. Wilson, Mrs. Dale, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Whistler, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Seaman, Mr. F. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Bullock, Mr. A. C. Kennard, Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. H. R. Brander, Mr. F. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. Griers, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Captain Boston, Mr. C. K. Short, Mr. Flecker, Mr. W. S. Dyke, Mr. P. W. N. Farrar, Mr. W. M. Simpson, Mr. Vernon, Mrs. Mackrow and three children, Miss Duval, Miss Sesena, Miss Smallwood, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. Appleby, Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman, Colonel and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. E. N. Allbliss, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. Jaleel, Mr. H. J. Barrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Schofield. From *Marseilles*: Capt. Hext, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. McInosh, Miss Edwards, Mr. T. de Mesurier, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llawhelin, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Griffiths, Mr. L. A. Wallace, junr., Mr. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale, Miss Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. Foucar, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. Carritt, Colonel Hogg, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Mr. Benson, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Lüneburg, Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Peile, Colonel Ewart, Colonel and Miss Foord, Miss Thomson, Miss Newton, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. E. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Benson and infant, Mrs. McLaughlin and two infants, Mr. J. W. Filkington, Mr. Turner, Mr. Culloden, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. F. J. Pert, Lady Gravelle, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Webbonay, Mr. Sturge, Mr. Beverley, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. Justice Piggott, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Justice Prinsep, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Crookshank, Messrs. W. H. and H. E. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Heigers, Mr. Glendinning, Mr. Russell Buckler, Mr. Puenzieux, Mr. C. John, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. Thurman. From *Naples*: Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apear, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. G. Woltjen, Mr. R. Giles, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Colonel O. Scott, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. L. J. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. McAlister, Mr. Hart, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. C. H. Berners, Mr. Lowinsky, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. Cathorpe.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Cash, Dr. Separbach, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Box, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Rodgers, Surgeon Pinching, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. H. L. Popham, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. McVimey, Colonel Talbot Coke, Mrs. and Miss Coke, Lieut. Playfair, Mr. Rae, Colonel Graham, Mr. Angelo. For Port Said: Miss Meredith, Miss Edie, Miss Nuttall, Miss Wadie. From *Marseilles*: Mr. Carstairs, Mr. W. M. Bond, Mr. John Hailo. For Karachi: Miss Hauston. From *Naples*: Mrs. and Miss Thorn. For Alexandria: From *Venice*: Mr. S. and Mrs. Brown. From *Brindisi*: Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Simpson. For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Shields, Mr. Goyne.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Huntley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell, Mr. J. Slader, Mr. P. N. Allen, Mr. S. Arthur, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Gale, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. R. W. Western, Mr. C. D. Wilson, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Mr. Trefman, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Poynton, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Henningway, Mrs. Fretwell, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Mills and two infants, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. S. Dewhurst, Miss Liddle, Mr. Allardice, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. B. P. Stanton, Mr. Wynyard, Mr. J. Ray, Mr. W. L. Maxwell, Mr. de Brett, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cogswell. From *Brindisi*: Mr. R. F. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. H. R. Reily, Mr. W. P. Brodie, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. S. H. Henderson, Mr. T. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and infant, Mr. Sancton Brown, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarbrough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Pricdeaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer, Mr. H. P. Leach, Mr. Jungheim, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. D. Barbour, Dr. Lowdell, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Mr. Frere, Miss West, Sir Reginald West, Mr. E. and Mrs. Giles, Miss E. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. McCaw, Mr. Pile, Mr. Glerm.

For Malta: Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mrs. Davies and child, Miss Searle, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Pascoe, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Gifford and infant, Miss Harely, Mr. Taylor, two Misses Monson, Miss Edou, Mr. Farncombe, Captain Wallnut, Mr. Blair, Mr. Walker Campbell, Major and Mrs. Grogan and two children, Miss Forman, Mrs. Balaban, Mr. Peil, Lieut. Seymour, Major Pain, Mrs. Fuller.

For Gibraltar: Mr. T. L. Morland, Mr. W. Colbourne, Mr. Campbell, Major Kerr Fox, Mr. Renwick, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Eckford, Major and Mrs. Currie, Miss Peacock, Lieut. A. G. Lascelles, Captain Govan, Hon. S. L. Jervis, Colonel Crofton, Mr. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. G. and Mrs. Schoales, Mr. Cozens, Capt. Ryder, Mr. Ryder. For Ismailia: Miss B. Sanderson and friend.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Oct. 25; from Naples, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. F. A. Gillan, Mrs. H. Stuart, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Rev. S. Peach, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. and Mrs. King and two infants, Mrs. R. B. McCabe, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Allen, Surgeon Major J. Reid, Mr. B. B. Newbould, Miss Foster and niece, Mr. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Statkath, Miss Statkath, Rev. C. K. Watson, Rev. E. V. Levinge, Miss C. M. Hughes, Mrs. W. A. Lesmond, Miss Blackwill, Miss Dawe, Miss Paker, Miss Dickson, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. G. Broughton, Mr. Marsham, Mr. J. Amain, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Craik, Mr. H. Platt, Mrs. Keen and two infants, Miss Phillips, Miss Lock King, Miss Nepeau, Mr. D. E. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. Butler, Mr. Lionel Inglis, Mr. Evans Gordon, Mr. C. T. Weston, Mr. W. P. Weston. From *Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Grove, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Scott, Miss Myrtle, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and three infants, Mr. C. Milared, Rev. and Mrs. Lawrence and two infants, Mr. Bullin, Mr. J. Thomson.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Anderson and child, Lady Milton, Mrs. Mitford, Mrs. and two Misses Pearson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. McLeod, Mr. B. Hill. From *Naples*: Mr. J. H. Alexander, Mr. R. Lucas.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Donnermerque, Dr. and Mrs. West, Miss Levering, Mr. Tomkins.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Nov. 1; from Marseilles, Nov. 8; from Naples, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Clapham, Major Rowan Hamilton, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Captain and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Swinton Jacobs, Mr. E. L. Herbert, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Miss North, Miss Hampton, Mr. Koeling, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Miss Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mr. G. R. Webb, Mr. P. Holland, Mr. A. Karsen, Mrs. Tandy and infant, Miss B. Taylor, Mrs. Merewether and child, Captain and Mrs. Poynder, Mrs. Pitt. From *Marseilles*: Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Ashton, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. Brereton, Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Colonel and Mrs. Head, Mrs. Bruce and three children, Mr. R. C. Sanders, Mr. Bruckner, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mrs. Ali and infant, Colonel Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Mr. G. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, two Misses Dyer, Colonel Steel, Mr. Bradford, Mrs. Shewan, Mrs. Warner, Mr. T. N. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. Bingham, Mr. W. J. Burn, Mrs. Neville Harris, General Gordon, Captain Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Mr. J. B. Firth, Mr. Plasto, Mrs. Balues and friend, Mr. J. M. Code, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Miss Paynter, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. G. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Corstophine, Sir J. McNeil, Mr. J. W. Skinner, Miss Poore, Major Lloyd Dickin, Mrs. Ollivant and

child, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. W. P. Bridge, Mr. J. C. Chanter. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Fischer. *From Malta*: Mr. Watson. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Hallifax.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Newman. *For Gibraltar*: Mr. Lamb, Sir Drummond and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Miss Hugonin, Mrs. Stephens and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Tuck.

From Ismailia: Dr. Worthington, Mr. Hampton, Lady Laura Hampton, Miss Hampton.

For Port Said: Rev. W. Myers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNish, Mrs. King, Mr. T. E. Cole, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Collingridge, Mr. T. E. Collier, Rev. R. Lawson, Mr. Klopp, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shaw, Miss Howe, Mr. M. G. Barton, Mr. H. B. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. B. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Reddie, Mr. W. H. Castell, Mr. G. F. Rodwell, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. J. E. T. Butler.

For Madras: Mr. T. Lawson, Miss Mare, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prentice, Mr. T. Kolb.

For Colombo: Mrs. Charles Lelieve and two children, Mr. R. J. Trimen, Miss Douglas, Miss Trimen, Mr. Bernard Lonsdale, Mr. Walter Stephan, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. D. W. T. Valentyne, Mr. J. O. Valentyne.

For Aden: Miss Angell.

For Suez: Dr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. G. B. Baxter.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Oct. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. B. A. Doherty.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. E. W. A. Anderson, Mr. J. B. M. Ridout.

For Calicut: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goslin.

For Calcutta: Mr. George Alexander, Miss Cracknell, Major and Mrs. Bingham, Miss J. Thomson, Miss Blomfield, Miss Robinson, Miss Waitt, Miss Perkins, Rev. J. P. Ashton, Miss Quain, Miss Brown Constable, Mrs. R. L. F. McMullen, Mr. Chas. Wheeler, Mr. D. M. Nicolson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clarke and infant, Miss E. H. Mathew, Miss Martin.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. G. Sawday and two children, Miss Williams, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, Rev. John Knox, Rev. H. Lester, Rev. C. G. Marshall, Miss Bounsall, Miss Eagleton, Major D. McN. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Cooling and child, Mr. H. S. Townsend, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Mrs. Goddard and daughter.

For Aden: Miss A. Dains.

For Malta: Miss Wilkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Pundua*, to sail Nov. 15.

For Colombo: Miss Clegg, Mr. P. H. Couchman.

For Madras: Mr. H. D. Baddeley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Byron and two Misses Byron.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Tullock, Mr. C. Russell Wood, Mr. James Schatch, Mr. H. Ellis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Swainson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Mrs. A. Murray.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Russell, Mr. C. de la Port.

Per B.I.S.N. *Kangra*, to sail Nov. 24.

For Kurrachee: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lewtas and infant.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Belgravia*, sailed Oct. 6.

For Bombay: Lieut. W. H. Allen, Mr. Wm. Bartlet, Miss Buckley, Mr. B. Berent, Mr. E. G. D. Brockman, Captain F. C. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blakeley, Mrs. S. Barry, Mr. G. A. Cones, Mrs. Edward Dobbs and child, Lieut. W. A. B. Denny, Colonel A. Filose and man servant, Mr. E. K. Horsfall, Mrs. Jacob, two children and ayah, Miss Jacob, Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, Major G. C. F. Madden, Mrs. Michaelides, two children and maid, Miss Martin, Miss Petrie, Mrs. D. Ffolliott Powell, two children and maid, Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, infant and ayah, Mrs. Frank Stevens, Miss M. L. Symes, Mrs. Scott, infant and ayah.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, to sail Oct. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Holbrow, infant and nurse, Mrs. H. A. Vincent, infant and ayah, Rev. David Whitton, Mrs. Beames, child and infant, Miss S. A. Robinson, Miss Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Fiddian and child, Mr. Maddox, Captain Alban, Mr. R. R. Weir.

Per s.s. *Persia*, to sail Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Fletcher, infant and nurse, Miss Mason.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mrs. May and three daughters, Master and Miss Lawrie, Mr. H. B. and Miss Stevens, Mrs. Yule Child, Miss Griffith, Miss Dumaine, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Miss Henley, Miss Crittall, Miss Fallon, Miss Isabel Inn, Miss Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Phillips, Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gillespie, Mr. G. R. C. Williams.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail Oct. 17.

For Calcutta: Miss Maude Atkinson, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. and Miss Beverley, Mrs. Henry Buckle and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Charles and infant, Miss Crossley, Mr. E. Cowie, Mrs. Cresswell, Miss Davies, Mr. W. Hay, Hon. G. Hewitt, Mr. Martin Jameson, Mr. J. C. Laing, Mrs. and Miss Lambert, Mr. D. J. Macrae, Miss A. Obbard, Mr. Rutter, Mr. J. Skelton, Mr. E. and Mrs. Scarth, Mrs. Foster Stevens and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wallikor, Mrs. F. B. Taylor and child, Miss J. Taggart, Mr. T. J. Walker, Mr. J. H. Warren, Miss I. C. White. *From Suez*: Mr. W. W. and Mrs. Petrie, Mr. J. Ravenscroft.

For Malta: Lieut.-Colonel B. Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and infant, Mrs. Wade and two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. W. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Miss K. Smith, Mr. T. W. de Winton, Rev. F. A. P. Sherreff, Mrs. FitzHerbert and infant, Miss Norton, Miss Kennedy, Rev. and Mrs. Bambridge, Mrs. C. F. Sandiford, Capt. Maisey, Mr. T. Walker, Mrs. Walker and child, Colonel F. Hammond.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Miss Schultz, Mrs. E. Wilkins.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 20.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. E. Collier, Mr. R. Macintosh, Rev. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Mulvany, Mr. McMillan, Mr. D. McMillan, Mrs. Davis and family, Mr. S. Peters.

For Madras: Miss E. F. Bryan.

For Colombo: Miss Borrowman, Miss Collins, Mr. Nock, Mrs. Nock and infant, Mrs. Morton and infant, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Archer.

For Port Said: Miss Neville, Mr. Dowrie, Mr. Ellis, Miss Smith, Miss Gage, Rev. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Cuff, Mrs. Low, Miss Low, Miss Vital.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pollard Urquhart, Miss Sheriff, Miss R. Sheriff, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Haming, Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. Lush, Mrs. Kilgour.

For Madras: Mrs. Moir.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buchan and child, Rev. and Mrs. Thompson.

For Suez: Mr. Beyts.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 17.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. Moulson and family.

For Madras: *From Suez*: Dr. L. R. and Mrs. Scudder.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Aden: Mr. A. Gentili, Mr. Laing, Mr. Bienenfeld, Mr. Stroas. *For Bombay*: Mr. and Mrs. Hocking and two sons, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. and Mrs. Grossmann and son, Mr. and Mrs. Janni, Miss Nathan, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Mr. Irving, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Montehins, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Guzdar.

For Colombo: Mr. Ormsby.

For Calcutta: Mr. Klunenz, Miss Klunenz, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpungel.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Maria Teresa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. A. E. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann, Captain Bruncker, Mrs. Hickie, Miss Hickie, Mrs. Brown, Mr. R. H. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, at Bombay, Sept. 24.

From London: Mr. Petter, Mr. and Mrs. Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher and child, Major Gordon, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. J. L. Walker, Mr. Macfarland, Major Egerton, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Bamber, Mr. and Mrs. McClay, Mr. Blair Hall, Captain Lechy, Mr. and Mrs. Witts, Miss Witts and two children, Miss Mitchell, 2nd Lieut. Langdon, Rev. J. Buttrick, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Mair, Lieut. Cockerill, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. J. Tingey, Mr. Mahdi Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Kalubhar, Mr. Rancho, Mr. Alwynne, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Donne, Mr. Crosthwaite, Mr. Sier, Mr. Dasai.

From Brindisi: Mr. Baxter, Mr. H. Bell, Major Begbie, Lieut. Morton, Mr. Trethewy, Mr. Leask, Mr. Downie, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Tomlinson, Captain Davidson, Mr. Morninsey, Mr. Elles, Mr. Graham, Mr. Van Ezzel, Dr. Dalzell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Slade, Mr. Anderson, Lord W. Beresford, Mr. Chetti, Mr. Longuire, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Vallentin, Colonel and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Ainslie (niece), Mr. Williams, Bishop of Bombay.

From Gibraltar: Dr. Pereira and wife.

From Aden: Lieut.-Major Allen, wife and two children, Lieut. Povlab.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Captain Stewart, at Brindisi, Oct. 4.

From Bombay: Mr. Arothson, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. Mutter, Mr. W. E. Hitch, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Banerjee, Mrs. Hitch, Mr. Drury, Mr. G. R. Harris, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. H. St. J. Kneller, Mr. St. G. Jackson, Mr. Uloth. *For London*: Mrs. Scott and two children, Mr. C. M.

and Mrs. Kennedy, Colonel Chapman, Mrs. Murse and child, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Vehukar, Miss E. Millett, Mr. Trail, Mr. Piashad, Capt. Mainwaring, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and child, Mrs. Davis, Mr. L. R. Narajair, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Miss Eastwood, Mr. Connell, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Copley.

From Aden : For London : Major H. E. P. Thomas.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde* Capt. Mudief, from London, Oct. 11.

For Bombay : Capt. King, Mr. F. C. O. Brennan, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. Rawson, Lieut. E. M. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. T. H. Sealy, Mr. W. F. Burrows, Mr. J. Bennett, Col. S. B. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Rhind and two children, Mrs. and two Misses Dyson, Mr. Dyson, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lord and Lady Scott Montague, Miss Scott Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Heap, Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Rodgers, Mrs. Kindersley, Mr. Montagu Williams, Rev. and Mrs. Trend, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Crawley, Mr. Wynyard, Miss Taylor, Mr. Herbert. From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. Savella, Colonel C. D. Skene, Mr. and Mrs. Moran, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Mr. Cotton, Miss Cotton, Major Kelby, Mr. Baker, Sir T. Thompson, Mr. B. W. Blackwell, Lieut. Bruce Lane, Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Swann, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. Porter, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Mr. S. Govan, Lieut. J. K. Todd, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. W. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. Doig, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. A. W. Orr, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Sinha, Col. Pitcher, Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. C. A. M. Williams, Col. Stanley Clarke, Miss Bailey, Mr. R. D. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison and child, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Billings, Mr. Blackhall, Mr. A. P. W. Freeman, Mr. Hope, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. Waller, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. Homan, Mr. Morgan.

For Port Said : Lady Vaux and child. From Brindisi : Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Velson, Mr. F. S. Clarke.

For Malta : General and Mrs. Heyman, Miss Heyman, Lieut. F. G. Anley, Mr. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. La Primandaye, Mrs. Haile Wilkies, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, two Misses Turner, Miss Boast, Miss Laverack, Miss Moore, Miss F. Baker, Baroness Inganez, Miss Violet Cockburn, Miss Colson, Mr. Yorke, Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Foy, Miss Foy, Miss Harper, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Daly, Mr. Williams, Miss Handyside, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. McRae, R.N., Mr. Hales, Colonel Murray, Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Hardy and child, Miss Seeterres, Mrs. Overy, Lieut. Walsh, Mrs. Brown.

For Gibraltar : Dr. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and family, Mrs. Scott Glendown and family, Surgeon-General Mackinnon, Mr. Maxwell, Colonel Tweedie, Major Hussey, Mr. Clayton, Miss Mathew, Colonel Carr Glyn, Mr. Desvignes, Mr. Sheriff, Mrs. Capon, Mr. Brast, Rev. — Briscoe, Lieut. H. Heath, Mr. Choero, Mr. Holmes, two Misses Attia, Mr. Mumm.

For Aden : Captain Montgomerie.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, Oct. 11.

For Calcutta : Miss S. Elkin, Miss Hanson, Mrs. G. J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. Stansburg, Mr. Willis, Rev. A. E. Johnston, Rev. J. A. Cullen, Mr. W. P. Henderson, Surgeon-General Cowie, Mr. H. E. Sanderson, Mr. C. J. McKinnon, Mr. J. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Jones and two children, Surgeon-Major J. F. P. and Mrs. O'Connell, Mrs. Warner and child, Mr. Wilson, Mr. H. Blackmore, Mr. R. Young, Mr. H. M. Shaw, Mr. Halsey, Mrs. Newman and two children, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. G. C. Barnes, Mr. Macdermott, Mr. J. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. Dass, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Short, Mr. T. Robinson, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Threlfall, Mrs. Sheerman. From Naples : Mr. Roberts, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. Metcalfe Smith, Mrs. Rivet-Carnac, Mr. Roy. From Port Said : Mr. Tucker.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Laffan and child, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. W. Gordon, Bishop Sargent, Mrs. Berry and son, two Misses Berry, Miss Archer, Mr. A. Edwards, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Teale, Mr. and Mrs. Carter. From Naples : Mr. H. F. Wilkinson, Dr. Miller.

For Colombo : Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. Carter, Miss E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Wearing and family, Miss Cockshott. From Naples : Mrs. Metcalfe Smith.

For Ismailia : Mrs. Sandwith, Mr. and Miss McDougall.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, sailed Oct. 10.

For Karachi : Sir Charles W. and Lady Dilke, Mrs. Maconachie and child, Mr. Carr Stephen, Capt. H. R. S. Holmes, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. R. W. Davies, Miss Bottom, Mr. and Mrs. B. Parkes, Mrs. McCheyne Paterson and infant, Miss Paterson, Miss Eardley, Miss Warren, Miss Parslee, Miss White, Miss Brooke, Miss Rainsford, Miss Newman, Miss F. G. Hensley, Mr. Bagram, Captain W. A. D. and Mrs. O'Mealey, Miss Robertson, Miss Luton, Capt. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. P. W. Lenehan, Miss McDonnell, Mrs. Gilbert and child, Miss Gilbert. From Marseilles : Lady Gough, two Misses Gough, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Mr. Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Col. Holroyd, two Misses Holroyd, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mr. R. C. Plowden.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed Oct. 11.

For Bombay : Mr. Hector Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and infant, Mr. Temple, Mr. Young.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, from Bombay, Sept. 28.

For London : Mr. T. R. Lambert and Mr. W. Atkinson.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. S. Campbell, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. J. Onslow, Mr. W. L. Middleton, Mr. J. L. Monk Smith.

For Marseilles : Mr. Randolph H. Morrison, Mr. Westlake, and Mr. Kerrick.

For Gibraltar : Mr. B. M. Ribeiro.

The following passages have been engaged :—

S.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Oct. 5.

For London : Miss K. Spencer, Miss Violet Turkhud, Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. A. S. J. Jones and infant, Major and Mrs. H. Boughey, Mr. E. E. Price, and Mr. W. Kirk.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. H. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill and child, Miss McClintock, Mr. W. M. Macdonald, Mr. T. D. Jamieson, Mr. Rolston, Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John.

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. E. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Oct. 12.

For Brindisi : Colonel J. Hasted, Mr. Lala Seva Ram, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Mr. A. F. Fox, C.S.

For Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. Stanhouse.

S.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from Bombay, Oct. 19.

For London : Mrs. Rowland Bateman, two children and infant, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Miss Thomas.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Hallah, Mr. Gunput Rai, Mrs. Hildebrand.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 28.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. L. Lincke.

S.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, Nov. 2.

For London : Mrs. Warter and infant, Colonel H. Wintle, Mrs. Wintle and two Misses Wintle, Mrs. and Miss Sanford.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports				
	1888.					
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	16 Oct.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	10 Oct.	—	19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates ...	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
						1889.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
	1889.	Q'town.				
Serapis* ...	2 Jan.	4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
Euphrates ...	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsmt'h.
	1888.				
Euphrates	14 Oct.	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
	1889.				
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
	1889.				
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis*	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 8rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. † The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The German official trade journal (*Deutsches Handels-Archiv*) describes the Indian system of weights and measures as exceedingly confusing, not only because of the numerous different designations, but rather because the same designation may be applied to wholly different weights according to the article in question or the place where it is measured. A maund of barley is something different from a maund of indigo, or of cotton, a Bombay maund from a Calcutta maund. The standard weight of a seer is 5,040 grains, but that of five seers is not $5 \times 5,040$, but $5 \times 4,900$ grains, because the latter is regarded as 1-40th of the Bombay maund. The Government of Bombay drew the attention of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to this inconvenience, and the Chamber agreed that five seers should be the equivalent of five times one seer, in place of something else.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 101	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	105	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Gooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6 pr.ct.	Rs. x.d. 87½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	90½
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr.ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	580
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	130	1,225
Fort ...	5,500	55	1,503
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	450	—	360
Khangam ...	125	45	95
Mercantile ...	400	50	415
Mofussil Co. ...	400	40	230
Munmar M. ...	500	60	545
New Berar ...	125	10	80
New Indian ...	400	30	5
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	120	1,190
Shad & Fajaub Cotton ...	750	70	450
Sind ...	500	75	630
Volkart ...	500	75	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	95	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	30	300
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	71
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	102
Bollary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	50	610
Bombay United ...	500	45	1,070
Central India ...	1,000	85	610
Coorla Mills ...	all	—	—
D. Spinning ...	1,000	50	1,060
Dhruv Mills ...	all	25	690
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	640
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	20	175
Golan Daba ...	400	35	87½
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	85	835
Hindustan ...	1,000	25	620
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	65	1,235
Hyderabad Spinning ...	500	25	690
Imperial Cotton ...	500	—	—
Indian Manufacturing ...	500	50	1,115
J. James Greaves ...	500	50	600
Jaffer Ali ...	1,000	50	850
Jewraj Buloo ...	1,000	25	141
Khandelah ...	1,000	120	2,200
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	—	—
Leopold ...	100	50	1,325
Madras United ...	1,000	8	165
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	70	1,060
Manojee Petit ...	all	—	—
Mazagor ...	250	—	—
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	—	—
Nagum ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	25	410
Oriental ...	625	—	800
Parrell ...	400	—	555
People of India ...	—	—	10½
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,320
Scanderdas ...	1,000	30	610
Southern India ...	500	15	205
Southern Mahatras ...	250	12½	295
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	400
Western India ...	1,000	25	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	2,060
Do New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	90
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,500
Indian Guaratee Suretyship ...	10	9½

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karrohee Lathing and Shipping ...	350	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	338
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,375
Thacker and Co. ...	15	190

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—September 17.

P.c.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	to
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 100	7 to	0
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	100	9 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	104	12 to	105 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104	12 to	105 0
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	107	4 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	8 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106	4 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	4 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107	0 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	8 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	1,030 to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	225	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	135 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	102 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	32½	— to
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.
Do. De-ferrid B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burnakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100
Gourepore ...	200
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100
Murree Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmithy's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	100
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuluckie ...	100
Acruptipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	200
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coochella (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	90
Dehra Dun ...	100
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhamsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	10	Nominal
Gholle (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	68 to
Hoolmaroo (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolmaroo (Assam) ...	100	85 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalaherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Ohittagong) ...	60	70 to
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	30 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	61 to
Loobah ...	100	12½ to
Lower Assam ...	27	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	25 to
Do. contributory ...	90	22 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	46 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disc.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	63 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Ohittagong) ...	100	16 to
Toondarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	110 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	180 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—October 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all pd. ...	97 to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	101½ to 105½
4 Do. October 10, 1892 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1895 ...	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 ...	101 to 106
4 Do. 1888-90 ...	102 to 104
4½ Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	107 to 109
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 115
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	123 to 123½
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	116 to 118
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	93 to 95
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	41 to 51
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	169 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1932 ...	—	21 to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann (less 4) ...	—	26 to 26½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	168 to 170
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	138 to 140
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	120 to 122
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	124 to 126
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to 101
Scinde, Pan. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190 ...	—	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1935 ...	5	25½ to 26
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	113 to 115
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

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Eastern, Limited ...	all	123 to 12
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	144 to 15½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	107 to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc. ...	100	108 to 110
Do. Exten., Austr. & China ...	all	123 to 13½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	191 to 196
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	122 to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to 102
Indo-European, Lm. ...	all	38 to 49

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BANKERS—The Alliance Bank, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C. **SOLICITORS**—Messrs. Lumley and Lumley, Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry, London, E.C.; Messrs. Archibald Lynch and Foster, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada. **AUDITORS**—Messrs. Armitage, Clough and Norton, Huddersfield, and 39, Gresham Street, London, E.C. **SECRETARY**—Major G. R. Fenwick. **BROKER**—J. Y. Watson, Jun., Esq., 5, Copthall Buildings, E.C.; and Stock Exchange, London. **OFFICES** (pro tem.)—2, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.; 1728, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the rich copper mining property now called the Excelsior Mines, near West Broughton, County Megantic, Province of Quebec, Canada.

The property consists of 4,100 acres of rich mineral land, comprising 2,800 acres freehold, and 1,300 acres of mining rights, held in perpetuity from the Government, there being on the freehold part twelve finished principal shafts, varying in depth from two hundred to three hundred feet, with the exception of two, which are only 25ft. and 32ft. deep respectively. All are double compartment shafts. Galleries and tunnels on the top of and in the veins of copper in the mines, run considerable distances, one being 1,480 feet, while there are several galleries one or two hundred feet long. In these immense bodies of ore are in sight.

On the property already is a large quantity of machinery, plant and tools, and the extra machinery required to bring the mines into full working order, and to furnish an output of 100 tons of ore a day, together with additional buildings for same, would cost, it is estimated, £15,000. This machinery would give an immediate return of 160 tons of ore a day.

Labour in the district is plentiful and cheap, ordinary miners receiving from 4s. to 6s. a day.

There are buildings on the premises, giving ample accommodation for many men on the works, and within two miles of the mines stands the populous village of West Broughton, where an abundance of labour can be obtained.

The veins, as may be seen from the reports referred to below, vary from 2 feet to 7 feet in width, are well defined, and consist of very high-grade and valuable copper ores, technically termed "bornite," but known in the trade as "peacocks," "horseflesh," "grey silve," and copper "glance" ores, and assaying from 20 per cent. to 75 per cent. of metallic copper. Besides these veins, there are two distinct beds of copper at a depth of about 90 feet, one showing a thickness of 10 feet and another of 3 feet. With long galleries, possessing a large face, the beds could be worked after the manner of an open quarry, giving out immense quantities of ore, this ore being brought by a tramway into a neighbouring shaft, already constructed, and then by a shoot into an adit existing at the present moment at the base of the hill. The quantity of ore available is practically illimitable, the tests made throughout the property, by shafts and cuts, showing the immense extent of the ore bodies.

A good road runs from the mines to Broughton Station, on the Quebec Central Railway, about seven miles from the mine, but a siding can be put in at once, for a small cost, from Broughton to the mining property. An "air line" running close to the property is also in process of construction. Through rates for ore from Broughton by rail, *via* Port Louis to Liverpool or Swansea, or *via* Boston and St. John's, New Brunswick, or Halifax, Nova Scotia, vary, according to the season, from 20s. to 24s. per ton.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Vivian and Sons, Swansea, have entered into a contract to take the output of the Mines, at the ruling price of copper in the Metal Exchange, up to one hundred tons of ore per day, or ten thousand tons of metallic copper per annum for three and a half years, with option of three more years.

Assays have been made from various quantities of the ore as follows:—
Messrs. VIVIAN and SONS, Swansea (May 7, 1888), on a sample of specimens furnished them:—

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
METALLIC COPPER	60 per cent.	56 per cent.

Messrs. JOHNSON, MATTHEY and CO., Assayers and Melters to the Bank of England, Her Majesty's Mint, &c. (June 23, 1888):—

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
COPPER	59.20	51.40

Mr. J. T. DONALD, M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Analytical Chemist and Assayer, 124, St. James's-street, Montreal (June 27, 1888):—

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
COPPER	40.19 per cent.	41.95 per cent.

Mr. LUCIUS PITKIN, Assayer, 138, Pearl-street, New York (Dec. 15, 1887):—
COPPER (WET ASSAY) 44.31 per cent.

The following very satisfactory extracts are taken from the reports which have been made as to Mines, the originals of which can be seen at the Offices of the Company:—

Mr. J. OBALSKI, Government Mining Engineer of the Province of Quebec, Graduate of L'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris, Quebec, Dominion of Canada, under date of 6th July, 1888—of whom the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, writes:—"His reports are amongst the most valuable documents filed with the Government,"—says, after carefully giving the result of his examination of the Mines in detail:—"These are not accidental deposits, but are rather a wide field of fissures filled with mineral and interstratified beds. The property has a great value, proved by the work already done and by the high percentage of the ore. As stated above, I consider that there exists other beds and veins not yet discovered, and I have no doubt that the property, with proper plant and management, will give a large output. My opinion is confirmed by those of eminent geologists and engineers who have visited the property."

Colonel GAY, who was sent out specially to examine the mines and report upon them, says, under date of June 29, 1888:—"I have closely examined the shafts and tunnels of these mines, and, having regard to their extent, their proximity to sea and rail, the cheapness of working, and the immense quantity of high-grade ore in

them, I consider the property is of very great and certain value, and it cannot fail to yield most satisfactory results in working."

Mr. SAMUEL FOOTE, Editor and Proprietor of the *Montreal Shareholder*, the principal financial paper in Canada, having personally visited these mines, thus writes on June 29th, 1888:—"With good supervision the mine will prove to be what all experts, from Sir William Logan downwards, who have examined them have declared them to be, i.e., as rich as any in the whole world. The English Company taking them over will secure a splendid prize."

Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, says in his Governmental report:—"The Leeds copper bearing rocks are exposed in a great number of places. In driving the lower cross-cut, quartz was met with, from which were taken 50 tons of rich ore, yielding 48 per cent.; on the 15th lot of the 14th range a shaft was sunk on a remarkable vein, which cuts a band of slate and contains vitreous copper and native gold."

Mr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, late Geologist and State Assayer, Boston, Massachusetts, reports:—"The copper ores of these mines exist in the state of interstratified beds. It is upon the interstratified beds, which are of great dimensions, and extend to the strata to unknown depths, that the mine chiefly relies. These beds are very thick in one locality, certainly more than 10 feet, for they have been cut in to that extent without finding their borders. The ores are, first, copper pyrites, containing 34 per cent. of copper; erubescite or purple ore, containing from 60 to 70 per cent., and copper glance, or vitreous copper ore, containing 78 per cent."

Mr. GEO. H. PIERCE, Agent of the Halifax Copper Mine, writes:—"On the whole I look upon these Copper Mines as of the richest, if not the richest, in Canada, and I believe there is a great future before them, and many years of labour will require to be spent before the deposit will be sensibly diminished."

Dr. LEWIS P. BOURKE, Geologist and Assayer, says:—"I have carefully examined this Copper Mining property, and can say it is one of the most wonderful copper regions it has ever been my fortune to visit. My opinion of the property is that it is capable of producing larger results in profit than any copper mine now known on this Continent."

The estimated profits on an output of 100 tons a day may be calculated as follows:—Cost of labour, fuel, &c., in getting out 100 tons of ore, freight to England, including cartage to Broughton Railway Station, £375.

At per ton of metallic copper	...	£35	£26	£24 10s.	£20	£33
Selling price of 100 tons of ore at 80 per cent.	...	748	1,342	1,685	1,741	2,100
of copper per ton, delivered at Swansea	...	375	375	375	375	375
Deduct cost delivered at Swansea or Liverpool of 100 tons of 80 per cent. ore	...	375	375	375	375	375

Leaving a net profit per item of ... £371 £267 £1,210 £1,366 £2,821
Assuming, therefore, that an average price of £35 a ton for copper is realised, the amount available for yearly dividend, reckoning 300 working days to the year, would be ... £111,400

If the price of copper stood at £26 a ton, it would be ... £220,100
While, should copper be quoted at £20 a ton, the yearly profits would rise to ... £54,900

In any case an immense return upon the capital invested may be anticipated.

The following is a list of the best known copper companies dealt in on the London Stock Exchange:—

Name of Company.	Share Capital.	Per Value.	Market Value.	Mortgage Bonds.	Total Capital.
Rio Tinto	£3,250,000	£10	23 1/2	£3,371,600	£6,621,600
Mason and Barry	1,851,640	10	11 1/2	nil.	3,551,610
Cape Copper	600,000	2	5 1/2	nil.	600,000
Copiapó	200,000	2	3 1/2	nil.	200,000
Namagata	210,000	2	3 1/2	nil.	210,000
Tharsis	1,250,000	2	6 1/2	400,000	1,650,000
Panulcino	200,000	2	8 1/2	nil.	200,000

The Vendor, Mr. James Naismith Greenshields, originally agreed to sell the property to the London and County Financial Association (Limited), but such agreement has since been cancelled by two agreements, dated Sept. 27, 1888, between this said Association and the Vendor; and by a deed of sale of the same date the Vendor has sold the property to the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited), for £400,000, out of which all expenses of promotion, &c., are paid up to allotment in shares of cash and shares. The contract between Messrs. Vivian and Sons, of Swansea, and the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited), is dated Oct. 5, 1888.

Plans of the property, reports and samples of ore, together with photographs of the buildings, &c., on the property, can be seen at the offices of the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited), 2, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.; or at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectus and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and at the offices of the Company.

In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and when a less amount is allotted than applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied to the amount due upon allotment.

2, Copthall-buildings, E.C., London, Oct. 12, 1888.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 5th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 3rd October; and from Calcutta to the 2nd October.

THE Cabul Mission still hangs in the balance, no new development having occurred during the last few days. With Ishak still showing a bold front in Afghan-Turkistan and Badakshan, the matter may remain in abeyance for some time to come.

CAPTAIN DURAND, writing from Chitral on Sept. 18, states that the Chief gave him a most hospitable reception. Dr. Robertson was treating patients who were crowding in to see him. There was no further news as to Ishak having entered Badakshan.

THE latest news from Cabul, dating Sept. 28, states that Gholam Hyder, Orakzai, with the Bamian column was still at Haibak, where he had been joined by Abdulla Khan's forces from Khinjan on the 23rd. Ishak Khan would really seem to have left Khanabad, as that place is reported to be in the hands of Abdulla Khan's men.

GENERAL MCQUEEN will have supreme political as well as military authority during the Black Mountain Expedition. The Political Officers attached to the force are Colonel Ommauney, officiating Commissioner of Peshawur; Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner; Lieutenant Inglis, Assistant Commissioner of Hazara; and Mr. Davies, of the Punjab Police. This will give one Political to each of the four columns.

FAZUL ALI, the agent of the Khan of Agror and the supposed instigator of most of the outrages in Agror, has escaped from the Haripur tahsil. He will probably join Hassain Ali, and counsel him to resist the terms offered to the tribes.

AFTER driving the Tibetans from Nimla Ridge, on the 24th ultimo, our troops advanced the same afternoon upon the Jalep Pass, and captured the two *sungars* barring the road. Colonel Bromhead, who was among the wounded, has lost his right hand. The column which moved upon Entchi, nominally to support but really to secure the person of the Sikkim Raja, found after a hard night's march that he had gone off to join the Tibetans in company with the Catsuperi monk, who occupies in Sikkim politics much the same platform as the Tinedah Mengyi in Theebaw's Government. The detailed accounts of the fight show that the Tibetans must have lost altogether in killed, wounded, and prisoners nearly 1,000 men. Arrangements are to be made at once for withdrawing the force from Sikkim, but a small garrison will be left at Gnatong during the winter, special provision being made for their comfort. Guntok also will probably continue to be held. The Sikkim Field Force have been honoured with a message from the Queen, asking after the health of those wounded in the engagement of the 24th ultimo.

LATEST reports from Gnatong go to confirm the original impression that the Tibetans will make no effort to rally their forces with winter rapidly approaching. The efforts of our Political will now be directed mainly to establishing cordial relations with the Chinese Ampa, whose influence at Lhasa may be, expected to rise rapidly since the discomfiture of the war party.

In the Legislative Council the Hon. General Chesney introduced a Bill repealing certain enactments relative to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.

THE Staff College Dinner took place at the United Service Club on Thursday night, Sept. 27. The Commander-in-Chief presided, and some twelve officers were present, including Generals Elles, Chapman and Collen, Colonel Boyle, Rifle Brigade; and Major Cooper. General Elles proposed the health of the Commander-in-Chief, who replied in a speech in which he dwelt upon the importance of the training acquired at the college, though that in itself was not all that officers must depend upon in their career. His Excellency concluded by proposing success and prosperity to the Staff College, General Elles returning thanks.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has arrived at Simla to resume the duties of Military Secretary to the Viceroy from Major Cooper, who has been officiating.

MR. JOHN NEILL, Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, officiates as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, vice Mr. R. Crosthwaite, employed on the Crawford Commission; and Colonel Bowie, Inspector-General of Police, acts for Mr. Neill.

COLONEL MALLOCK, Director-General of Telegraphs, proceeds this month on three months' tour in Persia, to inspect the Indo-European line, which is now in the hands of the Government of India. Mr. Brooke will carry on the work of Director-General.

COLONEL R. P. NISBET, C.I.E., is to be the next Resident at Kashmir.

THE committee which was appointed to consider the offers of the Punjab Chiefs to take part in the defence of the North-West frontier have prepared their report, which will be presented to the Government of India shortly.

THE terms of the Government of India's despatch upon the Public Service Commission's Report were, it is stated, decided upon at last week's Council meeting. The fullest consideration has been given to this subject.

THE Nizam has written to Sir Syed Ahmed approving of the objects and aims of the Patriotic Association, and has given a donation of Rs. 4,000 towards its fund.

IN accordance with a special army circular, dated the 12th ultimo, from the 18th inst. the future designation of the Poona Command will be Poona District.

THE offices of Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Brigade-Major will be amalgamated under the title of District Staff Offices.

THE 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards celebrated their bicentenary at Umballa on the 1st instant.

It is understood that the Railway Conference adopted a new set of rules and regulations for working lines under construction, and new standard dimensions.

COLONEL MARSHALL, Private Secretary to the Nizam, has placed his resignation in his Highness's hands, and takes furlough from the 15th of November.

THE new barracks at the West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, will be ready for occupation during the coming winter, and four mountain batteries with one battalion of infantry will be located there.

DURING the month of August 11,617 bales and 7 bags of cotton, weighing 4,542,496 lbs., and valued at Rs. 11,11,498, were shipped from Bombay.

THE Government cash balances at the end of August amounted to 1,328 lakhs, compared with 1,183 at the same date last year.

BABA KHEM SINGH, C.I.E., has made an offer of service in connection with the Black Mountain Expedition and the Cabul Mission, which has been cordially acknowledged by Government.

NOTES.

WE give the full news received from India by wire in another column. It is satisfactory to learn that no further fighting is likely to occur on our frontiers, and that the work of the two military expeditions has, for the present, at least, been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

THE following were the terms offered to the tribes of the Black Mountain, and which, had they accepted before noon October 2nd, would have prevented any further bloodshed or destruction of villages and crops:—

The Hassanzai clan to take from Hassim Ali and deliver up his two British captives; to pay a fine or give Rs. 1,000 in cash, arms, or cattle, or give up the following men at proportionable remissions:—Hassim Ali, Rs. 3,500; Sikandar Khan, Rs. 500; Sheikh Ata Mahomed, Rs. 500. The Turabaz to pay Rs. 300 for allowing the Hindustanis to cross the Indus; delivery of two hostages from their sections; unmolested march of troops through the country; future responsibility for Chief; freedom of movement for troops along the British boundary. If Hassim Ali is surrendered villages of the Khan Khel will be spared. The Akazais are assessed at a fine of Rs. 4,000. The surrender of Goojurs who attacked Major Battye will be accepted in part payment; two hostages from their sections; delivery of the arms, &c., taken from Major Battye's party; the abandonment of proprietary rights in Shahtoot; the unmolested march of troops; the destruction of Chauras; responsibility for Khankher Chief, and freedom of movement for our troops along the boundary. The Tikariwals are fined Rs. 1,000, and will furnish hostages if necessary. The other tribes have been informed that Government has no quarrel with them, but will punish them also if they join.

THE Hassanzais and Akazais preferred some fighting before accepting the above condition, and it was necessary for the punitive Expedition to make clear to them that the British Government was in earnest. So General McQueen and his troops had to do their duty, and they have done it excellently well, notwithstanding all that the home Radical papers have been saying about British "barbarity" in shooting some of the so-called "simple minded villagers" and destroying their crops.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON and the Total Abstinence agitators will be pleased to learn that the Black Mountain Expedition has been apparently conducted on teetotal principles. The Highlanders, it is reported, had been without beer or rum for twelve days. But then the report goes on to say "two rifles were stolen from their camp at Oghi." Can this mean that too much sobriety is not conducive to vigilance on the part of Scotch soldiers?

BE this as it may, a correspondent writing to one of the Bombay papers complains that the Indian-brewed beer, which is now the daily drink of 60,000 European soldiers in India, "is not palatable to the soldier, and produces drowsiness," and he more than hints that there is something wrong in the brewing. "A beer that produces a drowsiness of an unnatural kind is very probably due to the use of a narcotic, or if not a narcotic, then a sedative drug." The insinuation against the Indian brewers will possibly be very easily disposed of by themselves and the testing officers, but the writer has a philanthropic motive in view. He would substitute for beer Cape or Australian light wines, and thinks that a large supply might be annually obtained of these "if Government would offer a contract." Possibly, and possibly also the contributor might contract. He is candid enough, however, to allow that the demand for the recommended beverages would be limited at first, as it would take some time to educate the palate of the British soldier to relish such light wine.

WE should think so. Fancy Tommy Atkins asking at the regimental canteen for a glass of light Cape wine, and "preferring it," as the contributor says he would, "to any other liquor!" Tommy may give up his spirit dram in India, and perhaps wisely so, or he may wiser still become a teetotaler; but if he wishes for anything stronger than water or tea and coffee he will hardly take to the wine

recommended, even though it be true, as the contributor assures him, that "it will preserve the stamina of the soldier because of its aid in alimentation, and this improved stamina will enable him to resist insanitary influences." Tommy will prefer the insanitary influences.

THE *Pioneer* says that it is practically decided that Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., shall be the next Resident at Kashmir. As Commissioner of the Rawul Pindi Division, whose borders are conterminous with those of Kashmir, Colonel Nisbet has long had official relations with that State, which have worked the more smoothly from his long friendship with its late ruler, and the respect with which he is regarded by his son and successor. A man of large experience, of good administrative capacity and calm resolution, he is just the type of Resident who, if properly supported—and to be of any use he must be supported—will carry the weak but well-meaning Maharaja with him in the endeavour to substitute good government for the system of intrigue, plunder, and wrong which has too long usurped its place in a favoured but unfortunate country.

THE same journal adds that one of the things that the new Resident in Kashmir might see to is that the names of the Maharaja's two brothers, Rajahs Ram Sing and Umar Sing, are removed from the list of defaulters on the Indian Turf, in which they are now unpleasantly conspicuous. The Rajas, we believe, urge that, as far they are concerned, all their liabilities have been discharged in full, and that the money must have somehow "stopped" on its way to the right hands. But it might be explained to them that it is not the fault of the creditors, and that, in any case, it is hardly worth while appearing on the black list at every racecourse in India for the sake of a petty sum. A thousand rupees would cover the whole.

MR. ROBERT STEEL, of Calcutta, who ought to know, for he is one of the projectors, denies the statement that the Deli-Kalka Railway scheme is likely to collapse on account of financial difficulties. Mr. Steel says that the Company which is being formed will be brought out simultaneously both in London and Calcutta next month; that half the required capital has been promised, and that the whole will be guaranteed by financial houses at home. The idea of interesting the Native community in railway extensions by endeavouring to place some of the shares in India is still theoretically attractive.

LORD DUFFERIN has within seventeen years received another advance in the peerage for services rendered to the State. He is now Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, taking the latter name by special command of Her Majesty, who evidently does not hold the opinion of some of her Radical subjects that the annexation of Burma has been a discredit to her reign and a disgrace to those officials by whom it was planned and carried out.

THE committee composed of the Commander-in-Chief General Chesney, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, which has been considering the offers of the Punjab Chiefs to assist in the defence of the frontier, have drawn up their report, which will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for approval. The desirability of meeting the wishes of the various Durbars, that the services of British officers should be placed at their disposal to assist in reorganising portions of their armies has been acknowledged, and it only remains for Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—Indian Gold Mining Shares on Saturday were firm. Ooregum rose 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4 1-16, to 4 3-16, Nundydroog 1 15-16 to 2, Indian Consolidated 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 17s. to 18s., Ooregum 35s. to 36s., ditto Preference 35s. to 36s., Devala-Moyar 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Nine Reefs 16s. to 16s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 10s. to 11s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., South-East Mysore 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 4s. 6d. to 5s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 18th inst., a Bill to amend the law relating to fraudulent trade marks on merchandise was introduced. The Bill follows the English Act, and affords protection to the manufacturers of all countries.

An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was opened by the Maharajah at Mysore on the 17th inst.

A Parsee Orphanage was opened at Bombay on the 20th, the donor, Mr. Nesserwanjee Manickjee, having endowed the institution with Rs. 800,000.

In Bombay a widow, her daughter, and her grandson have been murdered. An open verdict was returned, and there is no trace of the murderer.

Selected officers have been appointed to advise the Punjab chiefs on the reorganisation of their contingents.

A food riot took place at Bimlipatam on the 19th inst., when 300 bags of grain were looted. The police force being insufficient, the Volunteers were called out, and the disturbance was quelled.

The Mysore representative assembly met on the 17th inst. The Minister reviewed the past year's administration. The total revenue amounted to 132 lakhs, and the expenditure to 117 lakhs.

The Maharajah of Benares is dangerously ill.

Chapters of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire were held at Simla on the 14th inst. The Rajah of Vipmer was invested with the Grand Cross, and Sir A. C. Lyall with the dignity of Knight Commander of the Star of India; while the Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Sir W. Molesworth, Sir F. Hogg and Sirdar Allar Singh received the decoration of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

Severe scarcity is threatened in Jeysulmere, Mullani, and parts of Marwar. Considerable damage has been occasioned in other parts of India both by floods and by the deficiency in the rainfall.

In a lecture delivered at Simla Major Anderson has strongly urged the attaching of two machine-guns to each company of infantry. The effect of the fire at their battle of Kotkai is described as terribly severe.

Anti-Congress meetings have been held at Peshawur and Dacca. The movement was condemned as dangerous, and it was resolved unanimously that Mahomedans should keep aloof from it.

A Lahore newspaper contains an interesting account of an interview with the Rajah of Bhinga on the subject of the Native Congress. The following is a *précis* of some of the Rajah's opinions:—Danger would begin if the movement should gain hold of the Rajpoots, Sikhs, and other fighting classes. It was surprising to all loyal men that the Government should act as though it were unconscious of this risk, and should allow treason and sedition to be poured forth continually from the platform and the Press. To the majority this tolerance conveyed an impression of feebleness. The primary cause of the agitation was the high collegiate education of all classes at the expense of the State. The body of agitators consisted of discontented failures in the middle and lower classes. The claim of the Congress was presumptuous and unwarranted, and the delegates were chiefly pleaders and half-educated students. If the Congress agitators gained influence they would speedily create dissension and disorder. The questions on which the various peoples of India agreed were of the smallest importance as compared with those on which they fundamentally differed, and to tamper with the last would set the country in a blaze. There was no ideal form of government. The people of India had never shown any wish for popular government.

The Congress publications contain false and unfair representations regarding the English officers of the Government. In one of these publications there is a scurrilous libel on the Resident at Hyderabad.

A resolution passed at a meeting in connection with the annual report of the working of municipalities in Berar severely condemns the apathy of the Government. In some cases it is asserted that the accounts have never even been audited. There is passive acquiescence in preventable evils. Local self-government means the right to misgovern one's immediate neighbour, without being accountable when the duties of this position have been neglected.

Another case of the suicide of a child-wife is reported from Calcutta.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The Ameer will proceed at once to Turkestan to re-establish his authority, to investigate the history of the secret intrigues

which fomented the recent revolt, and to reconstitute on a stable basis his civil and military government.

The details received of the battle fought at Tashkurgan between the Ameer's troops and those of Ishak Khan prove how perilously near the Ameer's general was to a disastrous defeat. The crowning success was almost entirely due to the deadly effect of the Martini rifle. The force under Gholam Haidar, the Ameer's officer, consisted of four cavalry and thirteen infantry regiments, and twenty-six guns. Ishak's force was superior in numbers. The battle commenced on the 29th, when a division commanded by Abdullah Khan, Governor of Badakshan, was utterly routed by Ishak's general. Gholam Haidar, nothing daunted, then delivered a determined attack on the enemy's main body, and, after overcoming a desperate resistance, completely defeated them with a loss of 1,600 killed, their artillery, baggage, and camp being captured. He then attacked and captured Mahomed Hosain's victorious division, and on the 30th occupied Mazari Sherif, where Ishak's general, Mahomed Hosain, was brought in a prisoner. Ishak had fled to Kerki, in Bokharan territory, where he had purchased some land with the consent of the Russian authorities. His three brothers, who had been arrested at an earlier date at Cabul, have been sent by the Ameer to Peshawur, whence they will be despatched to Rawul Pindi. The Ameer's troops have now occupied Andkhai and Shibirkan, and the whole of Afghan Turkestan is quiet.

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

The Ameer, having decided to visit Turkestan to organise the administration vacated by Ishak, has requested that the mission may be postponed till after his return.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The concerted resistance by the Black Mountain tribes has been well-nigh crushed. The expedition has throughout been most skilfully handled by General M'Queen. He has been ably supported by the energy and daring of Generals Channer and Galbraith. The work is not quite over, as some of the tribes have failed to make a complete submission. It was ultimately decided, after some division of opinion, that it was indispensable to occupy the Machai Peak. A force will also be despatched to occupy Thakot. The Akazais have been punished, their principal villages, Upper and Lower Khand, having been burnt. The ascendancy of the Hindoostani colony has been destroyed by the battle of Kotkai and the razing of the fortress of Maidan. Hashim Ali is in hiding, and is completely discredited with the Hassanais.

The attitude of the Chagarzais is one of passive hostility. The son of one of their principal chiefs was killed in a recent skirmish. It is necessary to compel them to make an open submission. The river column will shortly move on Derbeanner, whence the most populous portion of the Akazai and Chagarzai country can be dominated, and the plain below can be swept by artillery.

General Channer succeeded after a most difficult march in joining hands with the river column. The force descended 7,000ft. The enemy had prepared rows of huge rocks to be hurled down on the force when returning, but the General evaded this danger by adopting for his return a new route, pointed out by the prisoners. General Channer commands the newly-constituted advance column. All the troops are now luttled.

The first column has twice distinguished itself. On the first occasion, near Chittabut, on the 6th inst., Colonel Vincent being in command of the British force, the tribesmen were driven headlong from their stronghold, after a fierce struggle at close quarters, by the Northumberland Fusiliers and the 3rd Sikhs, commanded by Colonel Hammond. Revolvers were freely used, and sixty of the enemy were killed. The bandmaster of the Fusiliers distinguished himself conspicuously by his gallantry. Again, on the 17th, Saidara was attacked by a party of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the 5th Goorkhas, under Lieutenant Fayer. The bandmaster, who again showed conspicuous bravery, was wounded. The poles of the ambulance chair which had accompanied Major Battye were found, the discovery proving the complicity of the village in the attack upon him. The village was burnt.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The Rajah of Sikkim has arrived in Gantok. Orders have been issued to provision the whole force to November 15th. Snow has fallen at Gnatong. The wounded, including the Tibetans, are doing well. The prisoners have been released, and expressed gratitude for the generous treatment accorded them. Preparations are being made for withdrawing the force. The Pioneers, however, are to remain during the winter.

The Tibetan army was apparently composed of troops furnished from all the various tribes scattered over the whole of the Tibetan provinces. The Sava troops are the most important. These come from distant regions as far away as the

borders of China, and some were more than three months in reaching Rinchagong. They made the last advance with the object of influencing the Ampan to secure favourable terms in the forthcoming negotiations.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

RICE SPECULATIONS IN BURMA.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

The amount of speculation going on in rice and paddy in Rangoon during the year must be enormous, and few people outside of the trade have any idea of its extent. We believe speculators have bought and sold something like half a million bags, or 50,000 tons, for delivery in the course of the next three weeks. The brokers should be making a good thing out of these constant speculations, a delivery order or bought and sold note sometimes going through half-a-dozen hands before the date of delivery, and when that time arrives the speculator last holding it pays and receives the difference at the market price of the day, without the least wish or intention of getting any rice. Bags of rice are as convenient for gambling with as dice, and shares, or race horses, that is, when you do not have to hand them over each time you want to play. September, it is said, will be a somewhat rough month for some of our speculators. We hope things may not be as bad as they have been reported to us, and that next month will not be worse in the matter of settlements than some of the previous months of the present year. Gambling, we presume, there will always be, in all trades and occupations, and so long as speculators have funds to meet their engagements, only the losers have grounds for complaint. What the general public have more concern about is, that there is apparently plenty of food grain still in the province, and that there is no probability of there being such a scarcity in the rice ports as to send up the price unduly, before the next early crop comes in towards the close of the year. In Upper Burma, in many parts, the price is nearly at famine rates, but this is principally due to the difficulty and expense of conveying food to such parts from more accessible situations, where, generally, supplies are ample if prices are somewhat high.

A BENGAL-MADRAS RAILWAY.

(*Englishman.*)

The air is thick with railway projects. Authorities may differ as to the route to be followed by the proposed new line through Bengal, but all are agreed as to the necessity for increasing the railway facilities of this province. The cry for railroad extension is not confined to one quarter. The public of the Madras Presidency have suddenly discovered a deep interest in this branch of material progress, and are pressing their object with an energy which thoroughly deserve success. No less than eight new lines have lately been proposed for construction, and in each case a survey has already been made and an estimate prepared, while those rival systems, the Madras Railway Company and the South Indian Railway, are actively competing for the construction and control of the new undertakings. A popular agitation, which seems to have arisen out of the general dissatisfaction caused by the irregularities and delays of the coasting steamers, has been excited, and has taken the form of public meetings in many of the towns on the western shore of the Bay of Bengal. Mr. Turner, the energetic collector of Vizagapatam, after fully exposing the shortcomings of the coast mail service, is now heading the movement which has for its object the construction of a trunk line of railway along the east coast. The proposed line, which Mr. Turner states that he has shown—"to the preliminary approval of the Government of India and to the acceptance of his own Government"—to be a sound and profitable undertaking, is to be primarily laid from Bezvada, near Masulipatam, to Cuttack, connecting the coast ports between those places. Eventually the line will be carried southward to Nellore, whence it will have communication *via* the South Indian system with other coast ports to the extremity of the Peninsula. It is proposed, also, that it shall be extended northward to Calcutta from Cuttack *via* Balasore, Midnapore, and the Hughli Bridge, on a plan submitted by Sir Guildford Molesworth.

The project is a grand one, and it is almost startling to find the "benighted" Presidency putting forward so bold a proposal. We should almost have thought that the people of Madras would look with some doubt and jealousy upon the construction of a through line to Calcutta, which would tend to draw the produce of their province away from a coast where the business of exportation is, owing to the absence of good harbours, a matter of difficulty and danger, to a terminus where such business is in every way facilitated. Our Madras neighbours, however, are determined to remain "benighted"

no longer, and to their new-born enterprise have added a public spirit which is far from entertaining any petty jealousies, but pursues steadily a purpose which will result in wide and lasting benefit to the inhabitants of both Presidencies. A better opportunity has, indeed, rarely been afforded for combining in the construction of one railway the three chief objects of such undertakings in this country. Whether considered as a commercial, a famine or a military line, the proposed East Coast Railway will be a most valuable addition to the internal means of communication at the service of the Government and people of India. The distance by rail between Calcutta and Haiderabad will be lessened by about 1,000 miles; the travels of the multitudes of pilgrims who annually flock to the religious shrines of Orissa will be shortened and facilitated; the evils of famine in case of a recurrence of a scarcity in Madras will be more easily mitigated; and the trade of vast districts, now cramped by the inadequacy of the means of external communication, will be immensely developed. The supreme Government has weakly decided that, henceforth, railway enterprise is to go on without its direct encouragement and support. The Government of Madras, however, is busily interesting itself in numerous projects, and is setting an example of progress in this direction which might well be copied elsewhere. In the United States the construction of railways has been proceeding of late at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 miles yearly; and the Russian Government does not hesitate to draw upon its impoverished treasury for the construction of military lines, which are no sooner laid than they become the highways of a growing commerce. Why, then, should the Government of India, whose credit yearly stands higher in the money markets of the world, fear to give its support to schemes for the development of the resources of an empire whose wealth has already been largely increased by such railway facilities as have thus far been provided?

NATIVES AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

(*Bangalore Spectator.*)

Year after year, as the time comes round where prizes are distributed to various Educational Institutions, the chairman almost invariably advises the students to strike out new paths for themselves, to exercise a spirit of independence, and not to look for Government employ. It must be a puzzle to many why the youth of India, after passing difficult examinations, look only after Government employ, in spite of all the advice given them. The employment sought for is generally a clerkship in some office. The work seems to involve much drudgery, and to be unsuited to a bright intellect. The vast preponderance of the Brahmin element in the arts course is probably one of the chief reasons why the alumni of the Universities adopt callings of a learned or clerical, as opposed to those of a scientific or practical character. A short time ago an analysis of figures for the B.A. and F.A. examinations was made, which brought to light the astonishing fact that there was one Brahmin candidate to every 125 Brahmins in the Presidency, while the proportions for other great sections of the population were:—Hindus, not Brahmins, one in six thousand; Mahomedans, one in twelve thousand. It is plain that Brahmins deliberately continue to work for Government and desk appointments. The desire for high and superior knowledge is fast growing, not only among Brahmins, but also among all classes of the community. This desire, however, requires to be directed into various channels. If this ambition could be directed towards the Sciences, and the Fine, as well as the Mechanical Arts, the rapid progress of the country might be confidently looked for. Of late years much has been said and written about Technical Education, and some efforts are being made to establish schools for the imparting of such knowledge. A change may, therefore, come over the face of the country ere long.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Two very peculiar features have marked the visitation of cholera in the Punjab this year. The first of these—viz., the immunity of the Hindus from the disease in contrast with the Muhammadans and, at Murree, the Europeans—has been more than once commented on; but none of the causes suggested hitherto seems by itself, and scarcely all of them in combination, adequate to account for the difference. The second point presents even more curious contrast, between the India of to-day and India of the past. In former times cholera ravages were frightful in the great cities, and though villages doubtless suffered, their losses were as but drops compared to the ocean of calamity which swept over crowded centres of population. This year not a single city of any size has been attacked, although great comparative mortality has occurred in the neighbouring villages. Sialkote, Lahore, and Ferozepore may be quoted as instances in point. No doubt this remarkable change in respect to liability of towns and villages to cholera admits of easy explanation. The system of sanitation

and specially the improvement in drinking water, which has been introduced into our cities, seems to have banished cholera to rage, with unabated and, by contrast, seemingly increased fury in outlying villages, where sanitation is as yet unknown. No more striking justification could, we think, be desired of the recent Resolution of the Government of India, recommending the extension to villages and rural districts of the sanitary improvement which have been partially effected in the towns. The evil of the cholera outbreak of this year will prove a lasting benefit to the country if its lessons hasten the action of the Government in seeing that Resolution carried into practice.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION OF THE HINDU RACE.

(Hindu Patriot.)

The havoc that has been of late caused in the ranks of the educated Hindu community of Bengal by diabetes has invested that fell disease with a peculiar importance. Our climate, our food, our daily avocations are all against us. They make the course of our life sedentary in the extreme. And the evil is on the increase. The well-to-do among our ancestors were mostly given to horse exercise, and walking and wrestling were favourite pastimes among all classes. Seventy years ago there were few rich men under fifty years of age in Calcutta who did not take their constitutional on horseback. A friend at our elbow tells us that when five-and-twenty years old he purchased a large thoroughbred English stallion, which made him kiss the ground several times. The matter came to the knowledge of his septuagenarian father, who said: "That lad must be very lax not to be able to keep his seat on a horse. Let the horse be brought to me, and I shall see if the animal be really a vicious one." The horse was accordingly sent to him, and he rode it hard for a week, and returned it, saying that "It was, but for a little neighing, a pleasant hack to ride, as tame as a lamb." None of his descendants now can follow his example, and what is true of his descendants is true of the scions of those Hindu gentlemen who rode with him. One may now walk the streets of the northern division of the town for a fortnight without seeing a Hindu gentleman rider out. Wrestling grounds are also quite as rare. And while exercise is all tabooed intellectual occupation is greatly on the increase, and the two circumstances contribute greatly to the increase of the disease, which, for a general remark, may be said to be all but incurable.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The Government of India, in these days of bad exchange, immense expenditure on Military Railways and Frontier Defences, with supposed impoverishment of the country, are cutting down expenses in other directions with a recklessness and disregard of the feelings and pockets of subordinates, both Civil and Military, which is certainly cruel, and we can but trust necessary. The officers of no branch of the service are suffering more acutely from this than those of the Army Veterinary Department.

When, in 1885, they ceased in India to be attached to regiments, and were placed in charge of station hospitals, we may, we think, say that the large majority were averse to the change. They consoled themselves, however, with the idea that if they had to abandon all regimental associations they would, to counterbalance their loss, be freed from regimental duties—such as stables, commanding officers' parades, daily shoeing inspection, and the hundred and one little odds-and-ends that went to form the day's work of the veterinary officer of a regiment. This, they reflected, would leave them more time for recreation, reading, &c. But hardly had they prepared to swallow the bitter pill, gilded by this sanguine anticipation, when all the gilt was ruthlessly removed by an order despatching to England several officers of the Department as superfluous under the new régime, thus doubling and trebling the work of those who remained. These unfortunates found themselves in charge of two—sometimes three—stations many miles apart, liable to be hustled off at a moment's notice to a cantonment a hundred miles away, where a commanding officer fancied the animals were suffering from some epidemic. In addition, the clerical work has been considerably increased. Matters which formerly were settled verbally in two minutes' talk with the commanding officer, have now to be duly sent through the proper channels, &c. We hear now that the supervision of Native regiments and transport is added to the duties of the Veterinary Department. This last order is most ingeniously double-barrelled. With the right barrel the unfortunate veterinary bird who chirps out a remonstrance against the accumulation of work, or asks for an allowance for extra duty, is peppered with the reply that he has no "extra charge"—he merely supervises; while should any question be asked in Parliament as to the want of skilled

veterinary aid for Native regiments or transport, the second barrel is used to bring down the too curious fowl, loaded with the answer that these branches of the service are under the supervision of veterinary officers.

Foreseeing that extra charge money might be asked for, the old order granting it has been cancelled. We understand, too, that veterinary surgeons are expected to attend the stallions of the Government studs when the officers of that Department are unable to do so. So far, at all events, the Financial Authorities have scored all round, extracting three times the work that was formerly expected for about three-fourths of the pay. As to how these multifarious duties are performed they trouble themselves not one jot. But it seems self-evident that the foolishly zealous man will slave himself into premature break-down, while the judiciously indolent one will do nothing. With all this, it should be borne in mind that the junior officers are, at the rate of exchange, drawing actually less pay and allowances than they would in England, while the seniors get very little, if any more. It is hardly necessary to add that discontent is rife in the department. The remedy is obvious. If the Native Cavalry and transport require the services of veterinary surgeons, let the Indian Government have its own veterinary service, which, if they please, may have a civil branch to check the spread of cattle disease, &c., about which some people are now asking troublesome questions, and leave the officers of the Army Veterinary Department to attend to their proper duties, viz., the care of the British mounted troops.

MARRIAGE AND SILVER.

(Pioneer.)

While females of easy morality, theoretically speaking, have been discussing the institution of marriage from one side of view, the statisticians have been considering it from another, and on ground more definite are able to tell us that it is a failure. The investigations made in connection with the Currency Commission have brought out beyond a doubt the singular fact that the marriage-rate in England has declined coincidentally with the fall of silver. Now, as all the world knows, the commodity which most faithfully reflects the price of silver is wheat. Every fall in silver value for the last sixteen years has been accompanied by a corresponding fall in the price of wheat in the London market; until last year, when silver reached the lowest point known to modern economies, wheat declined simultaneously to a figure that had not been known in England for a century. But under normal circumstances the lower the price of wheat the higher should be the marriage-rate, because of course wages go further towards supporting a family. Yet since 1872 it appears that the marriage rate has been going down along with the wheat price, instead of rising inversely to it; and, further, that both corn and marriages have fallen in very much the same ratio as silver. This remarkable fact should prove a doughty weapon in the hands of bimetalists for the warfare of the platform. It has often been said, and no doubt will often be repeated, that the working-classes benefit by the general fall in prices which has been brought about by the depreciation of silver, because wages alter more slowly than prices, and, therefore, that Hedge and Roe gain more as consumers than they lose in their earnings. And though it was, of course, obvious that no one could benefit in the long run by farms thrown out of cultivation and factories out of work, the argument might have been dressed up so as to have some force with an audience of electors. It is now shown by the well-nigh infallible barometer of the marriage-rate that the English working population has not benefited, even temporarily, by the great and general fall of prices. The explanation of the apparent contradiction is in all probability to be found in the middleman, who breaks every fall of prices for the consumer.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S SPEECH.

(Times of India.)

Bradlaugh is a man of strong convictions and undoubted ability. He is something more than a tinkering Radical who goes about for petty tin pot grievances to repair. His mind inclines to big questions, such as perpetual pensions or the abolition of oaths. He has fought with varying success over these subjects; and latterly, in casting about for a fresh grievance to exploit, he has taken in hand the reform of our Indian administration. We have said that Mr. Bradlaugh is a man of ability; we, however, do not make such an apotheosis of his intellect as to admit that he can grasp the great problem surrounding the name, India, without ever visiting the country and without any practical knowledge whatsoever of the people. We should have imagined that Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking at Northampton, the city of boot and shoes, would have had before him the venerable adage, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. If ever there was an example of the truth of this adage, it was afforded by the recent appeal he made through his constituents to the British people on behalf of the grievance-

mongers of India. Claptrap and misrepresentation were the two main elements that went to make up his perverid oration. He had under his wing the two stormy petrels of the Indian Political and General Agency, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. W. C. Bannerjee. These gentlemen were exhibited on the platform before the shoemakers of Northampton as real live Natives of India—probably the very first ninety per cent. of the audience had ever set eyes upon. Yet this same audience considered itself thoroughly qualified to punctuate Mr. Bradlaugh's impassioned oration with hoots and hisses directed against the British administrators in India, and to interpolate such remarks as "shame," "hypocrisy," and "fraud," criticising the general conduct of England towards India. The whole affair would be ludicrous if it were not mischievous. An average English constituency comes to listen to an address on India with absolutely blank minds; they have no previous knowledge wherewith to correct the picture that may be presented to them. How grotesque, how distorted, how utterly untrue such a picture can be made by a Radical agitator determined to have a grievance and one black enough for his purpose, a persual of the Northampton proceedings will convince every fair-minded man who has a practical knowledge of the problems, political and social, which at the present day confront England in India.

SANITARY LESSONS FOR INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

Mr. Chadwick's address to the Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors of Great Britain, of which he is the president, is deserving of special attention in India. Mr. Chadwick speaks with authority, for he has, for almost half a century, been at the head of sanitary enterprise in England, and his report on the condition of the working classes in England in 1842 was the basis of all the vast reforms which have since been carried out with such extraordinary benefit to the public health. He has now reached a term of life at which it is rare indeed for any man to be taking an active part in public affairs; but Mr. Chadwick devotes a hale old age to the demonstration of the truths which he has preached so long, and of which his own experience gives such convincing proof. He has lived to see the death-rate of the country reduced by some 10 per mille, to witness the elimination of several great causes of mortality, the restriction of others to altogether insignificant proportions, and lastly, to receive, in the history of the Union Schools of London, at which the pauper children of the metropolis are brought up, the most convincing demonstration that has yet been afforded of the truth that, even under the least promising conditions, a national conformity to sanitary rules will be attended by an extraordinary improvement in health and life. These children are taken from the very dregs of London pauperism. They have, of course, the least favourable hereditary tendencies; their infancy has been spent amid misery, squalor, and disease; many of them a direct constitutional taint. A high mortality might reasonably be expected and condoned.

At one time the death-rate in some of these institutions was as high as 12 per mille. But careful sanitation has done wonders. All the main diseases have been banished. Diphtheria, typhus, scarlatina, measles, whooping cough, are practically unknown. The thorough purification of the school premises from sewage smells by effectual drainage reduced the mortality by a third—from 12 to 8 per mille. Next the thorough cleansing of the persons of the children by tepid ablutions resulted in another reduction of a third; better ventilation and less crowded dormitories produced a still further reduction, until now the death-rate of these children is less than 3 in the 1,000, or below one-third of that which prevails in the corresponding classes outside those institutions. It is gratifying to know that, along with this improved physique, the education of the children, or what is known as the "half-time system," i.e., half industrial training and half education proper, so improves their powers as wage-earning members of society that their future maintenance is no matter of anxiety. The facts thus recorded are but additional proofs of the truth, now demonstrated beyond the possibility of cavil, that the main causes of human disease and mortality are of human manufacture, and that, with the removal of those causes, human life becomes at once healthier, happier, and longer. Sanitary improvements have reduced the mortality of the English army from 17 per mille to 6, of the Indian army from 69 per mille to 14. In the German army the mortality has been reduced to 5, a fact which, when it is remembered that the mortality of the Russian army is still as high as 17 per mille, is of enormous military significance. The financial results of these improvements have frequently been brought before the community of Calcutta by the Public Health Society. They are easy to calculate. A community in which a large class of wage-earners suffers every year from preventible disease and death, undergoes a money loss which far transcends the most lavish expenditure on sanitary reforms. In the Indian army the

late Professor de Chaumont estimated the economy of six years' improvement at one-and-a-half millions sterling. In London itself the annual money waste arising from needless mortality and illness must, Mr. Chadwick says, be counted by millions. But London has now a death-rate of only 14 in the thousand.

What must be thought of communities like the suburbs of Calcutta or many of the great cities of India, where the death-rates range from 30 to 60 per mille, and where epidemics, not unknown in England, are perennial visitants? What accountant would venture to estimate the pecuniary loss thus inflicted on the survivors by the premature removal of the wage-earner who was competent, in favourable circumstances, to keep a family in comfort? It is inconceivable that ignorance, prejudice, and apathy shall be allowed to delay any longer in India the reforms which are shown to be so fraught with blessings to the population. The recent Resolution of the Government of India shows that the responsible rulers of the country fully appreciate the bearings of the question. Lord Dufferin has left his stamp on the subject, and we have good reason to know that his successor is fully aware of its importance to India, and is already giving it his serious consideration. The supporters of the Public Health Society are to be congratulated upon the complete adoption of their views by the Government. For years past they have contended for a central authority of experts in each province for the control of sanitation, such as was recommended by the Royal Commission of 1859. Such a body will now, under the resolution, come into existence in each Presidency, and will, we feel no doubt, inaugurate a new epoch of sanitation. Another of the Health Society's proposals was that the Government should institute the machinery for loans for municipal purposes, reverting to the system so thoughtlessly abandoned in 1879. This, too, is conceded, and, if we understand the resolution aright, municipal bodies will once more be able to maintain the necessary loans from Government without all the loss and anxiety attending on money engagements in the public market. These two reforms, if loyally and intelligently carried out, will of themselves put the matter of sanitation on a new and more hopeful footing. There will be intelligent and experienced supervision. There will be available funds. The other essential is a well-informed and conscientious public spirit on the part of the public which will insist on the necessary reforms, and cheerfully submit to the outlay which they necessitate. The city of Calcutta will, it is to be hoped, lead the van of improvement. Its past delinquencies have been the talk of the civilised world; they have been observed upon by sanitarians in London, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, wherever cholera is dreaded, and the history of epidemics is known. The scandal has been great. Great and deplorable also has been the needless suffering, sorrow, misery, mortality that follow in the train of bad sanitation. Much has been done, but still more remains to do before the disgrace can be effaced. The "African village" must disappear.

BENGAL.

(Oct. 2.)

At a meeting at Calcutta on Friday it was finally determined that a St. Andrew's dinner should be usual. There is every prospect of the dinner being held as a specially brilliant affair. Lord Dufferin has signified his intention of being present. Sir Alexander Wilson will preside for the second year in succession.

A SMALL successful shikar party, organised by the Assam-Bihar Railway engineers and sporting planters of Purnea, have just succeeded in killing a large tiger, ten feet two inches long. They also got a tigress, which wounded an elephant before she was killed. She was accompanied by two small cubs, both of which were caught and brought to camp alive, and are now being domesticated. Owing to the density of the jungles several other tigers escaped. The floods have now subsided, but if the river again rises another attempt will be made to kill some more tigers; they are reported to be killing cattle daily.

MADRAS.

(Oct. 3.)

THE *Madras Mail* reports that Mr. Farer, C.S., the Postmaster-General of Madras, is at present engaged in the investigation of an alleged attempt to commit an extensive fraud upon the Post Office. A Native Government official recently despatched an insured parcel from Srivilluputtur, in the Tinnevely District, to a relative of his at Conjevaram. The parcel was alleged to have contained 4,500 diamonds and 400 rubies, valued at Rs. 65,000, and it was insured for that amount. The addressee declined to take delivery of the parcel, and it was thereupon returned to the sender. On the return of the parcel to Srivilluputtur the sender was informed of the

fact, and was requested to take delivery of it. He went to the Post Office, and on seeing the parcel he declared that it had been tampered with, as one of the seals was broken, and he declined to take the delivery of it. It was thereupon opened by the Sub-Postmaster, and found to contain copper coins. The sender of the parcel then made a complaint to the police, and the matter was reported to the Postmaster-General, who immediately proceeded to Tinnevely to conduct inquiries.

ACCORDING to a Madras contemporary the Meingoon Prince is still a resident of Pondicherry, where he lives in strict retirement, receiving an annual pension from the French Government of 10,000 francs, which appears to be his only income. Until within the last few months he used to receive, from time to time, a good many strange-looking visitors, but these gradually dropped off, and now a new arrival very seldom turns up at his residence. He did not go to the reception held at Government House on Sunday evening, the 16th ult., and no official calls seem to have passed between the Prince and the Acting Governor. The three Punjab Sirdars are still living in the town, and have lately removed into more comfortable quarters near the sea, not very far from the residence of the Meingoon Prince. The paper seized by the local Government at Lahore implicated the father only who had been carrying on a correspondence with Maharajah Dhuleep Singh for some time past, but there was no evidence of any sort against the sons. The old Sirdar fled precipitately directly it got noised abroad that the police were making inquiries, and immediately after his papers were seized and sealed. But he reached Pondicherry without hindrance, and very soon afterwards was followed by his three sons, the eldest of whom was a Deputy-Commissioner of the Punjab. The old Sirdar died, and was buried in Pondicherry about a year ago. The sons were present at the Governor's reception on Sunday, the 16th ult. The Sirdars are quiet and gentlemanly men, and have made themselves very popular in Pondicherry.

MADRAS DIAMOND FIELDS.—The Madras Presidency Diamond Fields Company is landing to-day 225 packages of diamond mining and washing machinery, value Rs. 20,000, ex *Navarino*, which completes all its present requirements. This affords us an opportunity of modifying the reply that we gave on Saturday to "Shareholder," who asked whether the registration has been completed. We said that the documents arrived by the mail of Wednesday last, and are ready for signature, but there may be a slight delay in executing them, as the solicitors have been instructed to search the register carefully to see that there is no flaw in the title. This is not quite the case, for it almost seems to imply that the company is only now examining the title, whereas this has already been done, although there may be some question as to one or two out of fifty-one pieces of land, and respective documents, upon which, possibly, the lawyers themselves could give no positive opinion.

BOMBAY.

(Oct. 5.)

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has been pleased to found a permanent prize for drawing in connection with the Poona Native Institution.

MAJOR O. M. CREAGH, V.C., Commandant Merwara Battalion, has been granted leave for one year, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN H. S. A. FULLER, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 128 days.

MR. H. E. WINTER, C.S., Acting Collector of Tanna, has been allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days. Mr. B. M. Kennedy, C.S., acts for him.

THE services of Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson and Surgeon G. H. Bull, M.D., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the 5th Bombay Cavalry and the 6th Bombay Cavalry shall be designated, respectively, "Sind Horse" and "Jacob's Horse," instead of "Jacob-ka-risala."

MR. STUART, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, will officiate as Postmaster-General of the Punjab during the time Mr. Thompson acts as Deputy Secretary of the Financial Department. Mr. Merrett, Deputy Postmaster, will officiate as Presidency Post Master during Mr. Stuart's absence.

THE following Ecclesiastical appointments have been made:—The Rev. P. H. LeFebvre, B.A., to be Chaplain of Deolali; the Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A., to be Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwar; the Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., to be Chaplain of Poona; the Rev. J. A. Sella, M.A., to act as Chaplain of Kirkee; and the Rev. W. E. Scott, B.A., to be Chaplain of Byculla.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—River still low in Sind, and want of water felt in Kurrachee. Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where prospects are generally improved; slight in parts of Konkan, Surat, and Panch Mahals. Total rainfall generally insufficient, and more needed urgently. Standing crops damaged by blight, rats, and crabs in parts of Kurrachee and by blight in parts of Rutnagherry. Harvesting of early crops in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Nasik, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednugger, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kattywar, and Baroda. Agricultural Stock good, except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Belgaum, and Kattywar. Prices rising in Kaira and parts of Nasik. Water supply in Sholapur improved.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(Oct. 3.)

It is practically decided that Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., shall be the next Resident at Cashmere.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends spending a few days at Naldria, near Mushobra, before starting for Lahore.

FROM January 1st, 1876, to December 31st, 1886, there were 4,530 murders committed in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. There were also 2,979 cases of culpable homicide, thus making up an average of two lives taken per diem. Besides these cases there are about sixty every year in which death is caused by a rash or negligent act. One unsuccessful attempt at murder is made every fourth day, 942 abortive murders having been recorded during the eleven years. The number of suicides is nowhere stated, but the attempts and abetments of suicide during this period were no fewer than 13,317. Comparing one year with another, the number of murders were highest in the two years of famine—1877 and 1878. The record rose to 471 in the former year and to 546 in the latter. Many starving mothers made away with the children whom they despaired of nourishing, jumping down wells, as their manner is when despair or anger drives them mad. For the other nine years the average run of murders is 390, or less than one to every hundred thousand of the population per annum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN LAMBERT, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, having been appointed Provost Marshal of the Hazara Field Force, has handed over the office of Assistant Advocate-General, 3rd Circle, to Major Impey, Royal Sussex Regiment. Captain Hubert DuCane, Royal Horse Artillery, and Captain Edwards, King's Dragoon Guards, are appointed Assistants to the Provost Marshal. Lieut. Williams, 20th Punjab Infantry, has proceeded to Hassan Adal in charge of ammunition and Snider rifles for the use of the Khyber levies, whose services have been accepted for the Black Mountain Expedition.

COLONEL BOWNESS FISCHER, Madras Staff Corps, retires from the service on the 15th October.

MAJOR O'CREAGH, V.C., Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, has been granted a year's leave out of India.

E. EWING, Veterinary Surgeon, First Class, has been detailed for duty with the Hazara Field Force.

CAPTAIN H. S. A. FULLER, Assistant Commissary-General, has been granted furlough to Europe for a year and 128 days.

SECOND-LIEUT. CHARLES SPOTTISWOODE STACK, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE "Station Staff Officers" perform the duties of Superintendent of Police, Bazaar Master, Pension Pay Officer and Secretary to "Cantonment Fund Works," and act as "Sanitary Committee" officers. The latter is an arduous and onerous duty, if sanitation is enforced, especially in the "Sudder bazaars."

WITH the sanction of Government Major C. Egan, officiating second in command of the 11th Bengal Infantry, has been provisionally appointed for six months as Remount Agent in the North-Western Provinces as an experimental measure; and Major E. W. Chalmers, second in command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been similarly appointed Remount Agent in the Punjab.

OWING to the recent orders of the Government of India the following officers have been appointed "Station Staff officers" of the Hyderabad Contingent, of the following stations:—Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, R.A., No. 3 Field Battery, Second Class, Aurungabad; Lieut. D. W. Purdon 6th Infantry,

Second Class, Bolarum; Captain F. S. Sorrell, 1st Infantry, Third Class, Allichpore (Berar); Lieut. F. Oswald, 1st Cavalry, Second Class, Hingoli; Captain E. C. M. Lushington, 3rd Infantry, Special Class, Jalna; Lieut. E. L. Wright, 2nd Cavalry, Special Class, Mominabad; and Lieut. M. T. Shewan, 4th Infantry, Special Class, Raichore.

THE Indian Reliefs this year are as follows:—

CAVALRY.					Men.
5th Lancers, England to India	...	...	...	...	600
Drafts	...	...	...	...	350
Total	...	...	...	...	950
INFANTRY.					
2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, England to India	...	...	...	...	850
1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Gibraltar to India (inclusive of a draft of 200 men from England)	...	...	...	...	900
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Egypt to India (inclusive of a draft of 300 men from England)	...	...	...	...	1,000
Drafts	...	...	...	...	5,950
Total	...	...	...	...	8,700
ARTILLERY.					
K-2 and L-2 R.A., England to India	...	...	...	...	120
C-3 and J-3 R.A., England to India	...	...	...	...	120
8-1 Eastern Division, R.A. } England to India	...	...	...	...	85
7-1 London Division, R.A. }	...	...	...	...
Drafts	...	...	...	...	2,200
Total	...	...	...	...	2,525
Grand total outwards	...	...	...	...	12,175
HOMEWARDS.					
CAVALRY.					
The Carabiniers, from Mhow	...	...	...	...	450
INFANTRY.					
2nd Battalion The Royal Fusiliers, from Wellington	...	...	...	...	600
2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, from Shwebo	...	...	...	...	600
2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, from Aden	...	...	...	...	500
ARTILLERY.					
D, E, F, and G Batteries, 2nd Brigade, from India	...	...	...	...	300
5-1 Lancashire Division } from Aden	...	...	...	...
8-1 London Division }	...	...	...	...
Time-expired men and invalids, all arms	...	...	...	...	8,200
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	10,650
Gain to India	...	...	...	...	1,525

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. EUPHRATES.

Her Majesty's Troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Captain J. R. E. Patterson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3rd, from Portsmouth. She sailed from that port on the 5th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 7th, Malta on the 16th, Port Said on the 20th, and Suez on the 22nd idem. She brought from Portsmouth 22 officers and a few men, and from Queenstown 29 officers and about 1,123 men belonging to 1st Worcester, 2nd Royal West Surrey, 2nd Warwick, 2nd Liverpool, 2nd West York, 1st Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd South Wales Borderers, 2nd Manchester, and the 2nd Horse Light Infantry Regiments. Besides the officers noted above, there were 13 ladies, 13 children, 37 women, and 35 children. During the voyage Miss Whitmarsh was landed at Malta, and Miss L. E. Sammut embarked; one private of the Royal Fusiliers was embarked at Suez. The wife of a Corporal of the South Wales Borderers while in a delirious state consequent on an attack of fever, attempted to jump overboard in the Bay of Biscay, and on arrival at Malta the Corporal, his wife, and three children were sent to hospital. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.—Quartermaster (Hon. Lieut.) and Mrs. H. Duke, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. and Adjutant H. J. W. Hamilton, 2nd West Surrey; Surgeon-Major and Mrs. F. Lyons and child, Med. Staff; Surgeon R. Porter, Med. Staff; Surgeon A. P. Aldridge, Med. Staff; Surgeon E. M. Hassard, Med. Staff; Surgeon R. W. Wright, Med. Staff; Surgeon E. Eckersley, Med. Staff; Surgeon B. J. Twiss, Med. Staff; Surgeon M. W. Russell, Med. Staff; Lieut. A. E. Barton, 1st York Light Infantry; Lieut. T. A. F. R. Oldfield, 1st Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. A. S. Arnold, 18th Hussars; 2nd Lieut. H. J. L'Estrange, 2nd Leinster; Lieut. J. O. Travers, 1st Devonshire; Veterinary-Surgeon and Mrs. W. A. Crow and child, A.V.D.; Veterinary-Surgeon and Mrs. W. R. Hagger and three children, A.V.D.; Captain and Mrs. C. A. King Hall, 2nd Munster Fusiliers; Surgeon K. Prasad, I.M.S.; Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. C. Kreyer and two children, Bombay

Staff Corps; Lieut. J. Parker, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Rev. Mr. F. B. Bickerstaffe, R.C. Chaplain; wife of Captain R. Hyslop, 2nd Leicester; wife of Captain H. W. Ind and two children, R.A.; wife of Captain H. W. Wharry and two children, Madras Staff Corps.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.—Major J. D. Edge, 1st Cheshire; Surgeon-Major R. H. Robinson, Med. Staff; Surgeon and Mrs. J. M. F. Shine, Med. Staff; Surgeon R. G. Thompson, Med. Staff; Surgeon C. J. Macdonald, Med. Staff; Veterinary-Surgeon and Mrs. S. M. Smith and two children, Med. Staff; Major E. R. Evans, 1st R.W. Fusiliers; Lieut. H. B. Ford, 1st R.W. Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. H. O. S. Cadogan, 1st R.W. Fusiliers; Captain M. R. Hyslop, 2nd Leicester; 2nd Lieut. E. N. Obbard, 2nd Leicester; Captain W. W. Handcock, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieut. A. W. Taylor, 2nd R.W. Surrey; Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. King, 2nd R.W. Surrey; Lieut. S. N. Bevington, 2nd R.W. Surrey; Lieut. V. S. Smyth, 2nd Warwick; 2nd Lieut. F. B. Hill, 2nd Warwick; 2nd Lieut. A. Cuning, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieut. C. FitzClarence, 1st Royal Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. J. L. Rose, 2nd Highland Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. J. H. Purvis, 2nd Highland Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. C. H. G. Moore, 2nd West York; 2nd Lieut. W. J. Windsor, 1st Worcester; 2nd Lieut. C. B. Westmacott, 1st Worcester; 2nd Lieut. T. B. Blois Johnson, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd Lieut. H. A. Vallings, 2nd Liverpool; Captain R. F. L. Farrer, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd Lieut. A. W. V. Plunkett, 2nd Manchester; 2nd Lieut. E. B. Reade, 1st East Lancashire; daughter of the Hon. Lieut. A. Lytle, Bengal Commissariat Department.

The *Euphrates* also brought out fifteen foxhounds for the Meerut Garrison, which were landed on Wednesday and sent to their destination. The troops disembarked at the Sassoon Dock, and were sent by two troop trains to the undernoted stations:—2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey, Umballa; 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire, Mooltan; 2nd Battalion Manchester, Agra; 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Peshawur; 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick, Jubbulpore; 2nd Battalion Liverpool, Fyzabad; 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lucknow; 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Bareilly; and the 1st Battalion Worcester, to Quetta. The *Euphrates* leaves for England on the 14th instant.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

OUR KIN ACROSS THE SEA.*

Yet another account of a tour in the United States! Well may Mr. Froude proclaim the subject "hackneyed and threadbare," yet, withal, he adds with truth:—"Mr. Firth brings to it a new mind, and he has studied his American cousins from an original point of view. We have had impressions of the Great Republic from Englishmen, from Irishmen, from French and Germans; but we have here, I believe for the first time, the impressions of a Colonist." This is the *raison d'être* of the work under review; and, assuredly, no apology is needed for its appearance. From beginning to end it is one of the most readable publications which have been recently produced. It teems with sage and practical reflections; it holds up a mirror alike to the vices as the virtues of the great American nation; it never spares, but it never wounds; and what an astounding array of facts it places before the reader! Fancy a city like New York literally honeycombed with "Dives"—a "place or hole where men go to imbibe various drinks," and taking its name from the fact that the place is underground, and only accessible by a descending flight of steps, the approach to which is none too safe to the liege subjects of the Republic. Fancy, too, the whole traffic of a great city absolutely stopped twenty or thirty times a day because a swing bridge is opened at intervals to allow vessels to pass. Surely the ingenuity of a great people could invent some plan calculated to save time and avoid the inevitable "jam" which the present arrangement cannot and does not fail to produce? Imagine, once again, a monster pump, the rod of which is 3,250 feet in length, weighing 185 tons—the whole machine being capable of raising 1,000,000 gallons to a height of 1,500 ft. every twenty-four hours! What, too, have Englishmen to say to the astonishing fact that the railways in the United States can boast of nearly as many miles of metalled way as all the rest of the world combined—the figures being 125,379, as compared with 151,322; yet America is not to be compared, as regards either size or population, to our great and glorious possession of Hindustan, which cannot lay claim to more than about 12,000 miles. Let us confess that, at least in this direction, we have been whipped by the Yankee.

These facts and figures, and hundreds more of a like nature as regards interest and marvel, are to be found at every line, accompanied by reflections as original in some cases as they are deep in all instances. The great and pressing ques-

* "Our Kin Across the Sea." By J. C. Firth. (Longmans and Co.)

tions of the day are discussed calmly, dispassionately, and without fear. Mr. Firth never "funks" a matter, even when the case hinges upon the most delicate problems of human life; yet there is nothing nasty or indelicate. There is scarce a line which, even by inference, could raise a blush; and in the few pages where things are otherwise it is only because, however modestly handled, the subject matter itself could not be otherwise than repulsive.

We gladly welcome Mr. Firth's contribution to the stock of universal knowledge. As a colonist, he has seen things in a different aspect from that which is familiar to Englishmen, and his work can be read with no less profit than pleasure.

A FEW PLAIN TRUTHS ABOUT INDIA.*

Anything which comes from the pen of so talented and respected a writer as Sir Richard Garth is entitled to careful consideration and patient investigation; yet, withal, his pamphlet does not in some respects commend itself to our judgment. The fallacy which underlies all his arguments is that some of the difficulties and dangers connected with India arise from the fact that people in this country as represented in Parliament will not take an interest in the East. Undoubtedly; but this is, in our opinion, the one redeeming feature in the whole case. Malcolm—we fancy it was he—was wont to say that we should lose India on the floor of the House of Commons. True, supremely true; but why? an astonished, untutored Englishman might be tempted to ask. The answer is simple: The East cannot be governed by the principles which obtain in the West. To rule the 250 millions of people in Hindustan in the same manner and on the same lines as are familiar to us all in this favoured land is simply and purely impossible. An instance will suffice: Some years ago the ruler of Baroda was suspected of being an accomplice in the attempt to poison the British representative at his Court. A commission of inquiry was constituted; he was convicted, and deposed from his throne. Yet all this was done in the teeth of a second Treaty, which declared that the British Government would *never interfere in the affairs of the State*. So, according to Western notions, Government interference was not permissible, and the whole proceeding opposed to the solemn promises of a solemn Treaty. But would anyone but an ignoramus in the House of Commons contend for an instant that the Guicowar ought not to have been hurled from his seat of sovereignty? Why, if such offences against the Paramount Power were allowed to pass unpunished England's sway in the East might be reckoned rather by months than years. No, a thousand times no. Parliamentary interference in the affairs of the great dependency across the sea is India's greatest curse. Not long ago a well-known authority from the Land of Sun went to hear one of the desultory debates in which ignorance reigns supreme and lack of knowledge arrogates an evening to itself. And what was his experience? We had it from his own lips. That the orators (Heaven help the mark!) did not even know the monetary system about which they talked so glibly and argued so plausibly. Illustration after illustration could be adduced as to the absolute, the crass, lack of knowledge which characterises every utterance in this country as to the ways and doings of our brethren in the East. And we revel in the thought that it is just too delightful that, when foolish faddists get up and rant with glowing fervour, no listeners will give ear to the endless string of misstatements which follow in the wake of every simple-minded fool traversing the ocean of ignorance.

Please, Sir Richard Garth, do not lament this state of things; it is the one safety-valve which may save India. We do not deny that there is much in the pamphlet under review worthy of careful consideration by those in high places, but for mercy's sake let the House of Commons wallow in the mire of their own conceited absence of even a glimmering notion of what is what in India. It would be too dreadful if 656 members really understood the East; and a man of penetration and experience like the late Chief Justice of Bengal would be better employed in placing his views in a channel which might lead to practical good than in trying to enlighten the understandings of men who (from an Oriental point of view) understand nought but to proclaim their own shortcomings in the realm of legislation.

GLADYS FANE.†

"Series" are the order of the day. So Mr. Fisher Unwin, who is always first and foremost in the path of energy and enterprise, follows in the wake of public opinion, and gives to the world an "Unwin Novel Series," opening the campaign with Mr. Wemyss Reid's most charming tale, entitled, "Gladys Fane." Of the many wonders of a most wonderful age nothing is, perhaps, more striking than the flood of cheap literature, which flows, like a deluge, incessant and overwhelming. The

allusion is not to the ocean of filthy trash—low, obscene, impure, and unhealthy—which saps the very life-blood of a nation's decency and self-respect; this blight is, alas! only too apparent, and needs not a reviewer's pen to direct attention to its pernicious effects and baneful influence. The reference is rather to the high-class literature, the appearance of which, in a cheap and accessible form, brings the high works of the language within the reach of the humblest of the land. Fancy a novel penned by a first-rate writer, published by one of the first houses of the day, printed in clear type and on good paper, and bound in cloth—and all for the insignificant sum of two shillings!

If this be not a marvel it is difficult to conceive what can be more marvellous. Mr. Unwin, too, has, in our judgment, done well in selecting "Gladys Fane" for his opening volume. It is a fine novel; it touches upon the passions of mankind with a clear, penetrating judgment, analysing, with precision and acumen, the motives which underlie the actions of the world. And if all will not agree with all he writes, at least none will refuse the gifted author the meed of praise which attaches to the clever analyser of the thoughts and ways of a foolish and giddy world.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.*

The two last numbers of this excellent magazine fully sustain its reputation. In the September issue "Southern Indian Vernacular Literature" is the subject of an interesting monograph by the Rev. Dr. Pope, of all men the most qualified to deal with such a topic; and whose admirable rendering of the "Sacred Kural of Tiruvalluvar" is noticed, with due appreciation, by Mr. Pincott in the October issue. It is characteristic of the modesty and devout self-abnegation of the author of the Kural that his name, and even the date of his existence, are alike unknown. The great skill with which Dr. Pope's translation has been made is evidenced by the extracts given by the reviewer. In the same (October) number is a letter from Pundita Ramabai, complaining of the coldness of the English feeling on behalf of her project of school-homes for Hindu child-widows. It must, however, be remembered that (as pointed out in an Editorial Note, p. 507) the scheme was launched (and the Pandita's book on the Hindu child-widows published) in America, and that Ramabai has been led to abandon her visit to England, during which it would have had the advantage of her personal advocacy. We are well assured that the subject needs but to be duly placed before the public to receive the liberal consideration which it well deserves.

In both numbers Dr. Francis continues his useful hints on the "Means of Preserving Health in India;" these hints may be described as medically expressed common sense, and are in many respects such as might be beneficially adopted in this country as well as in India.

We notice with pleasure the uniformly satisfactory reports on the progress of Female Education.

"Following the Drum" is the title of a charming and most attractive little brochure illustrative of a soldier's career. It would be difficult to speak too highly as to the artistic merit of the thirty plates which Mr. Simkin has so well designed, and which Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., the enterprising publishers, have no less admirably reproduced. When, too, it is considered that the whole affair is procurable for the insignificant sum of a few pence, and that the verses are in every sense suitable to the pictures which illustrate them, what more can be said or written?

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Statesmen Series: Peel," by F. C. Montague (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Eminent Women Series: E. B. Browning," by John H. Ingram (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Animals Mentioned in the Bible," by H. L. Hart (Religious Tract Society); "Irish Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil," by Richard Lovett, M.A. (Religious Tract Society); "Scientific Religion," by Laurence Oliphant (Blackwood and Sons). "Field Works: Their Technical Construction and Tactical Application." With appendices and nine-teen plates. Being Vol. VII of "Military Handbooks for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers." By Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.)

‡ The students of the Calcutta and Ripon College are at loggerheads. For some weeks past they have, says a contemporary, used unwarrantable violence during the services in the chapel attached to the mission premises in Amherst-street. Bricks have been thrown through the glass windows during prayer-time, and more than once the preachers have been severely wounded.

* "A Few Plain Truths about India." By Sir Richard Garth, Q.C. (W. Thacker and Co.)

† "Gladys Fane." By T. Wemyss Reid. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

* "The Indian Magazine." September and October, 1888. (London: Kegan Paul. Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1888.

THE CURSE OF INDIA.

THE above is the attractive heading given to a leading article in a late issue of the *Calcutta Englishman*. Anglo-Indians, whether of the Services or the Press—whether of the employed or unemployed—have from the earliest times found something to be, in their opinion, the curse of India during their sojourn there. In the good old days of "John Company *Bahadur*," the official eye possibly regarded the English "Interloper" as the one great curse of India; and when at length the non-official Englishman was allowed to settle in the country and pursue his avocation of planter, merchant, or trader, he had to endure for no inconsiderable period the stigma of being still looked upon as an intruder into pastures which belonged of right to "his betters"—the heaven-born civilians of Haileybury. Time sped on, and opinions began to vary as to what really was the curse of India, and those opinions are now so many that it would take up more space than we can afford to-day to enumerate only a few of them. Possibly the present rate of exchange would be voted by the majority of Englishmen in India as being the greatest curse to them at this moment; but this is not the evil to which the *Calcutta* journal refers. The curse of India on which it comments, under the heading we have quoted, is that of "Local Self-Government," that pet scheme which found such an advocate in Lord Ripon and those who hold the politics, if not the faith, of that nobleman. The experiment is being tried in India, more especially in Bengal, where the present Lieutenant-Governor has done his best to carry out the idea in view of testing its merits fully and fairly, and in the interests of the people themselves. What has been the result? The Native Municipal Committees have in various parts of the Presidency had a long and patient trial; every opportunity has been given to them to prove that they apprehend the responsibilities which have been entrusted to them, and that they understand how to make the best use of the means and powers at their disposal. As our contemporary points out, Government officers cannot be expected to put themselves in deliberate opposition to the head of the administration, but almost to a man they deplore the continuance of the system. But there is one official who may speak out, and who from the nature of his office is bound to do so—and that official is the Sanitary Commissioner. Government has just published its resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's report for the year, and here is its own account of the state of things in Bengal:—

The recorded deaths from cholera rose to 172,578, as against 118,368 in 1886, and a quinquennial mean of 139,869 for 1882-86. The number of villages attacked was 23,894, against 21,567 in 1886. The severity of this disease varied greatly in different places, but the suburbs of Calcutta maintained their pre-eminence with a death-rate of 8'31, against a mean rate of 8'58 for the previous five years. The bad sanitary condition of Ranigunge, due, according to the Sanitary Commissioner,

to neglect of duty by the Municipal Commissioners, afforded a breeding ground for cholera. Cholera appeared at Ranigunge in the cool depôts, and was transmitted thence through Northern Bengal, causing much loss of life. In Serampur there was an outbreak ascribed to the use of bad water. In Midnapur cholera was imported by the pilgrims returning from Puri. In Behar the number of deaths was 84,530, against 25,709 in 1886, and a quinquennial mean of 41,415, giving death-rates of 3·65, 1·11 and 1·79 per mille respectively. The districts most affected were Gya, Chumparun, and Shahabad, with death-rates of 8·05, 7·50, and 7·15 per mille. In Gya town, where the death-rate was 8·78, sanitary improvement is greatly needed.

In Shahabad the Civil Surgeon inquired as to the cause of the outbreak, and says, "for all there is the same tale to relate—foul wells, foul tanks, human and animal ordure everywhere, damp houses, damp surroundings, and neglect of the first principles of sanitation." In Sarun the death-rate was 3·46, the largest on record for that district. It was most virulent in Sewan, in the municipality and rural circle.

The above are official facts and figures, and are not the "inventions" of the aggressive Englishman, who cannot respect the sacredness of ancient institutions. This modern institution is one for which the talking Baboos of Bengal have most loudly clamoured; and now, after six years of bitter and costly experience of its working, it is found to be not only impracticable, but to have been the means of thousands of lives being annually sacrificed for an idea. Our contemporary sums up its notice of these startling facts and figures with these remarks, which, it is to be hoped, will not be allowed to pass away unheeded in the highest official quarters:—"On all sides, indeed, the signs of failure—and of failure entailing the most disastrous results upon the poorest classes of the people—are becoming painfully visible. The 'writing on the wall' is not to be ignored. By education and genius the people of India are, for the present at least, unsuited for the lowly but important work that has been entrusted to them, and it will be well for the interests of Europeans and Natives alike if the fact is frankly and speedily recognised."

THE QUEEN has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Marquisate upon the Earl of Dufferin, who will take the titles of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava. The title of Ava—after the ancient capital of Burma—is assumed by Her Majesty's special command.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 29.)

ST. JOHN, Colonel Sir O. B. C., K.C.S.I., R.E., Resident of the 2nd class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda is granted privilege leave for three months, from October 1.

RITCHARD, Mr. L. E., probationer, attached to the office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for three months from October 22.

MILITARY.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A. K., officiating wing officer, on probation, 15th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Cavalry, from September 2.

RANKING, Surgeon Major G. S. A., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be medical storekeeper, Meean Meer, sub p-o tem., vice Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin, who has reverted to regimental duty.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

PENNELL, Lieut. E. L., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be an extra aide-de-camp, dated Sept. 28.

MILLAR, Lieut. W. H., Royal West Surrey Regiment, wing officer 27th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Aug. 19, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

TEMPLE, Colonel E., Bengal S.C., Aug. 29.

HATCHELL, Surgeon-Major C., Oct. 20.

FURLOUGHS.

HAWKINS, Lieut. G. A., Gloucestershire Regiment, wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from March 9, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. B., R.A., 1st Subaltern, No. 1 (Kohat), Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.) for one year.

HOLMES, Colonel A. L'E. H., Bengal S.C., 16th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced March 4.

HANDCOCK, Captain R. G., Bengal S.C., 39th Bengal Infantry, adjutant 1st Administrative Battalion, N.W. Provinces Volunteers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced Dec. 2, 1887.

FIELD, Lieut. C. W., Bengal S.C., 26th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Aug. 25.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Sept. 27.)

MERK—The services of Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., officiating deputy-commissioner, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. P. M.P., assistant cantonment magistrate, Peshawar, is appointed a magistrate of the 2nd class.

ROWE, Mr. J. E., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Ludhiana.

The following promotions are made, with effect from Aug. 1:—

BLEWETT, Mr. R., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to be an assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 3rd grade.

RUNDLE, Mr. G. A., is confirmed in the rank of assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 2nd grade.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 29.)

MACDONALD, Mr. J. C., superintendent of Tarai district, is granted leave on urgent private affairs for six months, from Nov. 1.

PULFORD, Major R. R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, will, on relief by Colonel Swetenham of the charge of the 3rd circle Provincial Works, revert to the Public Works Department Secretariat as personal assistant to the Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches.

FORSYTH, Mr. J. H. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is, on relief by Major Pulford of the office of officiating personal assistant to the Chief Engineer and Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, appointed district engineer, Bareilly, vice Mr. R. D. M. Lang.

LANG, Mr. R. D. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, district engineer, Bareilly, is transferred to the Shahjahanpur district as district engineer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 29.)

THOMSON, Mr. R. B., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Jabulpore Division, is granted one year's furlough (with permission to extend for any period not exceeding two years), from October 1.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 25.)

GRAHAME, Mr. W. F., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Tinnevely.

COGAN, Mr. W., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Cuddapah.

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar.

The following promotion is made in the Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

STEVENS, Lieut. G. Borlase, to be captain, dated Sept. 19.

FURLOUGHS.

VIBART, Colonel A. M., R.E., superintending engineer, V Circle, is granted special leave for six months, from date of relief by Colonel W. H. Burton, R.E.

GALLOWAY, Colonel J. M. C., Cavalry, 2nd Madras Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Jan. 13.

HARINGTON, Surgeon H. N. V., Indian Medical Service, medical officer, Deoli Irregular Force (p.a.), for one year.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following posting:—

DUNOLLY, Lieut. K. J. G., wing officer 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, on probation, sub pro tem, 5th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the regiment.

FURLOUGHS.

EVELEGH, Captain F. J., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for one year, on private affairs.

BROADRICK, Lieut. F. B. D., I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for six months, on medical certificate.

LITTLE, Captain C. B., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for one year, on private affairs.

RIORDAN, Surgeon J., M.B., Medical Staff, for 182 days, on private affairs.

HARRIS, Surgeon F. J. W. H. D., for 162 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 4.)

WHITEN, Sub-Conductor A, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. R. F., Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary-general, first class, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from the date of being struck off duty; pension service sixth year, commenced Aug. 25.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. F. W., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 17, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

DANN, Lieut. H. C. B., 2nd West India Regiment, officiating wing officer 3rd Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from Aug. 2, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

TANNER, Colonel Sir O. V., K.C.B., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations on being relieved of the command of the Quetta District.

PARKER-JERVIS, Major C. E., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of assistant adjutant-general for musketry from July 10.

BRIDGEMAN, Captain W. A., Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from Sept. 30, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned medical officers, having completed 12 years' service, to be surgeons-majors from Sept. 30, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Surgeon J. B. Eaton, M.B., Surgeon O. H. Channer, M.B., Surgeon E. W. Young, Surgeon H. McCalman, M.D., and Surgeon D. R. Ross, M.D.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BRITTEN, 2nd Lieutenant T. K., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation, from Sept. 21.

MACLEAN, Lieutenant A. D., F Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel A. R. Chapman, S.C.; Major W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.; Lieut. P. M. Carnegie, S.C.; Lieut. H. E. Boileau, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon H. K. Fuller, Major W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, two months; Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Woodcock, S.C., one month; Surgeon-Major W. A. D. Faaken, two months; Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, S.C., one month; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. J. Senior, S.C., six months; Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Cav., till Feb. 3, 1889.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, two months; Lieut. C. E. Baddeley, R.E., 183 days; Major H. C. Hogg, S.C., three months

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Cale, six weeks' furlough; T. Butler, three months' furlough; A. F. Macleod, four days' furlough, and to return; J. H. Harrison (Cov.), three months, s.c.; W. S. Haig, three months, s.c.; W. Shakespear (Cov.), three weeks' furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); J. L. Owens, one week's furlough (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); Azizuddin Munshi, one week's extraordinary leave (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); D. L. Mitchell, six months, s.c.; E. S. Carr, one week's extraordinary leave (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); H. T. Geoghegan, two years' special leave; C. E. C. Montessor, ten months' furlough; T. B. Wyer (Cov.), three months' furlough; G. E. Thomas, furlough to Oct. 27, 1889.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel B. Williams, C.B., S.C.; Lieut. W. C. Knight, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Major T. M. Jenkins, S.C.; Lieut. E. H. Bernard, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Captain W. C. F. Field, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Currie, S. S. Thorburn (Cov.), A. Macdonell, F. Mercer, H. L. Hibbert, T. W. Grant, T. Troward (Cov.), W. E. Ward (Cov.), A. H. Barron, H. W. Mighill.

Madras Estab.—J. S. Gamble.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—Sept. 8, at Dublin, the wife of Surgeon O. H. Channer, of a daughter.

CRAIG—Oct. 17, at Brookville, Ennis, county Clare, the wife of Captain J. F. Craig, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

VARLEY—Oct. 13, at 9, Carmalt-gardens, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, the wife of A. W. F. Varley, of a daughter.

WALSH—Oct. 13, at 5, Lipson-terrace, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. George S. Walsh, R.N., H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—PERKINS—Oct. 16, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Charles Edwin Cooper, of Assam, second son of the Rev. Henry Cooper, Farnborough, Somerset, to Blanche, youngest daughter of Charles Perkins, of Marlborough, Wilts.

GUTHRIE-SMITH—JOHNSON—Oct. 16, at St. Paul's Church, Sandgate, Herbert Guthrie-Smith, Lieut. Royal Artillery, son of John Guthrie-Smith, Esq., Sheriff of Aberdeen, &c., to Agnes Emily, daughter of the late Cavendish Johnson, Esq., Surgeon-Major Bengal Army, and stepdaughter of Major Cameron Downing, Royal Artillery.

MACLEOD—BARNITT—Oct. 17, at St. Martin's, Worcester, Herbert W. G. Macleod, M.B. and M.C. Edinburgh, Surgeon Medical Service H.M.'s Bengal Medical Army, to Clara Isabel, second daughter of F. Barnitt, Woodside, Worcester.

MUNN—JUSTICE—Oct. 17, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Frederick Henry Munn, Major Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), only son of the late Rev. Henry Munn, Rector and Prebendary of Liddington, Wilts, to Lilla Mabel, second daughter of Colonel H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps, Riven Hall, Southsea.

TANNER—KEANE—Oct. 11, at St. Mathew's, Surbiton, Helen Edith, eldest daughter of Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, Bombay Staff Corps, to Lieut. H. J. Keane, R.N.

TROTTER—LOWNDES—Oct. 9, at St. Mary's, Bletchley, Alexander Edmund Coutts Trotter, only son of Thomas Coutts Trotter, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, retired, to Madeleine Philippa, fifth daughter of Richard William Selby Lowndes, Esq., of Elmora, Bletchley, Bucks.

DEATHS.

ELLIOT—Oct. 6, at Forta, Cawsand, near Plymouth, G. Erskine Hugh Elliot, eldest son of the late Edward Francis Elliot, Esq., for many years Chief Magistrate at Madras.

GRANT—Oct. 10, at Barholm House, Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B., James Grant, youngest son of the late Captain George Grant, of the Indian Navy, aged 34.

HAYTHORNE—Oct. 18, at Silchester House, near Reading, General Sir Edmund Haythorne, K.C.B., aged 70.

HUDLESTON—Oct. 9, at Guildford, Annette Clara Hudleston, widow of the late William Hudleston, of the Madras Civil Service.

KAYE—Oct. 12, at 17, Finborough-road, West Brompton, suddenly, from heart disease, Sophia, second daughter of the late John Kaye, Esq., Accountant-General and Civil Auditor of Bombay.

MACTAVISH—Oct. 9, at 10, Ardross-street, Inverness, Emily Hogge, widow of Captain A. B. Mactavish, late of Calcutta, and daughter of the late Captain Edward Martin Hogg, R.N.

SWINTON—Oct. 7, at Swinton House, Alan Swinton, youngest son of the late George Swinton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and of the late Mrs. Swinton, of Swinton House, Berwickshire.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- CHARD—Oct. 17, at Poona, the wife of Colonel Chard, Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.
- BURRIDGE—Sept. 27, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Major F. Burrige, R.A., of a daughter.
- CLARK—Sept. 28, at Simla, the wife of W. O. Clark, B.C.S., of a son.
- DAVIES—Sept. 24, at Nagpur, C.P., the wife of C. M. Davies, Locomotive Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a daughter.
- GROWSE—Sept. 28, at Ranikhet, the wife of E. F. Growse, C.S., of a daughter.
- HOCKLEY—Sept. 28, at Bombay, the wife of Thomas T. Hockley, Bombay Port Trust, of a son.
- LANCASTER—Oct. 1, at Vellore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Lancaster, District Surgeon, North Arcot, of a daughter.
- MARSHALL—Oct. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of E. J. Marshall, of a son.
- NORRIS—Sept. 25, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. O. V. Norris, Assistant Engineer, of a son.
- REID—Oct. 13, at Bareilly, North-West Provinces, the wife of Lestock H. Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
- ROBINSON—Sept. 18, at Dharmasala, the wife of Captain G. H. Robinson, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha L.I., of a daughter.
- SEALY—Sept. 26, at Arrah, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Sealy, Chaplain (A.C.S.), of a son.
- THORNDIKE—Sept. 28, at Murree, the wife of Major F. H. Thorndike, Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.
- WEBB—Sept. 22, at Ongole, the wife of Sub-Conductor H. Webb, D.P.W., of a daughter.
- WILKINSON—Sept. 28, at Madras, the wife of F. Wilkinson, Civil Service, of a son.
- YOUNG—Sept. 25, at Madras, the wife of S. G. Young, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- GORDON—NEWMARCH—Oct. 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, Captain Alexander Hamilton Gordon, Royal Artillery, eldest son of General Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.B., to Isabel, second daughter of Colonel G. Newmarch, R.E.
- PECHELL—BRIGGS—Sept. 24, at Bangalore, Surgeon A. A. Pechell, M.D., Medical Staff, second son of Sir G. B. Pechell, to Mabel Marion Anderson, youngest daughter of the late General G. Briggs, Deputy Judge Advocate, Bangalore.
- ROBERTS—MCLEAN—Oct. 8, at Fyzabad, N.W. Provinces, D. T. Roberts, Esq., E.I.C.S., Collector of the District of Gorakhpur, N.W. Provinces, to Sara, eldest daughter of J. McLean, Esq., Solicitor, Wigtown, Scotland. (By telegram.)

DEATHS.

- ALPHONSO—Oct. 3, at Kurrachee, Mr. N. M. Alphonso, Signaller, Government Telegraph Department.
- DIBBLEE—Sept. 28, at the Bengal Club, F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, P.W.D.
- NETHERSOLE—Oct. 12, from a fall from his horse, William Nethersole, LL.M., B.C.S., Settlement Officer of Sambalpur, eldest son of John and Mary Hannah Nethersole, Ham, Kent, aged 33.
- PENNEFATHER—Aug. 9, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, Captain H. V. Pennefather, late of 22nd and 41st Regiments. He served in India and the Crimea; was for several years on the staff of his uncle, Sir J. L. Pennefather, G.C.B. He married Margaretta, only child of the late Sir John de la Pole, Bart., of Shutte House, Devon, England, aged 59.
- RICHMOND—Sept. 23, at Saharanpur, G. T. Richmond, Sergeant-Instructor, N.W.R. Volunteers, aged 31.
- TAYLOR—Oct. 24, at Calcutta, Harry Andrews Lushington, eldest son of the late Major-General H. A. Taylor, Bengal Army. (By telegram.)
- WILSON—Sept. 24, at Nowgong, Geoffrey Marshall, son of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, aged 3.

AN officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, Captain de Brath, heads the list of successful candidates for admission to the Staff Corps at the recent examination. This is the first time an officer of the Indian service has occupied that position, and, considering how much an officer from this country is handicapped in the competition, it must be considered a very good performance.

THE POPULATION OF INDIA.—The Statistical Abstract of India, which has just been issued, contains an estimate of the present population of India. According to the census of 1881, the population of British territory was 198,790,853, and of the Native States 55,191,742, giving a total of 253,982,595. The estimated population of Cashmere (which was not included in the census) in 1873 was 1,500,000, of Upper Burma in 1886 3,000,000, and of the Burmese Shan States 2,000,000. The yearly increment of the population is at least $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. With these additions, and with allowance for annual increments since the census of February, 1881, the population of India in March, 1887, would be:—British territory, 207,754,578; the Native States, 60,382,466; giving a total population for all India of 268,137,044. Both in British territory and the Native States the number of males is much larger than that of females. In 1881 in British territory there were 101.2 males to 97.4 females, and in the Native States 28.7 males to 26.4 females, and in all India there were in that year just 6,013,419 more males than females.

A PECULIAR CUSTOM.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the General Secretary read the following account, by Mr. W. H. P. Driver, of Ranchi, of a peculiar custom amongst the aboriginal tribes of those parts, called "Era Sendra," or "Women's Hunt":—

"We have just witnessed a peculiar custom of the people of these parts. It is called the 'Era Sendra,' or 'women's hunt,' and on this occasion the expulsion of the cholera demon was its purpose. It is an ancient custom, amongst the aboriginal tribes, that when any great calamity, which they cannot cope with, overtakes the land, the women dress themselves up in men's clothes, arm themselves with weapons, and go out to hunt. They do not, however, take to the jungles in quest of game, but visit the nearest villages lying to the east of them, when they hunt the pigs and fowls, and everything they kill is their legitimate spoil. They also levy 'blackmail' from the heads of the villages for the purchase of liquor. The owners of the pigs and fowls cannot prevent their killing and taking away their property, but the headmen generally compromise matters by giving the visitors a pig, as well as some pice 'Pour boire.' Towards evening the shikar party retire to some neighbouring stream, where they cook and eat the meat, and drink the liquor which, thanks to a benevolent Government, is always handy. They eat neither rice nor anything else at this meal. After supping they bathe in the stream and then return home. On such occasions no men are allowed to accompany the women, who, for the time being, conduct themselves in a very masterful and masculine fashion. They are decked out with *pagries*, coats, and all the finery they can borrow from their husbands and sweethearts, and they flourish their spears, axes, and sticks, beat their *nageras* (iron drums), shout, sing hunting songs, and dance the Sendra and Kharia just as the men do. The ceremony commences in the west, and each village that has been visited goes out on a similar excursion to its neighbours, but always to the east. By this means it is supposed that the evil spirit is safely conducted out of the district, without offending its dignity. There is one village near Ranchi which is a notable exception. Its title is Mahadaiva, i.e., devoted to Mahadev, and there the Amazonian huntresses are not allowed to enter, as it is supposed to be under the special protection of its patron saint. Were cholera to appear in the 'Mahadaiva' village, it would be because Mahadev had been offended, and he would have to be propitiated before it could disappear."

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China was held at the offices, 65, Old Broad-street, London, on the 16th inst.; Mr. J. N. Bullen, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

Mr. W. Jackson, the chief manager, having read the notice convening the gathering, and the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting, which was duly signed, the report was taken as read.

The Chairman said the directors were pleased to see them again and present to the meeting a statement as to the business of the bank, which he thought they would consider satisfactory. The gross profits were £97,658 2s. 6d., after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and after deducting from it the expenses of management they had a surplus of £58,949 3s. 2d., and they carried forward to next account £40,200. They thought that a very satisfactory statement, and they hoped the shareholders would agree with them on the point. (Hear, hear.) They had been asked why, as the balance was about three times as large as the amount taken for the dividend, they did not propose a larger distribution? The answer was that they intended, however great their profits, not to pay a larger dividend than 5 per cent. until they had accumulated a reserve fund sufficient to enable them to write down their capital, which was estimated in silver, to its gold value. (Hear, hear.) They had now in the reserve £150,000, and he hoped the amount they were carrying forward would in due time also go into the reserve. This would bring it up to £190,000—rather more than was needed in order to write their capital down to 1s. 6d. for the rupee. Two years ago they would have considered that a reasonably safe limit, but within those two years and under the last two months the exchange had stood at 1s. 4d. for the rupee, and therefore they must conclude there was no safe resting place below that sum, and they would see they had a considerable distance to cover before they arrived at that figure; but they still felt confident that if they escaped misfortunes—and they had no idea of any overtaking them—they would within a reasonable space of time reach that goal. Meanwhile, however, the shareholders must rest satisfied with 5 per cent., which, calculated on the present value of the shares, amounted to about 6 per cent., and was therefore not a bad investment. What he had said of the effect of the exchange on their capital would show them the effect of the depreciation of silver on their operations; for every half year in bringing home their profits they were cruelly handicapped by the fall in the exchange. In former times, what with the 2s. exchange would bring £150 profit was now represented by £100. Perhaps shareholders were a little apt to

forget that fact when they compared the results of recent years with those when the exchange stood at 2s. for the rupee. As regarded the balance sheet, the figures and items were nearly all nominal, and he would not therefore take up time by referring to them at great length, but if any shareholder required information he should be pleased to give it. Their charter expired on the 15th of last month, and had been renewed for ten years. The new one gave them the same rights and privileges as they had under the old charter. Another thing he had to mention to them was the approaching departure of their chief manager to visit their branches in the East. Since Mr. Jackson was appointed manager six years ago he had not been abroad, and since his appointment great changes had taken place, new business had sprung up, and new ways of conducting business had come into vogue, and the directors thought it would be much to the advantage of the bank if their manager were brought into contact with things as they existed in the East, and if he had the opportunity of consulting on the spot the managers of their branches there and of generally overhauling the business of those branches. The directors thought it was very important Mr. Jackson should go, and although they could not disguise from themselves the fact that Mr. Jackson's absence would add much to their anxieties, labours, and responsibilities, they knew it was to the interest of the bank he should go, and, therefore, they were content to let him go. Mr. Jackson would start the following day to overtake the steamer at Naples. The secretary (Mr. J. M. Reid) would undertake the duties meanwhile. He had only to tell them, in conclusion, that the business of the bank was going on quietly and smoothly; and, although the profits were cut down in Eastern banking as in everything else, the results of their work were satisfactory. The state of the Money Market was not favourable to them. They had had a high rate of interest in London, but the rates of money out in the East were really very low. That was not in their favour, because they thrive best when the rates of money were high in the East. The second half of the year was always the lean half; still he hoped whoever addressed them from the chair in six months' time would be able to refer to as satisfactory a state of things as now. As that was only an interim meeting he had no resolution to propose with reference to the accounts, but he would repeat that he would be glad to afford any gentleman information.

Mr. Richardson congratulated the chairman and his colleagues on the successful business of the past six months, and said he was sure the shareholders were quite satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the bank had been conducted. He fully concurred with them in making a large reserve fund, for the rupee had fallen many times, and might fall even again, and they should be able to write down their capital before they divided the whole of the profits. If they were able to do as well for the next twelve months as they had done in the last six he saw no reason why they should not have the £250,000 which was necessary to write down capital. When that was accomplished they would be able to establish a real reserve fund, for at present the money put by out of profits was only to make up a deficiency of capital.

A Shareholder drew attention to the fact that they might let some of their premises, and asked whether the past half year had derived any benefit from the sale of securities?

The Chairman, in reply, said that of course they went on the system followed everywhere of valuing their securities at the end of the month, and that it so happened that at the end of June some of the stocks were higher than they had been on Dec. 31. That, however, was of little consequence. The directors thanked Mr. Richardson for his expressions of approval. They had not always been so successful in their conduct of the business as they could wish, but they had always done their best, and it was satisfactory to them to have the commendation of the shareholders. They had a tenant for the third story of the offices, and several applications for the first and second floors, and they were quite alive to the necessity of letting. Whatever credit was due to that side of the table for the satisfactory account was more than anything owing to the chief manager. He did not believe any man in the city of London had more experience in Eastern banking than their manager. He was at the office early and late, his heart was in his work, and they were sure the journey he was about to make would conduce to the interest of the bank.

A hearty vote of thanks having been proposed to Mr. Jackson for his past services, with the expression of the good wishes of the directors and shareholders for a successful journey and his safe return,

Mr. Jackson, in acknowledging the compliment, said his endeavour would be to serve the bank as well in the future as he had in the past.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held at the Cannon-street Hotel for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30, and of confirming the election of Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., as a director of the bank. Mr. William Paterson presided.

The Chairman: I have no accounts to lay before the meeting, which has been convened simply to obtain the sanction of the proprietors to the payment of an interim dividend which the board recommends should be at the same rate as that paid for the last eight years, namely, 7 per cent. per annum. They have certainly not been fat years, and under the circumstances we hope the shareholders will be satisfied with what has been done. While there is such continued uncertainty with regard to silver, we have necessarily to keep our capital as much as possible in gold, which of course somewhat curbs our operations. This quondam precious metal, as I may call it, has been on the minds of a Royal Commission for at least two years past, and I have seen a paragraph lately which stated that they seemed to be still at sixes and

sevens on the subject. No one, I am sure, can feel this state of things as much as those who are connected with India, and more especially those who have invested money there, realising as they do that fifteen rupees are now required to return a sovereign as against ten in former days. This great uncertainty, with regard to the value of silver, undoubtedly checks the development of India in many ways, and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory conclusion will be arrived at ere long. It is an anomaly that while British capital has been spread all over the earth it can scarcely be got for Indian railways without an imperial guarantee that the principal and interest should be paid in gold. With regard to our own business, I am glad to tell you it is going on as satisfactorily as can be hoped under all the circumstances; but we cannot look for any very great improvement while this uncertainty in the value of silver continues. All I can say is that we shall do our very best. I now propose, "That an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) be now declared, payable on and after the 24th inst."

Mr. Levita seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jones asked whether the capital of the bank was written down to 1s. 4d.

The Chairman: I have great pleasure in informing you that our capital is virtually in gold, by which I mean that our accounts are all made up at the current rates of exchange of the day.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: At the last meeting I had the pleasure of proposing Sir A. Dent as a director. We have had his valuable services during the last six months, and we now ask you to confirm his election. I beg to move that Sir Alfred Dent be elected a director.

Mr. Whittall seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

THE Mysore Government has authorised the opening of a pony breeding establishment, on a small scale, at Tumkur. The operations will be carried on under the orders of Colonel A. C. Hay, the Amrut Mahal officer.

THE Nizam's Government has not been unmindful of the fact that the late Sir Frank Souter began his career in the Hyderabad Contingent under the auspices of that State, for it has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the Souter Memorial Fund.

It is intended to present a farewell address from the Bombay Corporation to Lord Dufferin on his departure from Bombay. An address of welcome will be presented to his successor, Lord Lansdowne, during the first week of December.

SPEAKING at the Club Ball at Simla, on the 26th ultimo, Lord Dufferin said that a Viceroy is so "secluded all day within the four walls of his office that he is compelled to lead a monastic—indeed, so little does he see even of his own wife, I might almost say celibate—existence." Yet, as to Lady Dufferin, "I am almost disposed to refer to her as my colleague on the Viceregal throne rather than as my wife."

LORD REAY left Poona recently for Ahmednuggur to see with his own eyes the state of things in that part of the Deccan, which is giving rise to such anxiety. If it be found necessary, His Excellency will make provision for famine works, on which those suffering from the apprehended distress will find employment. The rains have been keeping off for some time past, agricultural prospects in the district are more or less gloomy, and fodder is selling at famine prices. The water-supply is running short.

THE prospects of the Bombay cotton crop are somewhat anxious, the season having been late almost everywhere except in parts of Khandesh, where the crop has been adversely affected by the long break in the weather. In Ahmednuggur the area is below last year's average, owing to want of rain for sowing, and the crop is withering. "Everywhere decrease is due to insufficiency of sowing rain, and everywhere crops are suffering." In the Deccan Jaghiis there is a decrease everywhere in the area except in Akalkot. "In places there has been no rain for sowing, and the early crops are dying." The average condition of the cotton crop in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh on the 31st August was reported to be 60, a full average being denoted by 100.

THE BALAGHAT-MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—A Circular, dated Oct. 18, from the Secretary of this Company states as follows:—"In sending you the enclosed notice of third call of 2s. 6d. per share on your shares in this company, the board request me to say that they had hoped to avoid the necessity of calling up further money. At one time the board were encouraged to believe that the returns from the mine would so increase in the course of the present year as not only to cover the outgoings, but also to leave a margin of profit. However, the end of the 270-foot level north is now unproductive, and it has been found impossible to extract a sufficient quantity of ore from the stopes alone to keep the mill continually supplied. Nevertheless, the operations so far have exposed a large body of valuable quartz in the above-mentioned and other levels, which has usually assayed more than 2 oz. per ton. Developments are being carried on both in depth and by cross-cutting and levels, and these can hardly fail to open out fresh points of attack, and, in due course, to produce larger supplies of quartz for the mill."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 16, Enginner (s), Calcutta; 17, City of Carthage (s), Bombay; 19, Kerbela (s), Bombay; 20, Professor (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 13, Lycia (s), Clyde; 16, Henzada (s), London.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 13, Goorkha (s), London; 16, Traveller (s), Liverpool; 16, Pekin (s), London; 18, Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool.
 MADRAS.—Oct. 13, Clan Mackenzie (s), Clyde; 13, Pekin (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 13, Duke of Buccleuch (s), Calcutta; 13, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; 19, Golconda (s), Calcutta; 19, Clan Murray (s), Bombay; 20, Arcadia (s), Bombay; 20, Etolia (s), Bombay; 21, Armenia (s), Bombay.
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 15, Clan Monroe (s), London; 17, Merthley Hall (s), Antwerp.
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 15, Cloncurry (s), London.
 MADRAS.—Oct. 18, Navarino (s); 18, Clan Fraser (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Oct. 20; from Marseilles, Oct. 26; from Naples, Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglington, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Mr. C. W. White, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. and Mrs. Ayden, Mr. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Runington, Lord and Lady Dormer, Col. Hennell, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Miss Smee, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. M. A. Jones, Mr. Samuels, Capt. Howard Gray, Mrs. Arundel, Mr. J. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Deus, Mr. Aublers, Miss E. Hunston, Mr. G. Dunn, Mr. J. Kusopp, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Harte, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Durant and family, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Haig, Mr. Hacking, Lieutenant and Mrs. Jones, Mr. L. Porter, Miss Atkinson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Lowe and infant, Mr. Renton, Mr. C. D. Brown, Hon. H. T. Tollemache, Mme. Krounnes, Mr. P. M. Wilson, Mrs. Dale, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Whistler, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Seaman, Mr. F. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Bullock, Mr. A. C. Kennard, Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. H. R. Brander, Mr. F. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. Griers, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Captain Boston, Mr. C. K. Short, Mr. Flenecker, Mr. W. S. Dyke, Mr. H. J. Barrett, Mr. W. M. Simpson, Mr. Vernon, Mrs. Mackrow and three children, Miss Duval, Miss Sesena, Miss Smallwood, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. Appleby, Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman, Colonel and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. E. N. Allbliss, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. Jaleel, Mr. H. J. Barrett, Mr. Schofield, Surgeon Scott, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Leach and infant, Miss Storr, Mr. Holt, Mr. Sheffield, Mrs. Miller, Miss Manning, Capt. Peile, Mr. Brierly, Mr. J. O. Foley, Miss F. Jones, Mr. W. Blackburn, Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Decie, Mr. Grabham. From Marseilles: Capt. Hext, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Miss Edwards, Mr. T. de Mesurier, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLean, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Griffiths, Mr. L. A. Wallace, junr., Mr. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale, Miss Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. Foucar, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. Carritt, Colonel Hogg, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Mr. Benson, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Lüneburg, Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Peile, Colonel Ewart, Colonel and Miss Foord, Miss Thomson, Miss Newton, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. E. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Benson and infant, Mrs. McLaughlin and two infants, Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. Turner, Mr. Culoden, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. F. J. Pert, Lady Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Webonay, Mr. Wardhaugh Mr. Beverley, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. Justice Piggott, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Justice Prinsep, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Crookshank, Messrs. W. H. and H. E. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, Mr. Glendinning, Mr. Russell Buckler, Mr. Puenzieux, Mr. C. John, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. Thurmau, Mrs. J. Jackson, Mrs. Humphreys and child, Mr. D. Shaw. From Naples: Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apar, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. G. Woltjen, Mr. R. Giles, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Colonel O. Scott, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. L. J. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, Mr. Hart, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. C. H. Berners, Mr. Lowinsky, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. Cathorpe, Mr. Blackwell.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Cash, Dr. Separbach, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Box, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Rodgers, Surgeon Pinching, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. H. L. Popham, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. McVimey, Colonel Talbot Coke, Mrs. and Miss Coke, Lieut. Playfair, Mr. Rae, Colonel Graham, Mr. Angelo, Mr. J. Haile, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. M. Harris, Lieut. Carruthers, Madan, Rattigan, Bell.

For Port Said: Miss Meredith, Miss Edie, Miss Nuttall, Miss Wadie, Mr. Wilson. From Marseilles: Mr. Carstairs, Mr. W. M. Bond, Mr. John Haile, Mr. Kelly, Major W. J. Irwin.

For Karachi: Miss Hauston. From Naples: Mrs. and Miss Thorn.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. S. and Mrs. Brown. From Brindisi: Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Simpson.
 For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Shields, Mr. Goynne, Mr. Lantenberg, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice, Mr. W. Martin, Lady Cecilia Rose, Lord Greenock, Mr. Belsey, Mr. G. Booth, Miss Falrey, Mrs. Whare, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. J. B. Isdia, Captain Smithson, Mr. and Miss Smithson, Mr. C. Butler, Dr. Schmidt.

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Oct. 25; from Brindisi, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Huntley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell, Mr. J. Slader, Mr. P. N. Allen, Mr. S. Arthur, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Gale, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. R. W. Western, Mr. C. D. Wilson, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Mr. Trefman, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Poynton, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Henningway, Mrs. Fretwell, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Mills and two infants, Mr. Pointor, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. S. Dewhurst, Miss Liddle, Mr. Allardice, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. B. P. Stanton, Mr. Wynnyard, Mr. J. Ray, Mr. W. L. Maxwell, Mr. de Brett, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. J. Parkinson, Mr. J. Baines, Mr. W. M. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Kneller, Mr. J. Barnes. From Brindisi: Mrs. Lynch, Mr. H. J. Rowe, Mr. R. F. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. H. R. Reily, Mr. W. P. Brodie, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. S. H. Henderson, Mr. T. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and infant, Mr. Sancton Brown, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Earl of Scarbrough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer, Mr. H. P. Leach, Mr. Jungheim, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. D. Barbour, Dr. Lowdell, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Mr. Frere, Miss West, Sir Reginald West, Mr. E. and Mrs. Giles, Miss E. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. McCaw, Mr. Pile, Mr. Glerm, Captain A. B. Purvis, Mr. Salinger, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. A. Blackman.

For Malta: Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mrs. Davies and child, Miss Searle, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Pascoe, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Gifford and infant, Miss Harely, Mr. Taylor, two Misses Monson, Miss Eden, Mr. Farncombe, Captain Wallnut, Mr. Blair, Mr. Walker Campbell, Major and Mrs. Grogan and two children, Miss Forman, Mrs. Balaam, Mr. Peil, Lieut. Seymour, Major Pain, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. McNeil, Mr. H. E. Taylor, Mrs. Clounway Smith, Mr. McCarthy, Lieut. G. A. Heyman, Lieut. Hon. Stanhope Hawkes, Mr. Card, Captain and Mrs. Sherrard and two children.

For Gibraltar: Mr. T. L. Morland, Mr. W. Colbourne, Mr. Campbell, Major Kerr Fox, Mr. Renwick, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Eckford, Major and Mrs. Currie, Miss Peacock, Lieut. A. G. Lascelles, Captain Govan, Hon. S. L. Jervis, Colonel Crofton, Mr. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. G. and Mrs. Schoales, Mr. Cosens, Capt. Ryder, Mr. Ryder, Mr. R. V. and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. Pitt Taylor, Lieut. C. Taylor, Captain Jackson.

For Ismailia: Miss B. Sanderson and friend.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Oct. 25; from Naples, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. Aubertin, Mrs. H. Stuart, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Rev. S. Peach, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. and Mrs. King and two infants, Mrs. R. B. McCabe, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Allen, Surgeon-Major J. Reid, Mr. B. B. Newbould, Miss Foster and niece, Mr. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Statkaith, Miss Statkaith, Rev. C. K. Watson, Rev. E. V. Levinge, Miss C. M. Hughes, Mrs. W. A. Lesmond, Miss Blackwill, Miss Dawe, Miss Paker, Miss Dickson, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. G. Broughton, Mr. Marsham, Mr. J. Amain, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Craik, Mr. H. Platt, Mrs. Keen and two infants, Miss Phillips, Miss Lock King, Miss Nepeau, Mr. D. E. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. Butler, Mr. Lionel Inglis, Mr. Evans Gordon, Mr. C. T. Weston, Mr. W. P. Weston, Mr. Cottle. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Grove, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Scott, Miss Myrtle, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and three infants, Mr. C. Milared, Rev. and Mrs. Lawrence and two infants, Mr. Bullin, Mr. J. Thomson.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. Mitford, Mrs. and two Misses Pearson, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. R. Wake.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. McLeod, Mr. B. Hill, Mr. Tucker. From Naples: Mr. J. H. Alexander, Mr. R. Lucas.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Dommerque, Dr. and Mrs. West, Miss Levering, Mr. Tomkins.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, Nov. 1; from Marseilles, Nov. 8; from Naples, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Clapham, Major Rowan Hamilton, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Captain and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Swinton Jacobs, Mr. E. L. Herbert, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Miss North, Miss Hampton, Mr. Koeling, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Miss Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mr. G. R. Webb, Mr. P. Holland, Mr. A. Kareen, Mrs. Tandy and infant, Miss B. Taylor, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mrs. Pitt, Mr. W. Murray, Miss Abercrombie. From Marseilles: Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Ashton, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. Brereton, Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Colonel and Mrs. Head, Mrs. Bruce and three children, Mr. R. C. Sanders, Mr. Bruckner, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mrs. Ali and infant, Colonel Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Mr. G. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, two Misses Dyer, Colonel Steel, Mr. Bradford, Mrs. Shewan, Mr. Bingham, Mr. W. J. Burn, Mrs. Neville Harris, General Gordon, Captain Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Mr. Plasto, Mrs. Baines and friend, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Miss Paynter, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr.

G. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Corstophine, Sir J. McNeil, Mr. J. W. Skinner, Miss Poore, Major Lloyd Dickin, Mrs. Ollivant and child, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. W. P. Bridge, Mr. J. C. Chanter, Mr. Batchelor, Captain Stracey, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Mr. Forrest, Mr. N. F. McLeod, Mr. W. K. and Miss Darby, Miss Beresford. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Burrows. *From Malta*: Mr. Watson. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Hallifax.

For Alexandria: *From Venice*: Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Lamb, Sir Drummond and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Miss Hugonin, Mrs. Stephens and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Tuck, Colonel W. R. Foster, Colonel and Mrs. Pridham and family, Mr. Glenny, Mrs. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick.

From Ismailia: Dr. Worthington, Mr. Hampton, Lady Laura Hampton, Miss Hampton.

For Port Said: Rev. W. Myers, Mr. Silver, Dr. du Buisson.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London (*for Australia direct*), Nov. 1; from Brindisi, Nov. 12.

For Gibraltar: Captain Morse.

For Alexandria: Sir Victor and Lady Brooke, Major Skirwing, Miss C. Hallett, Mrs. H. C. Dawson, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Oughton. *From Venice*: Mrs. Kirving, Mrs. and Miss Barry, Miss Hughes, Miss Tanner, Miss Newins. *From Brindisi*: Miss Nichol, Mrs. Cameron.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Baring and two children, Mr. Bowstead, Mr. T. Wright. *From Brindisi*: Mr. C. Strachan. *From Venice*: Rev. Dr. Wood, Mr. Williams.

For Malta: Sir James Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner, Mrs. Rivers, Major Mathias, Mr. Adair, Lieut. and Mrs. de Teissier.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Lady Blunt.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 8; from Naples, Nov. 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Marshall, Hon. Mrs. and two Misses Marshall, Miss H. M. Holland, Miss Loutlid, Mr. Bullen, Miss Chambers, Mr. T. J. and Mrs. Bolland, Miss Bolland, Miss M. L. Henderson, Miss Milner, Miss Cullen, Mr. Holmwood, Lady Harrison, five Misses Harrison, Mr. Graham White, Miss Black, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Faulconbridge, Mr. Sutcliffe. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Lowry.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Maitland, Messrs. W. H. and H. Staves McLean, Mr. D. Maclean, Miss de Salis. *From Naples*: Mr. R. Downer.

For Colombo: Mr. Mrs. and Miss Templer, Miss Antrim, Miss Macready, Mr. Hawker, Miss Hawker, Mr. Gordon Johnstone, Mr. Gow, Mr. T. H. Ferguson. *From Naples*: Mr. T. W. Oakshott, Mr. E. and Miss Oakshott.

For Port Said: Dr. Fraser, Lady Milton, Dr. Milton.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Venning, Surgeon-General Penny, Miss Penny, Mr. Thorne, Mr. W. Horne, Miss Horne, Mr. R. Leape, Lady E. Fitzmaurice, Lady B. Fitzmaurice, Capt. Streatfield, Lady Florence Streatfield, Lady Maude Anson, Mr. J. and Mrs. Lyon, Miss Burden Sanderson, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. L. D. and Mrs. Hearsey and four children, Sister Grace Raphael, Sister Mary Faith, Miss Woollings, Mrs. Allen, Miss Rix, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Mlle. Bertha, Miss Dunn, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Miss E. F. Gordon, Rev. B. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Miss Cameron, Mr. Gray, Miss Teape, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. J. Sutherland, Miss Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Poynter, Mr. Aubertin, Mr. R. Turner, Miss Peacock, Mr. Cooper, Miss Harrison. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. B. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. Birkmyre, Miss Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children, Hon. Mrs. Halliday and child, Major and Mrs. Hawk, Mr. Negroponti, Mr. Zaretsky, Mr. W. M. Ellis, Mr. G. Stokes, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Comte de Basterot, Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Mr. Hichens, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg and child, Mr. Minors, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Davidson, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Capt. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Frere. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. Fachire, Mrs. Talbot. *From Port Said*: Mr. R. G. Palmer.

For Malta: Mr. M. Lyon, Miss McGill, two Misses Hobart.

For Ismailia: Hon. C. P. T. and Mrs. Berkeley, Dr. Worthington, Mrs. and Miss Balcombe. *From Brindisi*: Col. Talbot.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Forster and child, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Miss Davies.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Nov. 15; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Nov. 23; from Brindisi, Nov. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Snaggs, Mr. Paterson, Mr. A. A. Conroy, Mr. W. L. Gray, Mr. E. Deasey, Miss Dell, Mr. Dyson. *From Venice*: Baron Fagel, Count Bylandt, Rev. and Mrs. Lambert, three Misses Lambert, Mr. Auld. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wells, Mrs. Rycroft, Miss Scott, Mr. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. St. G. Jackson, Mr. W. Steuart, Mr. W. R. White, Mr. J. B. Firth.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Morice, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Sugden, Mr. T. Moore, Mrs. Kent, Miss Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Boucher. *From Brindisi*: Miss Hargreaves, Mr. W. Stuart, Miss Feeney, three Messrs. Carter, two Misses Carter.

For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Mr. P. Douries.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Oct. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. B. A. Dogherty.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo: Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. E. W. A. Anderson, Mr. J. B. M. Ridout.

For Calicut: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goslin.

For Calcutta: Mr. George Alexander, Miss Cracknell, Major and Mrs. Bingham, Miss J. Thomson, Miss Blomfield, Miss Robinson, Miss Waite, Miss Perkins, Rev. J. P. Ashton, Miss Quain, Miss Brown Constable, Mrs. R. L. F. McMullen, Mr. Chas. Wheeler, Mr. D. M. Nicolson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clarke and infant, Miss E. H. Mathew, Miss Martin.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. G. Sawday and two children, Miss Williams, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, Rev. John Knox, Rev. H. Lester, Rev. C. G. Marshall, Miss Bounsall, Miss Eagleton, Major D. McN. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. Cooling and child, Mr. H. S. Townsend, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Mrs. Goddard and daughter.

For Aden: Miss A. Dains.

For Malta: Miss Wilkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Pundua*, to sail Nov. 15.

For Colombo: Miss Clegg, Mr. P. H. Couchman.

For Madras: Mr. H. D. Baddeley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Byron and two Misses Byron.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Tullock, Mr. C. Russell Wood, Mr. James Schatch, Mr. H. Ellis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Swainson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Mrs. A. Murray.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Russell, Mr. C. de la Port.

Per B.I.S.N. *Kangra*, to sail Nov. 24.

For Kurrachee: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lewtas and infant.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, sailed Oct. 20.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Ewing and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Fiddian and child, Mrs. H. A. Vincent, infant and ayah, Mrs. Holbrow, infant and nurse, Mrs. Newton, Miss Savage, Rev. David Whitton, Miss Bird, Miss Babbitt, Rev. Mr. Jones, Mrs. Beames, child and infant, Miss S. A. Robinson, Miss Hicks, Mr. Maddox, Captain Alban, Mr. R. R. Weir.

Per s.s. *Persia*, to sail Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Fletcher, infant and nurse, Miss Mason.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. B. and Miss Stevens, Mrs. Yule and child, Miss Griffith, Miss Dumaine, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. May and three daughters, Miss and Master Lawrie.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Ovens, Miss Haley, Miss Crittall, Miss Fallon, Miss Isabel Luce, Miss Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Phillips, Miss Stanley, Mrs. Jacobs, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gillespie, Mr. G. R. C. Williams, Mr. J. L. Ovens.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 7.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. W. Keith.

For Suez: Mrs. Priest.

For Colombo: Mrs. Moscrop, Mrs. H. A. Maitland, Mrs. H. Barker, Miss Braine, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, three Masters Campbell.

For Madras: Mrs. C. P. Wills, Mr. Peters, Mr. A. E. and Mrs. Ramsay and two children, Mr. F. L. Reay.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Downs, Miss Piednure, Mr. R. McLintock, Mr. P. Gordon, Miss Hensley, Miss M. Smith, Miss Holl, Miss Ellis, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. Deane, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Yule, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. Moreno, Master Moreno, Mr. Wm. Galbraith, Mr. W. Blyth, Mrs. Hamilton and four children.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail from Liverpool, Oct. 21.

For Port Said: Miss Neville, Mr. Dowrie, Mr. Ellis, Miss Smith, Miss Gage, Rev. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Cliff, Miss Sidey, Mrs. and Miss Law, Miss Vidal.

For Colombo: Miss S. P. Borrowman, Mr. W. T. Skae, Miss Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Nock, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. McArnieh, Mrs. King and child, Mrs. Morton and child, Mr. L. Archer.

For Madras: Mrs. Burnett, Mr. R. G. Macmillan, Mr. D. A. McMillan, Miss E. F. Bryan.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. F. Campbell, Mr. T. E. Collier, Mr. R. Macintosh, Rev. and Mrs. Collins, Miss E. Mulvany, Mrs. L. A. Davis, Miss M. Davis, Miss A. Davis, Miss K. Davis, Miss M. E. Davis, and three children, Miss Pilditch, Mr. S. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Kinder, Mr. Hearn, Mr. G. W. Panes, Pastor A. Haegert, Mr. Rowat, Mr. J. Purves, Mr. A. A. Edwards, Mr. Wm. Mowat.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed Oct. 12.

For Suez: Hon. Mr. Preston Buce, Dr. Dow.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. G. Temple, Mr. R. J. Young, Mr. H. E. Shallis.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and infant, Mrs. Wade and two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. W. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Miss K. Smith, Mr. T. W. de Winton, Rev. F. A. P. Sherreff, Mrs.

FitzHerbert and infant, Miss Norton, Miss Kennedy, Rev. and Mrs. Bambridge, Mrs. C. F. Sandford, Capt. Maisey, Mr. T. Walker, Mrs. Walker and child, Colonel F. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Buchart, Miss Bennett and three friends, Mrs. R. Udny, Miss Hilton.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Norton Hall*, to sail Nov. 8.

For Bombay : Miss Schultz, Mrs. E. Wilkins, Mrs. Reinold.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi : Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Oct. 22.

For Aden : Mr. A. Gentili, Mr. Lang, Mr. Bienenfeld, Mr. Stross.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Hocking and two sons, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. and Mrs. Grossmann and son, Mr. and Mrs. Janni, Miss Nathan, Col. and Mrs. Vertue, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Major and Mrs. Stopford, Miss Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and child, Mr. Irving, Mr. Cuming, Mrs. Montchius, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Guzdar, Captain and Mrs. Yate, Mr. A. Backman.

For Colombo : Mr. Ormsby.

For Calcutta : Mr. Klunenz, Miss Klunenz, Mr. and Mrs. Geyer, Dr. and Mrs. Stulpnagel.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Maria Teresa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. A. E. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann, Captain Brunker, Mrs. Hickie, Miss Hickie, Mrs. Brown, Mr. R. H. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, at Bombay, Sept. 30.

From London : Mrs. Redfern, Mr. J. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Miss Sherlock-Hubbard, Mr. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Dick and child, Capt. Simmonds, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. and Miss Latimer, Mr. Rowsell, Mr. Rose, Mr. Parker, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Lieut. W. Ainger, R.N., Lieut. H. J. L. Clarke, R.N., Mr. J. Meader, R.N.

From Brindisi : Mr. Powell, Mr. Adair, Capt. Webb, Mr. Campion, Dr. Benson, Rev. T. Gray, Mr. S. S. Grant, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Mr. F. J. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Savage and infant, Mr. and Miss Nethercole, Mr. Finnicane, Col. Jackson, Mr. Medley, Mr. Way, Mr. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Gunthorp, Mr. Shields, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Gibbs, Lieut. Shadwell, Mr. Mallaby, Mr. Mactavish, Mr. Campbell, Rev. Armstrong, Col. Sartorius.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, at Marseilles, Oct. 15.

From Bombay : Mr. D. C. C. Grant, Lieut. A. T. Cumming, Mrs. M. Twemlow, Miss T. Corrie.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, at London, Oct. 11.

From Calcutta : Lieut.-Col. Cary, Mrs. Sandilands and two children, Mr. C. E. Sykes.

From Madras : Mr. Wm. Symonds, Lieut. F. J. Anderson, R.E., Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hazin, Mr. W. H. Bean, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mr. T. Grimshaw and child.

From Colombo : Mrs. Julius and child, Mrs. Trevena, Mrs. Wilson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, from Bombay, Oct. 5.

For London : Miss K. Spencer, Miss Violet Turkhud, Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. A. S. J. Jones and infant, Major and Mrs. H. Boughey, Mr. E. C. Price, Mr. W. Kirk, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mrs. Hodgson and child, Mr. Parker, Mr. Mann, Mr. Lavers, Mr. Ram Gopal.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. H. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill and child, Miss McClin-tock, Mr. W. M. Macdonald, Mr. T. D. Jamieson, Mr. Rolston, Col. Sir O. B. C. St. John.

For Gibraltar : Master De Souza, Miss De Souza.

For Malta : Rev. and Mrs. Bren and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, from Liverpool, Oct. 17.

For Calcutta : Miss Maude Atkinson, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. and Miss Beverley, Mrs. Henry Buckle and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Charles and infant, Miss Crossley, Mr. E. Cowie, Mrs. Cresswell, Miss Davies, Mr. W. Hay, Hon. G. Hewitt, Mr. Martin Jameson, Mr. J. C. Laing, Mrs. and Miss Lambert, Mr. D. J. Macrae, Miss A. Obbard, Mr. Rutter, Mr. J. Skelton, Mr. E. and Mrs. Scarth, Mrs. Foster Stevens and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Walliker, Mrs. F. B. Taylor and child, Miss J. Taggart, Mr. T. J. Walker, Mr. J. H. Warren, Miss I. C. White. From *Suez* : Mr. W. W. and Mrs. Petrie, Mr. J. Ravenscroft.

For Malta : Lieut.-Colonel B. Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, from London, Oct. 18.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Barton Groves, Miss Chapman, Mr. W. S. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McNish, Mrs. King, Mr. T. E. Cole, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Collingridge, Mr. T. E. Collier, Rev. R. Lawson, Mr. Klopp, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shaw, Miss Howe, Mr. M. G. Barton, Mr. H. B. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. B. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Reddie, Mr. W. H. Castell, Mr. G. F. Rodwell, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. J. E. T. Butler.

For Madras : Mr. T. Lawson, Miss Mare, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prentice, Mr. T. Kolb.

For Colombo : Mrs. Charles Lelieve and two children, Mr. R. J.

Trimen, Miss Douglas, Miss Trimen, Mr. Bernard Lonsdale, Mr. Walter Stephen, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. D. W. T. Valentyn, Mr. J. O. Valentyn.

For Aden : Miss Angell.

For Suez : Dr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. G. B. Baxter.

The following passages have been engaged :—

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Oct. 12.

For Brindisi : Colonel J. Hasted, Mr. Lala Seva Ram, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Mr. A. F. Fox, C.S.

For Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. Stanhouse.

S.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from Bombay, Oct. 19.

For London : Mrs. Rowland Bateman, two children and infant, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Miss Thomas.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Hallah, Mr. Gunput Rai, Mrs. Hildebrand.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 26.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. L. Lincke.

S.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, Nov. 2.

For London : Mrs. Warter and infant, Colonel H. Wintle, Mrs. Wintle and two Misses Wintle, Mrs. and Miss Sanford.

S.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, from Bombay, Nov. 16.

For London : Mr. Marsden, Miss A. M. Kelly, Miss M. Coutts, Miss E. Coutts.

For Brindisi : Mr. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Young, the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Suez : Mr. W. Beyts.

For Colombo : Mrs. Buchan and child, Mrs. Spicer, Mr. Wilkinson.

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Ship.	To Leave P'tm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1888.					
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	25 Oct.
Serapis ...	—	—	—	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.
Euphrates ...	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
						1889.
Crocodile... ..	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
	1889.	Q'town.				
Serapis* ...	2 Jan.	4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
Euphrates ...	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Crocodile... ..	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1888.				
Euphrates	—	25 Oct.	27 Oct.	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	25 Oct.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
	1889.				
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
	1889.				
Crocodile	18 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 Apr.
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
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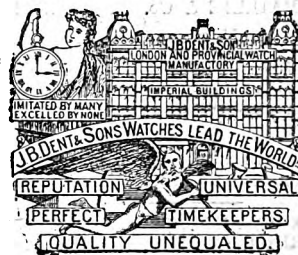
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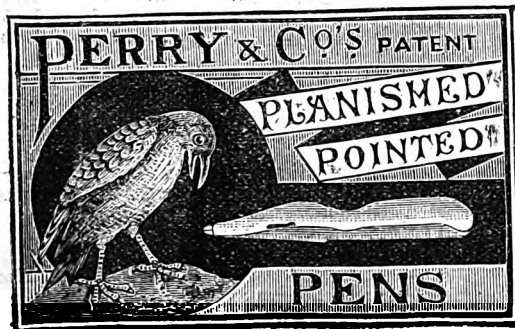
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 12th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 10th October; and from Calcutta to the 9th October.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, has been appointed to officiate as Private Secretary to the Viceroy during Sir Mackenzie Wallace's employment on special duty.

MR. SCOBLE, the Legal Member, and Mr. Harvey James, Legislative Secretary, pay a visit to Burma this cold weather in connection with questions raised by the proposed establishment of a Chief Court at Rangoon.

ON the departure of Mr. Master, in January next, Mr. Garstin succeeds him on the Madras Council.

DR. THOMPSON, from Bombay, will succeed Dr. Madden as Surgeon-General with Her Majesty's Forces in India.

THE Commander-in-Chief will be accompanied on his winter tour by Generals Elles and Chapman, Brigadier-General Nairne, Colonels Nicholson and Pole-Carew, and Captains Sherston and Rawlinson, Aide-de-Camps.

THE Commander-in-Chief will, during the earlier part of his tour, pay a flying visit to Oghi, if not to the Black Mountain itself.

ISHAK KHAN has been defeated by the Ameer's troops at Tashkurgan, and he is now a fugitive.

THE rebellion may now be considered as practically at an end.

INFORMATION has been received from Gnatong that the Chinese are taking energetic measures in the interest of peace.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GRAHAM's despatch concerning the close of operations in Sikkim has reached Army headquarters, and will be published shortly.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM has expressed a desire to come in and see the Lieut.-Governor at Darjeeling.

THE medal presented annually by Lord Dufferin for a competition at the Viceregal tennis court has been won this year by the Maharaja of Kooch Behar, who, starting at odds of minus thirty in the final tie, defeated Captain Mackenzie, 9th Bengal Lancers, by three sets to love.

THERE will be manoeuvres at Quetta from November 1st to 10th, the troops being exercised in attacking and defending the group of positions embraced in the general line of defence, running from Ghazarband, through the Murgi Kotal, and in rear of Takatu to Gharkai and Kuch.

THE Gaekwar arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer, and proceeded the same evening to Baroda.

DR. HOJEL has been summoned to Baroda to attend on the young Prince Yeswantrao, who is now lying seriously ill.

THE Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting commenced on October 8th, when H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught fired the first shot.

H.E. LORD REAY opened the Poona Native Arts Exhibition. It is the best which has yet been held.

THE Governor of Madras has left Ootacamund for tour on the West Coast and the Ceded Districts. He will be on tour

for a month, joining the Government at Madras, whither it moves also immediately.

THE health of the Bishop of Madras is causing considerable anxiety, he having been taken suddenly ill during an ordination service he was holding at Ootacamund.

THE earliest of the cold weather visitors to the Nizam's capital is Mr. Tom Palmer, who has arrived at Hyderabad.

MAJOR AFZUR JUNG, the Nizam's representative on the Kabul Mission, the starting of which has been delayed, has gone to see the fighting on the Black Mountain.

SOME months ago Lieut.-Colonel Bulkeley, commanding the 17th Bombay Infantry at Mhow, was placed under arrest on grounds connected with serious deficiency in the regimental accounts. In the absence of the Adjutant, Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, proceedings were held in abeyance. Lieut. Kreyer returned to India by the *Euphrates*, and on landing at Bombay was immediately arrested and sent to Poona, where the Court-martial was to assemble on the 15th inst. for his trial and that of Colonel Bulkeley.

NEWS has reached Simla from Kabul, dated the 4th instant, to the effect that the Amir's troops under Gholam Hyder had defeated Ishak's forces at Tashkurgan on Sept. 27th, and had occupied that place. Ishak himself was reported to have fled, but whither is not known. The loss of Tashkurgan is a serious blow to the rebels, as it commanded the approach to Mazar-i-Sharif and Balkh. On the other hand, there has been trouble in the rear of Gholam Hyder's force, the Hazaras having checked some reinforcements sent from Ghazni. Simultaneously with the above report another was received stating that the Amir's troops had been beaten. This was due to their having been checked temporarily at the outset of the engagement.

As a specimen of the facility with which rumours to the prejudice of the Amir are started, one account of the action at Tashkurgan which reached Simla was to the effect that Ishak had gained a decisive victory, and that Gholam Hyder was a prisoner. The occupation of Tashkurgan is a solid contradiction of any stories of this kind. Further details of the fight show that a division commanded by Ishak in person routed Abdulla Khan's troops, but that Gholam Hyder, on his part, beat the rebels opposed to him, and then swung round upon Ishak's division and eventually dispersed it. Ishak's defeat seems to have been complete, as Gholam Hyder occupied Mazir-i-Sharif on the 28th, and the rebellion may be considered as practically at an end.

THE papers to hand to-day contain many detailed accounts of the fighting during the Black Mountain Expedition, which was very severe while it lasted. Although hostilities commenced on the 3rd inst., no serious loss on our side occurred until the 5th. On the morning of that day the River Column, after a night of rain, during which the troops were wet through, in spite of the possession of extra blankets, moved down from the heights of Chamb at 6 A.M. by precipitous paths to the bed of the Indus. The enemy were found in possession of Shinjur village, from which they were driven after a slight skirmish, our only casualty being the Subadar-Major of the 34th Pioneers, severely wounded. After advancing two miles, during which they continued to fire desultory shots from the heights, the enemy were discovered in great force holding strong positions at the village of Kotkai. All along the heights to the right the enemy occupied strong *sungurs*. The 4th Punjab Infantry were sent up the hill to turn the left flank, and meanwhile the mountain guns and Gatlings covered the advance. A wood in front of the enemy's position was occupied by Hindustani fanatics and Ghazis, who opened a hot fire; but it was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy charging bravely.

The Royal Irish then carried the position, being covered by the guns which shelled the village. The enemy's loss was estimated at two hundred. Our casualties were Captain Beley, Staff, dangerously, and Captain Radford, 4th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Cleeve, Royal Artillery,

severely wounded; one private Royal Irish killed and three wounded—one severely. The 34th Pioneers lost two killed and three wounded, and the 29th two privates severely wounded. Several drivers and followers were also wounded. Fighting commenced at 10 A.M., and did not cease till nightfall.

Fighting continued the next day. Colonel Crookshank made a reconnaissance towards Konsar at two in the afternoon. The enemy were found occupying a strong position on the other side of the river and behind inaccessible rocks overhead, from which they opened a heavy fire. The enemy lost several men. The casualties on our side were Colonel Crookshank, severely wounded, and a Sepoy of the 29th slightly wounded. Captain Beley and one private of the Royal Irish have died of their wounds. Lieutenant Cleeve is in a critical condition.

The 3rd Column reports having been engaged, and that Hasham Ali is wounded. The Mada Khels have returned home after their defeat.

NOTES.

THE telegrams have, of course, anticipated all the eventful news from India concerning the Black Mountain and Sikkim Expeditions, but several interesting details have come by mail. The latter affair ended, so far as fighting was concerned, as we always expected that it would; but the political and commercial difficulties which now remain to be overcome are neither few nor far between.

THE Indian papers are discussing the question of the annexation of Sikkim from different points of view. On one side the argument is pressed that it will open a peaceful and profitable trade for us. This is an old view, for on April 8th, 1861, the Hon. A. Eden, then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, wrote with regard to the probable trade with Thibet:—"If commercial intercourse is more fairly established it is certain that a very considerable trade will spring up between Thibet and Bengal. They (the Thibetans) will give gold, silver, ponies, musk, borax, wool, turquoise, silk, and munjeet for broadcloths, bleached goods, tobacco, and pearls."

On the other hand, the project which is said to be "in the air" is as vigorously denounced. The *Statesman* says:—"We do verily believe that to commit ourselves to an enterprise such as this, for the sake of opening 'trade with Thibet,' would be the greatest act of madness ever yet committed in the world. Arrived at Lhasa, what could we do? It is improbable in the last degree that the Lamas would stay there to meet and receive us. Our army of 6,000 or 8,000 men would find no one to treat with them, and would have to march back again, having made the English name a horror to the Buddhist world. We should be fortunate if we were not followed at every step of our retreat by hordes of Tartars and Chinese, to our own frontiers. The cost of such an expedition would be enormous, but it would be well for us if that cost did not prove insignificant in comparison with the moral ruin it would bring upon us."

THIS is strong, but there is more reason in it than always comes from the same clever pen. It would not do to send with a light heart to Lhasa a British expedition which would require certainly not less than 6,000 men, with three times that amount of camp followers, and with much baggage *impedimenta*. If trade can be opened up, and the Thibetans are gentlemen who thoroughly understand the science of barter, well and good, but it will be better to try the effect first of the pen of diplomacy rather than that of the bayonet, which might bend unexpectedly.

THE mountaineers of Agror have, after the manner of mountaineers, shown fight well at first, and now appear to be taking their licking in good part. Their resistance was no faint-hearted one, as the casualties on both sides have shown. One band of fanatics charged the Royal

Irish in the usual desperate Asiatic fashion, and were killed to the last man. The three forces appear to have passed through the same experience in reaching their present positions—namely, immense difficulties of country, aggravated by constant opposition. We hear nothing now of the expedition having been extravagantly large. To do the work quickly and sharply was the wisest and most merciful policy in the end. The troops of the different columns have been well handled, and soldier and Sepoy have vied with each other in upholding the honour of the British arms. That the loss of valuable lives on our side has not been greater has no doubt been owing to the policy which was condemned at first, but which now has been triumphantly carried out in skilful hands. But little as that loss has been, comparatively speaking, it is heavy enough for much sincere regret.

MANY Anglo-Indians at home will join with the *Englishman* in its expressions of regret at the somewhat sudden death, on October 9th, of Mr. L. E. Sanderson, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., the well-known Government solicitors at Calcutta. "Few men," says our contemporary, "were so familiarly known in recent years in Calcutta society as Mr. Sanderson. Possessed of a voice of a very high quality, a singer of unusual excellence, he was always ready to give his services whenever and wherever a concert for any charitable object was organised. Season after season his labours in this connection were unremitting and ungrudging, and his cheerful unselfishness proverbial. He sang for the last time with Miss Gomes at that lady's farewell concert, and driving home he caught a chill that led to the melancholy and untimely ending of a life which apparently had before it many years of usefulness. He was a prominent member of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles, and at the Ballyganj annual sports he always distinguished himself. The news of his early death will be received with profound regret, and Calcutta will not easily forget one who so cheerfully gave his services whenever asked to assist those numerous charitable objects which in India are so frequently in need of help."

THE latest news published in the Indian papers from the headquarters of the Expedition, under date October 6, say that "Colonel Crookshank is progressing well." We now know by wire that that gallant officer is no more, and the opinion in which he was held by Sir Frederick Roberts and the officers of his regiment is given in the telegram which his family has just received from India.

THE following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief in India has been received by the family of the late Colonel Crookshank:—"SIMLA, Oct. 25th.—General, Commanding officers, men 2nd Brigade Hazara Force, beg to convey to late Colonel Crookshank's family heartfelt sympathy in bereavement, and deep regret for loss of gallant Christian soldier who led column to victory on 4th. Add my own deep sympathy."

CAPTAIN BELEY, of the 25th Punjab Infantry, and who was General McQueen's Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, was also a brave and popular officer. General Galbraith, in a telegram to headquarters reporting his death, said, "Her Majesty could not have lost a more gallant and gifted soldier, or one who is more universally regretted."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—

The author of *Distinguished Anglo-Indians* may well feel indignant with his Calcutta reviewer, who, in a notice of his work—where opinions are expressed quite at variance with some of the best critics of the London Press—misrepresents or falsifies the author's text. The reviewer coolly quotes Colonel Laurie as saying, with reference to Sir Lepel Griffin, "firmly standing in the pedestal of purpose"—following up his own error with the self-satisfied remark, "We must treasure up that phrase"—whereas, at page 222, "so firmly standing on" is clearly printed. The reviewer also says that Colonel Laurie speaks of the "Babu Press," and that Sir Lepel Griffin "can well afford to treat it with contempt." Now, the author distinctly remarks that the term "Babu Press" is from an

Anglo-Indian journal; and, as will be also seen at page 356, it is Lord Dufferin who thinks that Sir Lepel Griffin can afford to treat the attacks on him "with indifference." If this, as in the first case, be not carelessness or wilful misrepresentation in reviewing, we would like to know where it is to be found?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 28.

The Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the charges of bribery and corruption preferred against Mr. Crawford, Revenue Commissioner for the central division of the Bombay Presidency, commenced its sittings on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Wilson, of the High Court of Bengal, presided. The Advocate-General represented the Government; and Mr. Crawford was defended by Mr. Inverarity. The charges, thirty-three in number, were read out, and the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges of bribery and corruption. He admitted having borrowed money from certain persons residing within his division. The Advocate-General then opened the case at considerable length. Each charge will be dealt with separately. A very large number of witnesses will be examined, and the investigation is to be so elaborate that it will probably last a month at least. With so able and experienced a president, however, there is no possibility of the public time being unduly wasted.

The Government has issued a resolution dealing with the material condition of the lower classes of the population in India. It is pointed out that over the greater portion of the country no sufficient cause exists for Government interference. Still in some portions of India the population is so dense that a comprehensive plan of emigration is indispensable as a safeguard for the future. Behar and the districts east of Lucknow and Ratnagiri, in the Bombay presidency, especially require precautionary measures. It is believed that these will be most successfully accomplished by promoting emigration into Burma. It is therefore proposed to reserve 100,000 acres in Upper and Lower Burma for this purpose. The Mandalay Railway and its "feeder" lines will bring excellent land within easy reach of the colonists.

A synopsis of the guaranteed railways' transactions to the end of 1887 has been published. The increase of capital during five years amounted to £4,396,262. The results show a profit in this period of Rs.10,70,000. Up to 1883 there was a loss of over 17 lakhs.

Special officers have been deputed to report on the administration of the gaols throughout India, with a view to effect more uniformity in their management. The death-rate at present varies from 11 to 72 per thousand, and the cost of maintenance from Rs. 44 to Rs. 91 per head, while the cases of punishment of offenders against gaol discipline range from 33 to 328 yearly.

In introducing the Railway Bill in the Legislative Council at Simla the Legal Member alluded to the great development of Indian railway traffic. In 1854, he said, 20 miles only were open, in 1874 there were 8,216, and at the present time 14,191. The separate lines had increased from 26 in 1874 to 50 in 1888. During the same period the capital expended had grown from 131 to over 183 millions, the passengers from 44 to over 96 millions, the tonnage carried from 8,775,000 tons to over 20,195,000 tons, and the gross receipts from £11,952,590 to £13,450,622. The existing railways formed five classes:—First, State lines worked by companies with a capital expenditure of £62,500,000; secondly, State lines worked by the Government with a capital expenditure of £50,000,000; thirdly, lines worked by guaranteed companies, with a capital of £61,333,000; fourthly, lines worked by assisted companies, with a capital of £3,750,000; fifthly, lines owned by Native States, with a capital of over £5,000,000.

The Bill provides, among other important enactments, for the appointment of a commission of reference for all disputed points, to consist of a High Court Judge and one railway and one mercantile expert.

At the conclusion of the business the Viceroy expressed deep regret at the death of Colonel Crookshank. He had, said Lord Dufferin, served the Government for a considerable time in the important capacity of Deputy Secretary of the Military Department. His career as a soldier had been distinguished, and he had now lost his life while discharging his duty as the colonel commanding one of the four columns despatched against the Black Mountain tribes.

A telegram from Aska reports great scarcity in the Ganjam district, where the grain merchants are holding back their stocks. Looting has occurred in several places.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

CAMP AT MAIDAN, OCT. 27.

The Akazais have paid the whole amount of their fine. This tribe, the most recalcitrant of all, had never before submitted or paid a fine. The Allaiwals, who never paid a fine previously, and have been boasting that they would raise a man to fight in place of every rupee of the fine, have sent a message intimating willingness to receive an envoy to treat for peace. Hostages for their good behaviour will be exacted. Survey parties with escorts are to be sent out.

We anticipate the return of the force to Oghi in the first week of November.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 28.

The Black Mountain campaign is virtually concluded, all serious opposition having been completely crushed. The important question now arises in what manner we are to render our success most effective, with a view of compelling these wild mountaineers to pay due regard to our border rights. The conviction grows more assured every day that unless we make the Indus our frontier line we shall find it impossible for any length of time to control effectually the predatory instinct of these robber tribes.

In the meantime, whatever may be the ultimate issue of the policy now under consideration, it has been resolved that the immediate work of the expedition shall be thoroughly carried out. Permission has been accorded to the general commanding to proceed to Thakot and explore the whole district. The Thakotis number 1,500 fighting men.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at head-quarters on Wednesday and inspected the force there. He subsequently went on to visit General Channer at Maidan, and inspected his brigade.

Bachrai and Ghari have been burnt. Eight hundred Cashmere troops have crossed into Mundehar. The Chagarzais are maintaining strict neutrality. The Parari Sayads are still defiant. The Khyber levies, with their chief, Major Adam Khan, have proved invaluable allies by reason of their wonderful activity. They have proved more than a match for the enemy in the harassing guerilla warfare of the tribesmen, and have succeeded by ceaseless alertness in entirely disconcerting the strategy of ambushes.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 28.

The latest telegram from Sikkim reports the meeting at Guntok of the Rajah's Council. Congratulations on our recent victory have been received at Gnatong from Bhotan. The Chinese Ampa is not expected to arrive till November 10th. Six hundred ponies have been ordered to meet him en route.

Colonel Bromhead is progressing favourably. General Graham is at Padong, awaiting the arrival of the Ampa.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 28.

The Ameer left Cabul for Balkh last Thursday. The Kurram Mission has proved a failure, in consequence of continuous obstruction on the part of the Ameer's envoy, and it will return immediately.

BURMA.

RANGOON, OCT. 27.

Tha-do and Nga-Chak, two notorious dacoit leaders, have been killed by the police in the Pakoku districts. Lieutenants Gastrell and Atkinson, with 123 of the military police, attacked the Setkya pretender on the 25th inst. in a strongly-fortified position in Kyoukse, and expelled him after two hours' fighting, our loss being four killed and fourteen wounded. Mr. Atkinson, who was severely wounded, killed two dacoits with his own hand. The camp was destroyed, and three dacoits were found in it dead.

The Chins have made a raid from Indin, carrying off a number of women and children and brutally massacring nine persons. The despatch of a punitive expedition is considered necessary.

An expedition will start in December against Sawlapaw, chief of the Eastern Karennues, who has invaded the land of our tributaries, and refuses to pay us allegiance. The expedition will start from Upper and Lower Burma in two divisions, and the Western Karennues will probably co-operate with us.

THE GHAZIS OF AGHOR.—A telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that so desperate was the charge of the Ghazis on the 4th that several hand-to-hand encounters took place, revolvers being freely used. Surgeon-Major Deakin, the Medical Officer of the Pioneers, was seen defending himself with one whilst dressing a wounded man. General Galbraith was charged by a fanatic who had lain hid. The General fired at him twice, and he was shot down by an Afridi of the 4th Punjab Infantry.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

RETIRED OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

(Times of India.)

The case of William Frost Nuthall, of Edith-terrace, West Brompton, a retired general in Her Majesty's Indian Army, which has been recently published in the papers, is one that cannot fail to have a mournful interest for officers in this country who are about to retire on their pensions and live in England. It appears that this unfortunate officer has been declared bankrupt, and that his liabilities are £6,261, and his assets £140. He seems to have left the service in 1873, and in 1877 to have joined with some others in the purchase of limestone leases in Anglesea. What an officer who has spent the whole of his life in drilling Sepoys can be supposed to know about limestone leases in Anglesea is not apparent on the surface. It is not with the view of dwelling on the gallant general's embarrassments that we have called attention to his affairs. Everybody will sympathise with his misfortunes; but we doubt whether our readers altogether realise what a very common case his is. There is no delusion more common than that which leads the retired Anglo-Indian to imagine that he has business talents which cannot fail to make his fortune in any branch of commerce or speculation to which he may turn his attention. And thus we have, time after time, the curious spectacle of a colonel of Sepoys, who has spent all his life in India, diligently drilling and disciplining his regiment, finally retiring to England, and at once plunging into pursuits and undertakings of whose very existence he has hitherto scarcely been aware. He goes on the Stock Exchange, or he buys a dairy farm, or he starts a co-operative store, and writes to all his old friends in India to deal with him. In these pursuits it can scarcely be said that his previous knowledge and experience stand him in much stead. The last scene is the bankruptcy court, and our sanguine dealer in cows figures in the schedule as "general in the army and dairyman." Nor can it be said that the retired Anglo-Indian who turns his attention to co-operative stores fares very much better. Those who are curious in such matters have only got to consult the advertisements in any London daily paper, and they will see general officers, retired judges, and eminent Anglo-Indians in retirement figuring as promoters and directors of companies of all kinds and sorts, from recovering treasure from shipwrecked vessels to extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, like Swift's famous philosopher. The end of these things is not wealth, and one cannot help being more sorry than surprised when one reads how a whilom colonel of Sepoys having failed to make his fortune in diamonds, as he fondly hoped, has appeared in the list of bankrupts instead. And when a similar destiny overtakes a collector who has utilised the leisure of his retirement by promoting a company to do the washing and getting up of the linen of the inhabitants of London on a new and improved principle, we cannot help regretting that a man should have so misdirected his energies. That retired Anglo-Indians will cease to invest their capital and earnings in all sort of wonderful ways no one expects. That they will make money out of it no one but themselves can venture to hope. That they get a little amusement and excitement out of their strange ventures is the most one can look forward to for them.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

(Englishman.)

The fall in the price of silver from 44½d. an ounce to 43½d. seems to justify the general doubt whether the late rise, to whatever influences it may have been due, can safely be accepted as a sign that the metal is beginning to recover its position. In the absence, however, of any precise information as to the cause of the advance it might be unwise to conclude that we shall hear no more of it. If it is true that Messrs. Rothschild are active buyers there ought to be good reasons of some sort for expecting silver to go up; and even if the rumour is incorrect the increased demand may still prove to be more than a momentary spurt. News comes by the mail that some American capitalists have found a plan for making New York, instead of London, the great silver centre of the world by issuing silver certificates against deposits in the United States and Mexico, of which they are now arranging to obtain the sole control. As these certificates are intended to be negotiable everywhere the scheme must be very powerfully supported to achieve even partial success; and complete success, in the face of the fact that London is the centre of the world's trade, none but a very sanguine speculator would look for. At the same time it may be admitted that as a means of rehabilitating silver there is something very taking in this American idea. Silver certificates have long been in use in the States, where they are an approved form of currency.

What is to prevent their use becoming general in all silver countries? American experience goes to show that no great practical difficulties stand in the way of this method of turning surplus bullion to account; and any serious effort to give the silver certificate system a wider field must react favourably on the price of the metal, which will then become in greater demand. Granted the formation of a Syndicate with this end in view, the late fluctuations of the market cease to be a puzzle, while the chances of a further improvement may yet be worth considering.

COLONEL MARSHALL.

(Bombay Gazette.)

Colonel Marshall has been withdrawn from the position of Private Secretary, to which he was appointed at the request of his Highness the Nizam nearly two years ago. That appointment, which was unprecedented, had for its special purpose and its justification the desire of Lord Dufferin to enable the Nizam and the Minister of his choice, Sir Salar Jung, to carry on the work of administration, by furnishing as an intermediary a man of tact and *savoir faire*, who, it was hoped, would be able to soften the personal incompatibility which had unfortunately arisen between the youthful Sovereign and his young Minister, and which threatened to interfere with the satisfactory performance of the functions of Government. The new arrangement was understood to have been suggested by Mr. Cordery, and it was cordially welcomed by the Nizam, and pressed by him upon Lord Dufferin on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad, his Excellency giving his assent somewhat reluctantly, out of deference to the wishes of his Highness. For a time the novel arrangement worked satisfactorily, Col. Marshall acquitting himself of the very difficult and anomalous position with address and discretion. Eventually, however, the tension between the Nizam and the Minister became so great that the latter sent in his resignation, the Private Secretary performing the part of a mutual friend in negotiating terms which were equally creditable to the better feeling of the high personages whose estrangement he had done so much to mitigate. At the moment of Sir Salar Jung's resignation his successor in the Ministry, Sir Asman Jah, was in London, representing his Highness during the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Until the return of Sir Asman Jah to take up his post as Minister, the Private Secretary held a unique position, and was popularly regarded as to all intents and purposes the *ad interim* Dewan. After the return to Hyderabad of Sir Asman Jah, with whom personally his Highness the Nizam was on excellent terms, the special need for which the appointment of a British officer to the post of Private Secretary was intended to provide ceased to exist. But the Nizam asked for a continuance of an arrangement to which he had grown accustomed, and the Viceroy consented to lend Colonel Marshall's services for a further period. The inconvenience, however, of having a British officer interposing between the Nizam and the Minister under ordinary conditions as a permanent arrangement could not be overlooked. Besides, there was the possibility that a dignified officer in such a position might be held to overshadow the Resident and diminish his just influence. While Mr. Cordery, who had himself devised the combination as a means of surmounting a difficulty, was Resident, things might work smoothly, but there was no guarantee that under his successors possible misunderstandings might not arise which were best avoided. There was never any question of the appointment being made permanent; the only doubt was as to the moment when Colonel Marshall could be most conveniently withdrawn. Sir Asman Jah, it is understood, was himself desirous that the Nizam's wish to have the advantage of Colonel Marshall's assistance in the transaction of business should be acceded to. The Viceroy, however, has written to his Highness a letter couched in very cordial terms, setting forth that as the special circumstances under which the services of Colonel Marshall had been lent being now at an end, that officer will be withdrawn. The Nizam has very cordially acknowledged his obligations to Colonel Marshall for zealous services always rendered with geniality and tact.

BENGAL.

(Oct. 9.)

THE LATE POLICE TORTURE CASE.—At the High Court on Monday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Monmohun Ghose applied for the admission of an appeal on behalf of the prisoners in the case of Empress v. Dltto Doyal and Abdool Kurrim, late police officers attached to the Alipore Thanna, who were convicted at the last Alipore Criminal Sessions of torturing one Johurruddin, and sentenced—the first to two years' and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The learned counsel stated that the prosecutor, Johurruddin, and his wife were charged on the 9th of June

last of having robbed one Chintamonee Bewah, of the sum of Rs. 30 from her house. The complaint having been laid at the Alipore Thanna, Inspector Campbell and the two prisoners went to the house of Johurraddin, and searched it, but did not find any money there, and it was then found that the charge was false, as appeared from the statement of the woman Chintamonee, made subsequently. Inspector Campbell accordingly entered in his diary the charge was false. Johurraddin and his wife were, however, told by the Inspector to attend at the Thanna the next morning to draw up his report. The case for the prosecution was that Johurraddin and his wife were arrested and taken to the Thanna by Inspector Campbell after searching their house, and were kept in the *hajat* all night, and at about seven o'clock the next morning Johurraddin was tortured by the prisoners to confess to having stolen the money. The learned counsel submitted that the charge of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Beveridge, to the jury by repeatedly telling them that if they believed that Johurraddin and his wife were taken to the Thanna in the night time, and confined in the constables' sleeping-room, then the jury might very easily believe the rest of their story that Johurraddin had been tortured. Such a direction had materially prejudiced the prisoners, and, unfortunately for them, their case was tried at a time when the sensation of torture by the police was at its highest. Mr. Ghose then read the charge of the judge, and also the evidence in the case, pointing out how weak the case for the prosecution was. Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Ghose, admitted the appeal, and allowed the prisoners to be released on bail, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnas, pending the hearing of the appeal.—*Daily News*.

MADRAS.

(Oct. 10.)

PEARL FISHING IN INDIA.—The *Madras Mail* writes:—"The Board of Revenue has requested Dr. Thurston, the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, now on leave in England, to visit on its behalf the several electrical establishments in Europe in view to his selecting for use at the various pearl fisheries in India an electric globe light that would burn in twenty fathoms of water. The want of such an appliance has long been felt, and the work at the pearl fisheries at present has to be confined to pearl banks situated in less than twenty fathoms of water. Dr. Thurston's expenses will be paid by the Board."

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held last Saturday afternoon in the People's Park, Madras, and the Town Hall was largely attended. Mr. White presided, and delivered an address. Referring to the satisfactory report for the past year, he claimed that the Eurasian colonies near Bangalore were a success, the settlers having settled down to agricultural work with benefit to themselves and their children. The latter were certainly thriving on ragi and other grain better than on bread. He also spoke in favour of the National Congress. Other speakers were the acting Archdeacon of Madras, the Rev. Mr. Whitmore, the Vicar-General Mayer, Mr. Gantz, Mr. Elliot, a delegate from the Colonies, and Mr. Sausman.

THE MORGAN-ROSS DIVORCE CASE.—The suit filed by Mr. Rhodes Morgan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the ground of his wife's adultery with Mr. H. T. Ross, District Judge of Madura, came before Mr. Irvine, District Judge of Coimbatore, on the 28th ultimo. Mr. Winterton appeared for the petitioner, and Annaswamy Row for the counter-petitioner. Mr. Winterton, addressing the Court, disclaimed any intention of unnecessarily introducing the name of the man who had not been made party to the suit, but the circumstances were such that it was absolutely impossible to prove his case without bringing Mr. Ross's name forward. The Judge said there was no necessity to take further evidence, as a clear admission of the truth had been made by the counter-petitioner. Mr. Winterton said he would prove his case with competent witnesses. From the beginning he did not intend to inflict the whole of the evidence on the Court, but he would select one or two acts of adultery and prove them conclusively. The Judge did not consider the evidence necessary, and thought its publication would be inexpedient. He was satisfied that there was no collusion, and did not doubt the *bona fides* of the petitioner; and he gave judgment for the petitioner, in accordance with the language of the section. The question of alimony was next discussed. The Court said it had no power to make an order. Mr. Winterton said that his client intended to make proper provision, and had already insured his life for the lady's benefit in case of his death.

BOMBAY.

(Oct. 12.)

THE Rani Sahab of Mudhol was delivered of a son at Mudhol on Thursday, the 4th inst.

THE Bank of Bombay on Thursday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* announces the death at St. Benuo's College, North Wales, of the Very Rev. Thomas Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, and brother of the Archbishop of Bombay.

AMONG the passengers who left by Friday's mail steamer was Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, who went home on three months' leave. Mr. and Mrs. Cornforth were also passengers by the same mail.

MR. J. ARCHER has made some studies of Natives in the neighbourhood of Poona, two of which he sent to the Exhibition, where they attracted much attention. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught purchased both pictures. Mr. Archer, at the desire of the Committee of the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, prepared a report on the exhibits, which has been published in pamphlet form.

A MEETING of Parsee Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay was held at Mazagon Castle, at the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of selecting a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, resigned. Sir Jamsetjee, who presided, explained the object of the meeting, stating that he had been requested by the Government to call the meeting and to submit the name of any Parsee gentleman conversant with the English language, whom a majority of the Justices present at the meeting would recommend for the vacant office. On the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, seconded by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy was unanimously elected a delegate.

A GENTLEMAN having written to Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, calling his attention to the fact that the Maharajah of Benares' speech against the National Congress had been distributed amongst the public libraries in this Presidency, in official envelopes, endorsed by Mr. Chatfield's head assistant, received the following reply:—"Sir,--In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., I have the honour to state that the only communication I have received on the subject was a letter from the Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Benares, dated Aug. 20, 1888. This letter inquired whether I would distribute a copy of the Maharaja's lecture to every village school. In reply, I stated that I could not undertake to distribute a political pamphlet to schoolboys. After I had sent this reply, and probably before my reply had reached its destination, I received 200 copies of the lecture. These copies I sent to public libraries, and I have no objection to send 200 copies of your pamphlet to the same libraries. You have also presented me with twenty-five copies, so that 175 additional copies are required. After the distribution of 200 copies you will have the advantage of the Maharajah, whose lecture was in Hindi, which is little understood by our people.—I have, &c., K. M. CHATFIELD, Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Oct. 2, 1888.

A PRESENT TO THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.—We had the pleasure of inspecting a tastefully got-up table cover to be presented to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught by the girls of the Poona Native High School. The work is of maroon silk neatly bordered with gold. The acceptance of this unpretentious gift by Her Royal Highness has gladdened the hearts of the diligent little ones, whose pretty handiwork will no doubt find a conspicuous corner in the Royal household in India.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE *Indian Mirror* thinks that any kind of Latin is good enough to make an impression upon the educated Baboo. But the Government of India will hardly be frightened by this terrific piece of learning which the *Mirror* hurls at its head:—"Senos Deus vult perdere prins dernen tat."

THE value of gold imported into India during the first five months of the current financial year was Rs. 26,93,123, and that of silver Rs. 3,63,01,405. As the value of both metals exported was Rs. 66,02,541, this leaves a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 4,94,19,528. The amount coined and examined at the Indian Mints was Rs. 3,36,91,605.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were unaltered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 4 xd, Nundydroog 1 13-16 to 5 15-16 xd, Indian Consolidated 7s. to 8s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 17s. to 18s., Ooregum 35s. 6d. to 36s., ditto Preference 35s. to 36s., Devala-Moyar 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Nine Reefs 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d., South-East Mysore 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Indian Glen rock 4s. to 4s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1½ to 1¾, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 2s. to 4s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

LADY DUFFERIN AND NATIVE LADIES.

The following is the address presented to her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin by the *Purdanashin* ladies of Lahore:—May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned *purdanashin* ladies, forming the deputation appointed by the public meeting of the *purdanashin* ladies of Lahore, held on 2nd October, 1888, beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with a cordial and affectionate welcome for this your Excellency's visit to our city. We find special cause for welcoming your Excellency to Lahore in the fact that this visit is connected with the formal opening by your Excellency of an institution which will confer countless blessings on us, and which is the direct result of the noble scheme of supplying medical aid for Indian women so graciously established by your Excellency. We are very grateful to your Excellency for having afforded us this opportunity of expressing our deep, sincere, and heartfelt gratitude for the very noble and arduous work done by your Excellency, at considerable self-sacrifice, in establishing on a really useful and permanent basis the National Association for Medical Aid. We take great pleasure in thinking that on account of the fact that the prejudices against medical treatment on the European lines, which at one time were rampant among us, are rapidly disappearing before the progress of scientific education in the country, and that at no distant date adequate female Medical skill will be abundantly available to the Indian women whose beds of sickness, even in very serious feminine ailments, no male doctor can approach, signal and unique success will attend the noble and humanitarian efforts of the National Association for Medical Aid. We can assure your Excellency that our feelings of heartfelt gratitude and respectful love and affection for your Excellency are shared by thousands upon thousands of our sisters in this Province who are not formally represented in this deputation; but whose gratitude and affection for your Excellency are none the less deep and genuine, because they are not evidenced by signs and tokens visible to the outside world. We can also assure your Excellency that your Excellency's noble and benevolent exertions, which, we are aware, must have told heavily upon your Excellency's constitution and health, to supply your Excellency's Indian sisters with the incalculable blessings of medical aid, have secured for your Excellency a place in our hearts among the noblest and greatest heroines of the past, those types of all that is best and brilliant in our history. In fact, we are sure, that when the history of the period during which your Excellency graced this country with your presence comes to be written, your Excellency will figure in its pages as one of the noblest and greatest benefactresses India ever had. We are aware that the work your Excellency has done for your poor and helpless Indian sisters is so permanent and enduring that your Excellency's name will always be remembered by them and their future generations with sentiments of the deepest veneration and esteem. In taking leave of your Excellency we most earnestly pray that may the Great Almighty confer upon you and yours every blessing, happiness, and prosperity.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, Oct. 5.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

Colonel A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, who has been awarded a good service pension, entered the Service in January, 1854. Colonel Hogg has held many important staff appointments, amongst which were those of quartermaster-general, Bombay Army; and brigadier-general commanding the Aden Brigade, and political resident at Aden. He served as adjutant of the 1st Sindh Horse in the Persian Campaign of 1857, receiving the medal with clasp. In 1858-59 he served with the forces in Khandeish and the Nizam's country, and was with his regiment at Canton during the China War of 1860. He served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal and brevet of major. Colonel Hogg served in the Afghan War in 1879-80 as director of transport with the Bombay Reserve Brigade on the Candahar line, and was present during the investment of Sherpore and in the operations round Cabul in December, 1879. He was again mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of colonel and the medal with clasp.

Colonel R. C. Stewart, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, has been awarded a good service pension. Colonel Stewart, who entered the Service in Aug., 1853, has held many important staff appointments, among which may be mentioned those of quartermaster-general, Madras Army, and brigadier-general, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent. He served in the Indian Campaign of 1857-58, was present at the storm and capture of Meangunge, and served as deputy assistant adjutant-general to Sir Edward Lugard's division at the siege and capture of

Lucknow in March, 1858. He was severely wounded, and his horse was wounded in three places. He was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet of major, and the medal with clasp.

A good service pension has been conferred upon Colonel Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R. (late Bengal) E. Sir James, who entered the service in December, 1857, has seen important service. He took part in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition of 1860, and was present at the forcing of the Barara Pass, receiving the medal and clasp. He also distinguished himself, and was slightly wounded, in the Ambela Expedition of 1863, being mentioned in despatches (clasp). He was superintending engineer of the 2nd Division Quetta Field Force in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and was present in the engagement at Takht-i-Pul and in the advance to Khelat-i-Ghilzie, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal. He also served in the Egyptian War of 1882 in command of the Royal Engineers of the Indian Contingent, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was mentioned in despatches, awarded the C.B., and received the medal with clasp and Khedive's star, and the order of the 3rd class of the Osmanieh.

THE INDIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Indian Patriotic Association recently sent a circular to various Mahomedan Anjumans, explaining the objects of the Association, requesting that the circular might be laid before the Anjumans, and that if they agreed with these objects they should allow their names to be entered in the list of Anjumans sympathising with the Association. The following Anjumans have up to the present time expressed their concurrence with the aims of the Association:—

Anjuman Islamia, Lahore, Punjab.
Anjuman Islami Haqani, Ludhiana, Punjab.
Central National Mahomedan Association, Calcutta.
Anjuman Islami, Amritsar, Punjab.
Anjuman Himayat Islam, Amritsar, Punjab.
Anjuman Islamia, Bareilly, North-West Provinces.
National Mahomedan Association, Bhagalpur, Bengal.
Anjuman Islami, Chapra, Zilla Sarun, Bengal.
Anjuman Ilni, Budaon, North-West Provinces.
Anjuman Islamia, Budaon, North-West Provinces.
Jubilee Mahomedan Association, Budaon.
Anjuman Islamia, Bankipur, Bengal.
Majlis Islami, Ludhiana, Punjab.
Anjuman Islami, Dindigul, Madras.
Branch National Mahomedan Association, Midnapur.
Majlis Islamia, Meerut, North-West Provinces.
Anjuman Islamia, Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal.
Branch Mahomedan Association, Shaikpura, Behar.
Anjuman Islamia, Gujerat, Punjab.
Anjuman Islamia, Jhajhar, District Rohtak, Punjab.
Mahomedan Anjuman Mufid i-An, Kasur, Punjab.
Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

The last named Anjuman passed the following resolution on the 8th Oct.:—

(1.) That the differences amongst the people of India as regards their religion, manners and customs, the variety of wants and interests which their respective circumstances create, and their ignorance of politics, disqualify them from forming a body such as the National Congress. The good of the Mahomedans lies in helping the Government to do what it has been doing in the past, educating us, and giving us more and more power as our knowledge advanced.

(2.) In the present state of the Mahomedan society, especially in a country like India, where the number of Hindus and their influence predominate, the vote system, which is the fundamental principle of the Congress, is highly injurious to the Mahomedans; and if the Government pleases to introduce such a system in the administration, the oppression of the minority by the majority will be established, which is worse than the most aristocratic Government; for in the former case the oppressed will look in vain for sympathy to the public. The concrete example of such a measure will be found in the local and municipal self-Government, where the Mahomedans are disproportionately represented.

(3.) The chief promoters of the Congress are Bengalis, and the Mahomedan community of India has kept aloof from it, and those who have joined are not influential amongst us nor worthy of being called our leaders. The Mahomedans of this place should, therefore, stand apart from this agitation.

THE salt revenue for the first five months of the year shows a most satisfactory increase over that of the corresponding period of last year, having amounted to Rs. 3,06,25,000, as against Rs. 2,57,63,000. The quantity of salt on which duty was paid was 12,654,000 maunds, as against 13,331,000 maunds in the previous year.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR E. HAYTHORNE, K.C.B.—General Sir Edmund Haythorne, K.C.B., died on the 18th inst. at Silchester House, near Reading. He was the son of the late Mr. John Haythorne, of Hill House, Gloucester, and was born in 1818. In 1862 he married Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. Thomas, of Bletsoe Castle, Bedfordshire. He was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the Army in 1837 as ensign of the 98th Regiment. In 1841 he embarked for service in China, and was present with the expedition to the north of China in 1842, including operations in the Yangtse-Kiang, the attack and capture of Chin Kiangfoo, and the operations before Nankin. He served as brigade-major to the Chusan Field Force under Brigadier-General Campbell from July, 1843, until the island was given up to the Chinese authorities. He acted as aide-de-camp to Sir John Campbell, commanding the 3rd Division of the Army in the Punjab Campaign of 1858-9, and was present at the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, and in the pursuit of the Afghans to the Khyber Pass. In 1850, as major commanding flank companies of the 98th Regiment, he was present at the forcing of the Kohat Pass under Sir Charles Napier. During this service he commanded a detached column, which successfully carried out the destruction of two villages and towers. In 1851, as aide-de-camp to Sir Colin Campbell, he was present at the operations against the Momund tribe at Michnee, on the North-West Frontier, and in the affairs of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of November. In 1855 he proceeded to the Crimea with drafts, and assumed command of the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment, being present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, afterwards as assistant adjutant-general of the Highland Division until the evacuation of the Crimea. In 1859, when in command of the garrison at Hong Kong, he was nominated chief of the staff of the army formed at that place for service in the north of China, and had the sole responsibility of the organisation of this force until the arrival of Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant. He was made a K.C.B. in 1873. His services have several times been mentioned in despatches, and were especially recognised by Lord Herbert, Secretary of State for War, when proposing a vote of thanks to the troops in the House of Lords. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment in February, 1879.

COLONEL A. C. W. CROOKSHANK, C.B.—Colonel Arthur Chichester William Crookshank, C.B., commander of the fourth column of the expedition now operating against the Black Mountain tribes, died on the 24th inst. at Haripur, from the wounds he received in the skirmish at Kotkai a fortnight ago. He was the eldest son of the late Captain B. C. G. Crookshank, of the 51st (King's Own) Regiment, was born in 1841, and entered the 35th Regiment in 1859. Thence he was transferred to the Bengal Staff in 1868. His promotions are dated—lieutenant, 1862; captain, 1871; major, 1879; lieutenant-colonel, 1881; and colonel, 1885. He served with the Jowaki Expedition in 1877-78, and for this he received the medal with clasp. Immediately afterwards in the Afghan War of 1878-80, he commanded the 32nd Pioneers. He was present at the operations in Southern Afghanistan, including the advance on the Helmund and the reconnaissance of Thull Chotiali, in the occupation of the Jellalabad Valley, and the action at Mazeena. For his services in this war he was three times mentioned in despatches, and received the medal and the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. While he was engaged on these two expeditions he also held the post of Assistant Military Secretary to the Government of India (1876-1886), and the year after he left that post he was appointed to raise the 34th Pioneers, of which he was commandant at the time of his death, and was rewarded with the Companionship of the Bath. When in September last the expedition against the Black Mountain tribes was organised under General McQueen, Colonel Crookshank was entrusted with the command of a fourth column. Within two days of the beginning of active operations the fourth column, which was acting along the river, experienced serious resistance, and Colonel Crookshank received his fatal wounds while making a reconnaissance.

COLONEL H. S. STABB.—Colonel H. S. Stabb, who was recently appointed to the post of Justice of the Peace in Zululand, died suddenly on the 22nd inst. of heart disease. Colonel Stabb entered the service in April, 1856, obtaining his lieutenancy in August, 1856, captaincy in November, 1861, majority in March, 1875, lieutenant-colonelcy in June, 1881, colonelcy in June, 1885, and was placed on half-pay in June, 1866. He served as adjutant of the 32nd Regiment during the Indian Campaign of 1857-58, and was present with Colonel Maxwell's column in the operations before Calpee early in 1858, and proceeded with it to the Alumbagh during the taking of Lucknow in March, 1858. He took part in the capture of the entrenched position at Dhaigha and fort at Tyrhool, actions of Doadpore and Judgespore, surrender of

the forts at Ahmetie and Shunkerpore, and pursuit of Benhi Madho across the river Gogra (medal). He also served in the latter part of the Zulu War of 1879 as deputy-assistant Quartermaster-General, 2nd Division, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi. He commanded the expedition that erected in Zululand the "Queen's memorial cross" on the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed, and was thanked by command of Her Majesty, and received the medal with clasp.

MAJOR R. L. PRICE.—Major Robert Locke Price, B.S.C., of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, died on the 30th ult. at Indore, India, of cholera, aged forty-five. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps in July, 1863, and obtained his captaincy in 1875, and his majority in 1883.

LIEUTENANT A. F. YOUNG.—Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Young, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, son of Major-General C. M. Young, R.A., died on the 8th inst., at Ferozepore, of enteric fever, at the age of twenty-one.

LORD DUFFERIN has presented to Mr. Rodgers, of Amritsar, as "a personal and private recognition of his interesting researches amongst the coins of India," his Excellency's Bronze Medal, as "a souvenir and as a numismatic specimen."

THE rate of exchange for the pay and remittances of British troops serving in India has been fixed by Her Majesty's Government at 1s 4½d. the rupee for the second half of the current official year, commencing on October 1st.

ONE of the reasons advanced in support of the argument that the Hazaras Field Force is of excessive strength is that the tribesmen to be punished are a mere handful of shepherds living in wretched huts on the Black Mountain. Now it is true enough, observes the *Pioneer*, that the Parari Saiads, who are supposed to have been chiefly concerned in the murder of Major Battye and Captain Urmston, number only 400 fighting men; but the tribes who have given us so much trouble on the border during the last twenty years—and against whom the punitive expedition is really sent—can muster 9,000 or 10,000 men, without counting the contingents which Buner and Swat might send. The country to the west of the Black Mountain is roughly divided into two parts by the Ranga Paiza spur, which runs from the Machai Peak to the Indus. The ridges and glens to the south of the spur are held by the Isazai clan, and those to the north by the Chagarzi. The Isazais are split up into the Akazais (700 men), Hassanais (2,000), and Mada Khel (3,000). The Chagarzais on this side of the Indus can turn out some 3,340 fighting men, while their kinsmen beyond the river number 2,000. Where the northern point of the Black Mountain range touches the Indus is the village of Thakot, and in this neighbourhood there are about 1,400 men who must be counted as possible enemies. The Thakotis are a section of the Swatis, and further to the north are the Allaiwals (8,700). The Deshiwals (700) occupy the eastern slope of the mountain to the north of the Machai Peak, and still further eastwards are the Nandiharis (1,500) and the Tikariwals (900). All these are Swatis, and with the exception of the Thakotis and Deshiwals they are not likely to join in the fighting, at least at the outset. Putting these aside, however, it will be seen that some 12,000 fighting men may oppose General McQueen, and there is, therefore, full justification for using 8,000 troops in the expedition. If the country were open half that number would be sufficient, adds the same journal; but it is a mass of hills, and the operations have to be carried on under exceptional difficulties. If one, or even two columns, were to be sent over the Black Mountain the tribesmen would play a waiting game, harassing convoys, attacking outposts, and generally indulging in guerilla tactics. But with four columns, each about 2,000 strong, on the move from various points, every glen can be swept clear of its occupants, and the whole country traversed from end to end, from Darband on the south, in fact, to Thakot on the north. It is not certain that any serious resistance will be offered, but in operations of this kind it is of the first importance that our troops should not receive even a temporary check, but should move with the greatest possible quickness, from point to point, giving the enemy no rest. The Ambeyla campaign showed the danger of acting on the defensive. The tribal combination then formed was a really formidable one, and if the present Hazara Field Force were to be cut down to smaller dimensions, we might see the Swatis and Bonerwals beyond the Indus hastening to join the Isazais and Chagarzais. The march of the River Column from Darband northwards will probably prevent the Trans-Indus tribesmen from even attempting to give aid to the Black Mountain clans, and thus General McQueen will be able to localise the fighting. If our troops were merely told off to raid across the border, burn a few huts and then return, the work could of course be done with 2,000 or 3,000 men; but the Government of India are anxious to settle the frontier permanently, and hence the necessity for employing so large a force.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 788, dated Sept 28 1888, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following postings:—

1ST CLASS DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, to the Oudh District.

Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Service, to the Meerut District.

Major-General D. MacFarlan, R.A., to the Allahabad District, but to continue in the command of the Sirhind District until Oct. 31, 1888.

Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Service, to the Rawal Pindi District.

Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Lahore District.

Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., Her Majesty's Service, to the Quetta District, but to continue in command of the Upper Burma Force until March 31, 1889.

2ND CLASS DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Brigadier-General H. M. G. Purvis, R.A., to the Presidency District.

Brigadier-General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Assam District.

Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., A.D.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Punjab Frontier Force.

Brigadier-General W. Galbraith, h.p., to the Nerbudda District.

Brigadier-General F. J. Keen, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Peshawur District.

Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., A.D.C., Bengal Cavalry, to the Rohilkund District.

Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to the Sirhind District, but to continue in command of the Quetta District until November 15th, 1888.

Brigadier-General R. M. Rogers, C.B., V.C., h.p., to the Bundelkhand District.

COLONELS ON THE STAFF.

Colonel H. R. B. Worseley, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to Cawnpore.

Colonel Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to Delhi.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) H. Collett, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to Sialkot, but to continue in the command of the Meiktila District, Upper Burma.

Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, to Jullundur.

Colonel F. Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, to Ferozepore.

DISTRICT STAFF OFFICERS, 1ST CLASS.

Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, to the Meerut District.

Major H. M. E. Brunner, Scottish Rifles, to the Lahore District.

Major C. C. Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to the Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to the Rawal Pindi District.

Colonel T. A. Cooke, h.p., to the Sirhind District, but to continue to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, Central India Horse, to the Allahabad District.

Colonel W. I. Bax, 11th Bengal Lancers, to the Oudh District.

Major E. E. Money, 11th Bengal Lancers, to the Presidency District, but to continue to officiate as a Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters.

Major W. R. Routh, Suffolk Regiment, to the Quetta District.

Major N. P. O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment, to the Peshawar District.

DISTRICT STAFF OFFICERS, 2ND CLASS.

Captain G. H. W. O'Sullivan, Royal Engineers, to the Quetta District.

Captain E. A. Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, to the Nerbudda District.

Captain B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., Yorkshire Light Infantry, to the Assam District, but to continue on the Headquarters Staff of the Officer Commanding Upper Burma Force.

Major R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, to the Presidency District.

Captain R. Jennings, Royal Engineers, to the Meerut District.

Captain C. H. H. Beley, D.S.O., 25th Punjab Infantry, to the Punjab Frontier Force.

Major L. B. Irwin, 20th Punjab Infantry, to the Rawal Pindi District.

Captain G. H. B. Coats, 25th Punjab Infantry, to the Bundelkhand District.

Major G. H. C. Dyce, 21st Punjab Infantry, to the Oudh District.

Captain J. Shersten, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, to the Rohilkund District.

Major W. G. C. Halkett, 30th Punjab Infantry, to the Allahabad District.

Major J. C. R. Glasgow, Suffolk Regiment, to the Lahore District.

Captain P. A. Buckland, 15th Sikhs, to the Sirhind District.

Major V. Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, to the Peshawar District.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain J. W. Hogge to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Sialkot.

Captain O. E. M. Davies, Cheshire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class Fyzabad. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Cawnpore. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Mooltan. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Captain L. C. Dundas, D.S.O., Liverpool Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Delhi. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Ferozepore. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Major G. O. Stoney, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Jullundur. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Major J. C. R. Glasgow, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Lahore District, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 1st class, Oudh District, vice Colonel Bax, on furlough. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Captain P. A. Buckland, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 1st class, Sirhind District, vice Colonel Cooke, employed at Army Headquarters.

Captain O. E. M. Davies, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Fyzabad, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Presidency District, vice Major Ridgeway, on leave. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Cawnpore, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Lahore District, vice Major Glasgow. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Mooltan, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 1st class, Presidency District, vice Major Money, officiating as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

Captain F. S. Gwatkin, Station Staff Officer, 1st class Ferozepore, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Assam District, vice Captain Spragge, employed on the Headquarters Staff of the General Officer Commanding Upper Burma Force. Dated Oct. 1, 1888.

THE following paymasters, on completion of their tour of Indian service, proceed to England during the present trooping season:—Paymaster and Honorary Captain J. G. Robotham, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Paymaster and Honorary Captain H. B. Harvard, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Paymaster and Honorary Major F. F. Parkinson, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment; Paymaster and Honorary Major J. Angus, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Paymaster and Honorary Captain P. A. Robinson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Paymaster and Honorary Major T. C. Hood, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Paymaster and Honorary Major C. Ward, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; Paymaster and Honorary Major W. J. D. Russell, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; and Paymaster and Honorary Captain G. R. Ellis, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

THE following is the order in which regiments proceed to and return from Burma:—To embark at Calcutta.—2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Nov. 1; 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, Nov. 19; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Dec. 5; 17th Bengal Infantry, Dec. 22; 2-1 Eastern Division, R.A., Jan. 9, 1889. To embark at Madras.—1st Battalion Hants Regiment, Nov. 1; 19th Madras Infantry, Jan. 28, 1889; 33rd Madras Infantry, Feb. 17, 1889. To embark at Rangoon.—2nd South Wales Borderers, Nov. 10; 2nd Munster Fusiliers, Nov. 27; 1st Rifle Brigade, Dec. 14; 2nd Cheshire Regiment, Dec. 31; 12th Bengal Infantry, Jan. 1, 1889; 16th Madras Infantry, Feb. 16, 1889; 30th Madras Infantry, Feb. 26; 27th Bombay Infantry, April 15; 4th Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, Feb. 7 and 23, and March 12, 1889; 1st Madras Lancers, March 15 and 29, and April 1, 1889.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A MORAL BIGAMIST.*

It is often proclaimed that society in India is more lax than is permissible in the West. People say and do things which in this country, even in these days of happy-go-lucky morality, would be quite inadmissible. But is the charge well founded? There is more than doubt on this point. It must be recollected that society in India is both small and concentrated. Europeans, at any rate as regards the sex female, are mostly huddled together in a few large centres; moreover, individuals are all in the prime of life, for no one goes to the East in the teens, or remains when hair begins to grey and eyes to dim. Admitting that in such circumstances life runs freely, gaily, and with all the energy of youth, yet does not all the world in those climes live in glass-houses; and can it be imagined that much goes wrong that is not known in a few hours from one end of the bazaar to the other. With the tongue of scandal ever busy, with natives always ready to spy an intrigue and proclaim a failing, how could that secrecy be maintained which alone could enable impropriety to reign unchecked and allow freedom to pass unchallenged? That little trifles are magnified, that "busy tongued gup," makes great things out of small, that irrepressible gossip creates pictures and spreads abroad unauthorised tales, is, perhaps, the reason why the East seems worse than the West; but human nature is the same all the world over, and there is not the difference which many think between the matron of Calcutta and the head of the household in London—between the gay, fashionable, husband-hunter of the cantonment and her sister adventurer in the fashionable circles of a military garrison in England.

But, it may be argued, if all this be true, what about the plot and plan of "A Moral Bigamist?" There, at least, there is plenty and to spare of fiery passion, of semi-illicit loves. Men are ensnared by women, women entrapped by men. The very atmosphere of the work is contaminated by unrighteous improprieties, if not in deed, at least in thought. Admitted. But mark the surroundings which the author is compelled to introduce to make such things possible. A hard, clear-brained Scotchman marries a most beautiful and exquisite maiden of a few summers, shrouded with all the glories of loveliness, with all the seductions of flattery. The lord of creation to whom Fate has assigned her sees not that such a dangerous gift from the fitful Fates brings a corresponding responsibility upon the recipient of the bounty of the skies. To him his *work*, not his *wife*, is the aim and object of his life. He is kind, gentle, loving, but indiscreet to the highest degree. What wonder if, this being so, things go wrong, and ere long the gentle, dim flame of love, never at the first too brilliant in the breast of his wife, dims and fades to an almost imperceptible flicker. Once again the moral bigamist is blessed or cursed, according to the light in which her actions are viewed, with a drunken, devil-me-care sort of husband, indifferent to the sighings of his spouse after forbidden lovers and indefensible loves; that with such surroundings a careless, giddy wife should have opportunities of flirtations unbounded and toyings without limit is not to be denied. But surely all society in India is not composed of ill-matched couples, of careless husbands, of brazen-faced wives! And if, to make a tale *piquante*, such characters are introduced, it goes far to prove that without them the sunny East deports itself much as the sunless West. Some are bad, some good, but the latter, it may be hoped, predominate, at least so far as outward behaviour and external deportment are concerned.

These remarks have extended to such an undue length that we have only space to add that the work is full of life; that though oftentimes the rock of impropriety looms ominously near, nought happens to shock or raise a blush. As a picture of Anglo-Indian manners, and a satire upon the foolish innovations of rulers in high places, it may well be read with profit by those who should know what are the facts of the case as regards the grand Radical notions which it is tried to graft upon the stem of Conservative India.

SCOTTISH MOORS AND INDIAN JUNGLES.†

"Many years ago, in India, a horse I was riding reared, fell back with me undermost, and left me with a fractured spine. I eventually recovered my health to a great extent, but remained quite paralysed in the lower limbs; and from that day to this have been quite unable to walk, or even to stand." Such was Captain Newall's misfortune. Yet, withal, he still continues to carry on the amusements of early life; and a shattered wreck, so far as physical frame is concerned, he still manages to indulge in all the sports with as keen a zest and

* "A Moral Bigamist." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)

† "Scottish Moors and Indian Jungles." By Captain J. F. Newall. Hurst and Blackett.)

with pretty nearly as much success as when he was thirty years younger, scouring the plains of India in search of excitement and health. Of course "pig-sticking"—*par excellence* the sport of all sports for the many who do not get a chance of "stripes," lions, elephants, and the such-like—would be out of the question; but Captain Newall still continues to do much that seems impossible. Fancy a paralysed man being carried in a sort of chair constructed for the purpose while he stalks deer!—the most difficult, delicate, and troublesome enterprise which can well be imagined. The very air, indeed, betrays the presence of one solitary man; and what must be the case where there are at least four persons in close company? The moving of a twig is at times fatal to success. How, then, it may be asked, do a hopeless invalid and his bearers accomplish a task which taxes to the utmost the energies and skill of men in the zenith of vigour and health? One answer can only be given—read Captain Newall's most captivating book, and find out the truly marvellous secret.

But not only does the author indulge in the pastime of deer-stalking; other lesser pursuits come equally handy to this enigmatical wonder. Grouse are bagged brace after brace; hares have no chance; snipe are "potted" freely and rapidly; woodcock fall beneath the fatal barrel, and even that most arduous of tasks, fly-fishing, does not seem to present insuperable difficulties to a man who appears a born Nimrod amongst men. Again, we repeat, how it all happens is well-nigh incredible. That Captain Newall is a keen and skilful sportsman is made evident from the second portion of his work, which, by a strange whim of the author, is placed last instead of first; for it relates to his Indian experiences when he had not been disabled, and when his prowess and strength of arm were sufficient to stick a pig right through from mouth to tail! The whole volume is most readable; the author has a simplicity and freedom from arrogant self-assertion, which are so very rare amongst men accustomed to the homage due to success in sport, and public recognition of deeds of prowess in the saddle. An air of modesty pervades its pages from end to end, and seldom does the public have a more favourable opportunity of spending an hour or two in company with a sportsman of keen enterprise, of unbounded energy, and of unconquerable love of all that is grand and glorious in Nature's beautiful world.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CODES.*

Mr. Whitley Stokes has recently published the second volume of the Anglo-Indian Codes. The various laws which this volume contains are, as before, preceded by an introduction, in which a masterly analysis is given not only of the Act itself, but of the circumstances which led up to it. It is scarcely possible, and indeed it would, perhaps, be far from advisable to attempt to review in detail what Mr. Stokes has written; it must suffice to say that his statements and explanations are clear, concise, and, above all things, accurate. And his "Code" should find a place on the shelf of everyone who has occasion to refer to the laws which it contains.

The Century Illustrated Magazine for November is specially noticeable for the admirable article on the Guilds of the City of London, accompanied by some excellent illustrations. There is also a further instalment of the series of descriptive essays designed to throw light upon the convict system in Holy Russia; and all that can be said, if, after the terrible *exposé* which *The Century* has given on this point, any persons henceforth believe in the Northern Colossus, "neither would they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Star Atlas," by Dr. Klein; "Manual of Parochial Work," by Rev. J. Ellerton; "The Stepmother's Will," by A. Eubule Evans; "Roger Fildyke's Secret," by Mary E. Gellie; "Saint Athanasius," by the Rev. R. Wheler Bush; "Brotherhood," "The Reformation," by the Rev. C. A. Lane; "Fireflies and Mosquitoes," by F. Frankfort Moore; "Marjory's Husband," "Holy Seasons of the Church," by B. Coles; "Diocese of Mackenzie River," by Bishop Bompas; "Book of Counsel for Girls," by Mary Bell; "Cloudy Days," by the Rev. F. Bourdillon; "Chats about the Church," by F. G. Browne; "Almost a Pauper," by E. Bentoul Esler; "The Lads of the Bible," by W. J. Bettison; "Children of Blentham Ghyll," by Mrs. Alf. Hunt; "Whiter than Snow," by Robert Nixon; "My Soldier Keeper," "The Dawn of Day" (the above are published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge). "The Evolution of Ancient Hinduism," by A. M. Fludyer (Chapman and Hall).

We are obliged to hold back to-day several matters of Correspondence, Reviews, &c.

* "The Anglo Indian Codes." Vol. II. Adjective Law. By Whitley Stokes. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

MANY years ago there was published, from the pen, it was believed, of a gallant cavalry soldier, who signed himself "Henry Hardbargain," a little glossary of military terms, in which the word VOLUNTEER was interpreted as "Man of weak intellect." The book was supposed to convey useful hints to subalterns as to how they could most easily obtain leave of absence, and how best shirk regimental duty. The author may or may not have intended that his information and advice should be taken seriously, but those were days before the system of competitive examination was dreamt of—days before the military crammer was ready to fill the aspirant for glory with all military knowledge, and his own pocket with abundance of money. The "Volunteer," as known and respected in these days, had no place in the military organisation then. He figured a little in *Punch*, as developing his few military instincts in his suburban back garden at Brook-green; but the Volunteer—our "cheap defence" of our national homes and hearths—whom the country now delights to honour, and whom the coming Lord Mayor would have marching in civic grandeur of mien and thought through the City on the 9th November, had not been called into full existence. He came to the front, immediately, and in noble numbers, when that cloud, "no bigger than a man's hand," but still an ominous one, hung over for a moment between France and England, when the Colonels of the Second Empire were clamouring to Louis Napoleon to lead them against perfidious Albion. The Volunteer movement here has become a very stable institution, and we had believed that it had become an equally stable institution in India also. We had been led to believe that, from Sunny Simla to Burma swamps—through the length and breadth of the land in the Presidencies where Englishmen gathered together—there the Volunteer was to be found "ready to do his duty." We are shocked to find, however, that there is one spot in India where he is not prepared to carry out that simple programme. And that spot is not some heated and mosquito-haunted station in the plains, but one of the brightest and most delightful stations in the East—the much-favoured and much-belauded station of Poona. In the health-giving atmosphere of that pleasant retreat, "where every prospect pleases," it is terrible to learn that the Volunteer "alone is vile," but we are forced to this conclusion if the complaint we read in the *Bombay Gazette*, which comes to us by the present mail, be true. This is what we read of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps concerning its action on a day that should be a red-letter one with all English Volunteers wherever paraded:—

The Battalion Parades held on and since May 24, the Queen's Birthday, were with very little exception bad, the attendance being insufficient and unsatisfactory. On Queen's Birthday Parade a company of forty strong sent six to duty;

another fifty-eight strong sent the odd eight; a company of fifty-six sent ten. The total on parade amounted to one hundred and ten. There were only four parades since, at which the maximum number present was one hundred and forty, and the minimum one hundred and nine. With regard to company drills, which were fixed for twice a week, the so-called efficient did not attend, although they should have done so. At company inspection drill the attendance was small. The company officers had no drills of their own, the smallest company drill necessitating the presence of the Commandant and Adjutant, which was justly termed an absurdity. At the inspection the General condemned the company officers, and the Commandant addressing the battalion, stated that the men should be got out, even for five at a time, for the sake of practice. But nothing of the kind has been done since.

Colonel Probert, the Commandant of this useful force, and who had come, as he told them, three hundred miles for the honour of commanding, had addressed them in touching words of appeal strong enough to have made even their rifles go off of their own accord, if merely to show that they at least were prepared to fire a *feu de joie* in honour of Her Majesty. But the gallant Colonel had to confess that "he looked back with feelings of sorrow and disgust to the Queen's birthday that ought to have left a pleasant memory." He finds now that "neither in obedience to his commands, nor in deference to his entreaties, have more than one-third of the Battalion turned out, and he has to consider himself very proud with three weak Companies at a Battalion parade, and with thirty men to represent two companies at drill. The same men were always present, and the same absentees were always absent."

This is a pleasant position for a Commandant of a Battalion to be placed in, and Poona must have a curious taste if proud of its Volunteer defenders. Pleasures may, perhaps, be taking the place of parades; but, if the lamentable state depicted by the *Gazette* be a correct one, it is to be hoped that the Government of India will give a hint to the Government of Bombay that it does not intend that Volunteering in India shall become a hill-station farce.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 6.)

- WILSON, Lieut. A., 25th Bombay L.I., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.
- MACMULLEN—The services of Captain G. R. MacMullen, 6th Punjab Infantry, commandant military police battalion, Sagging, Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- DYER—The services of the Rev. J. P. Dyer, chaplain on the Burma Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.
- GOMPERTZ, Rev. J. F. W., chaplain of Dacca, to be chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces.
- WAHAB—The services of Captain R. A. Wahab, R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India Department, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Hazara Field Force.
- BARNES, Mr. H. S., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent in Quetta and Peshin.
- MARTINDALE, Mr. A. H. T., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as first assistant to the Governor-General Agent in Central India.
- NEWMARCH, Lieut. L. S., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

MILITARY.

- COSTELLO, Brigade-Surgeon C. P., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, vice Deputy Surgeon-General A. Etheson, M.D., on furlough.
- WATERS, Brigade-Surgeon R., M.D., Medical Staff, to be administrative medical officer of the Quetta district.
- RUDD, Deputy Surgeon-General T., M.D., Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General E. H. Roberts, transferred to temporary half-pay, dated Sept. 24.
- JERVIS, Lieut. L. de R., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, wing officer 2nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 3, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- DUHAN, Lieut. H. T., Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 13, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.
- RAWLINSON—RAITT—An exchange is sanctioned between Lieut. C. B. Rawlinson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieut. H. G. B. Raitt, Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, dated Oct. 5.
- WRAFTER, Hon. Surgeon-Major R. E., Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment, from Aug. 7.
- The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
- NOBLE, Lieut.-Colonel C. S., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army from Oct. 4.
- WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. D., Madras Cavalry, to be colonel in the army from Oct. 4.
- MUIR Captain A. M., Bengal S.C., to be major from Sept. 30.
- COAKER, Major W. H., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, in Class I, grade 3, sub pro tem., as deputy manager N.W., Railway.
- JOFF, Colonel K. A., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, deputy consulting engineer for railways, Calcutta, is appointed deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras.
- LITTLE, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, N.W. Railways, is appointed to officiate as deputy consulting engineer for railways, Calcutta.
- CLAIR—The services of the Hon. L. M. St. Clair, executive engineer, 3rd grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from Nov. 1.
- HODGES—The services of Mr. R. N. Hodges, executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FURLONGS.

- MARDALL, Lieut. W. S., Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced July 2.
- MONTAGU, Lieut. A. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 21st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced May 14.
- JACOB, Mr. E. F., Class II. Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, attached to the P.W.D. Secretariat, is granted furlough for twelve months from Nov. 14.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 3.)

- BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., is appointed to act as additional district and sessions judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, from the 5th prox., during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beveridge.
- COX, Mr. H., assistant magistrate and collector, Ranigunge, Burdwan, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, from the 19th inst.
- BRIGHT, Mr. W. R., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and to have charge of the Bettiah sub-division of the district of Chumparun, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.
- MCINTOSH, Mr. H. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the Mozufferpore district, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. W. R. Bright.
- COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Birbhoon, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Bhagulpore.
- FAULDER, Mr. C. J. S., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the Sarun district, being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Birbhoon.
- PLACE, Mr. G. W., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted temporarily to Gya, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of that district.
- O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., C.S., on special duty, is allowed leave for three months from the 2nd inst.
- GILES, Mr. A. H., officiating deputy inspector-general of police, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.
- SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Julpigori, is allowed leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 6.)

ARMSTRONG—The Rev. W. F. Armstrong is recalled from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette*, Notification No. 666, dated June 28, and appointed to the Chaplaincy of Hazara, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of the duties, and during the absence of the Rev. H. W. Griffith, or until further orders.

CHRISTIE, Lieutenant J. H., 35th Sikhs, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Sialkot, vice Major A. K. Macpherson, transferred.

SPENCER, Mr. F. B. R., officiating extra assistant commissioner, from the Hazara to the Peshawar District.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 6.)

NUGENT, Mr. J., superintendent, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Oct. 15.

HICKS, Mr. C. C., district superintendent of police, Rae Bareilly, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 19.

KITCHIN, Rev. B., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Bengal, to be chaplain of Shahjahanpur, from Nov. 1.

MILLER, Mr. J. O., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is appointed to be settlement officer, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the charge of the Muzaffarnagar Settlement.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., settlement officer, 2nd grade (on furlough), is appointed to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Miller.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. C., commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, to officiate as junior member of the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on deputation of the Hon. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.

NEALE, Mr. W. E., magistrate and collector, Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Robertson.

HOUSE, Mr. H. F., assistant magistrate, Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Bareilly, from the date of taking charge until relieved by Mr. W. T. Church.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., magistrate and collector, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sharanpur district.

McMILLAN, Mr. A., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Moradabad district as sessions judge, Bijoor-Badaun division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad.

CHURCH, Mr. W. T., magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, on being relieved by Mr. A. B. Patterson, is transferred to the Bareilly district.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 6.)

HAMMOND, Lieut.-Colonel H. A., district superintendent of police, is, on his return from leave, appointed temporarily to officiate as inspector-general of police and prisons, Central Provinces.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 2.)

The undermentioned officer, having eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from Feb. 4, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

WALKER, Lieut. L. H., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, wing officer 23rd Madras Infantry (doing duty 15th Madras Infantry).

HAWKES—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has permitted Colonel H. P. Hawkes, C.B., Staff Corps, to reside out of India.

YATE, Lieut. F. H., Madras S.C., squadron officer 5th Punjab Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 10th year, commenced Jan. 22.

WALSH, Second Lieut. J. G. R., Royal Berkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer (on probation) 32nd Madras Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a medical board; pension service, 2nd year, commenced Feb. 5.

ROLLAND—The services of Lieut.-Colonel S. E. Rolland, S.C., deputy assistant adjutant-general, Ceded District, Bellary, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment of deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 2nd Brigade, Upper Burma Force, Myingyan.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 5.)

BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. S., 2nd in command 9th Madras Infantry, at present officiating commandant 17th Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment for duty.

WILMOT, Captain H. E., S.C., 2nd Madras Lancers, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to rejoin his regiment for duty.

FRENCH, Lieut. J. A. I., R.A., having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras S.C., is posted to the 5-1st Southern Division R.A., Rawul Pindi, temporarily, pending orders from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

With the approval of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

STEWART, Colonel C. S., Cavalry commandant 4th L.C., to be officiating colonel on the Staff to command at Bellary.

KELAWALA, Surgeon M. J., officiating medical charge 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, to the medical charge of 4th Madras Pioneers.

HUME, Surgeon-Major T., doing general duty at Kamptee, to the officiating medical charge of 12th Madras Infantry.

KHAREGAT, Surgeon M.P., doing duty at Quilon, to the medical charge of 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

FURLONGHS.

WINGFIELD, Captain G. F., from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31, on private affairs.

TRAVERS, Lieut. J. H. du B., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, from Nov. 12, 1888, to Feb. 12, 1889, on private affairs.

WINTON, Lieut. C. de, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, from Aug. 19 to Nov. 29, on medical certificate.

FOOTE, Captain R. B., Yarkand Rifle Volunteers, in India, for six months, from Oct. 1, on private affairs.

ELDER, Lieut. E. G., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, to Europe for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

KING, Major P. M., 21st Hussars, to Australia for 182 days, on medical certificate.

CRIPPS-DAYS, 2nd Lieut. F. H., to Australia for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 11.)

HAIG, Colonel C. T., R.E., deputy surveyor-general, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year and four days.

FOSTER, Lieut. L. M., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 28th Bombay Pioneers, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, fifth year, commenced Feb. 6.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROSS, Captain W. C., 2nd Battalion Durham L.I., Station Staff, to be 2nd class station staff officer at Poona.

WELSH, Major F. G. T., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 25th Bombay L.I., vice Major Price, deceased.

NUTHALL, Captain A. J. P., wing officer, to be wing commander 25th Bombay L.I., vice Major Welsh, appointed 2nd in command.

GARNERY, Lieut. H. G., officiating wing officer 25th Bombay L.I., to officiate as wing officer, on probation.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. T. W., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry.

DANN, Lieut. H. C. B., officiating wing officer 3rd Bombay L.I., to be wing officer 23rd Bombay L.I. Lieut. Dann will remain attached to the 3rd Regiment.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. D. Broad.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. Fisher, S.C., 182 days; Surgeon M. J. T. J. Blaucaud, six months; Surgeon R. J. Marks, sixty-two days.

Madras Estab.—Colonel C. J. Watson, S.C., sixty-six days.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Mander, Inf., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. E. R. Girdlestone (Cov.), seven months and thirteen days' furlough; C. J. A. Duke, six months, s.c.; C. Roberts, six months, s.c.; J. Robb, three months, s.c.; W. H. Verner (Cov.), two months, s.c.; Capt. C. G. F. Fagan, one week's furlough, and to return.

Madras Estab.—H. E. G. Evans, six months, s.c.

Bombay Estab.—W. A. East (Cov.), six months, s.c.; W. Lord (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Woodcock, S.C.; Colonel F. Hammond, C.B., S.C.; Surg.-Major J. Lewtas, Lieut. H. B. Vaughan, S.C.; Colonel A. H. Prinsep, Cav.; Captain F. G. Vivian, S.C.; Surg.-Major P. R. Martin, M.D.; Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Hooper, Lieut. W. H. M. Stewart, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. E. Woods, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel James Philips, S.C.; Captain A. L. Sinclair, S.C.

Indian Marine.—Captain J. Hext, R.N.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. J. Sullivan, R. J. Dalton, Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld, G. G. Dey (Cov.), A. C. Duff (Cov.), Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E.; E. C. Elliott, H. Holmwood (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—Surgeon T. H. Pope, Surgeon-Major T. Maitland, C. Powell, G. Stokes (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. F. Sinclair (Cov.), Captain H. D. Olivier, R.E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

FARRELL—Oct. 19, at Quex Lodge, West-end-lane, Hampstead, the wife of Captain Gerald H. Farrell, Orderly Officer to his Highness the Nizam, of a daughter.

MACNAMARA—Oct. 12, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, Hugh Macnamara, of a son.

MARSH—Oct. 21, at Clarence Hill, Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Colonel Hippisley Cunliffe Marsh, of a son.

MARSHALL—Oct. 19, at Darjeeling, the wife of Charles W. Marshall, Esq., of Gonatea, Bengal, of a son. (By telegram.)

RICHMOND—Oct. 24, at Myton, Warwick, the wife of Major Richmond, A.P.D., of a son.

WALTON—Oct. 24, at Covent Garden Hotel, the wife of Granville Walton, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CREGEEN—**DANGERFIELD**—Oct. 18, at the parish church, Marylebone, Archibald Cullen Cregeen, Agent Indian Midland Railway, to Edith, widow of H. Dangerfield, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. R. Knott, M.A., F.S.A., vicar of Heilidon, Northamptonshire.

KNELLER—**WAUD**—Oct. 23, at St. Michael's Church, Bawdrip, Bridgewater, Somerset, Henry St. John Kneller, of Nagpur, fourth son of Lauriston Kneller, and nephew of Viscount Bolingbroke, to Florence Marian, second daughter of Robert Henry Waud, of 111, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W., and Knowle Hall, Bridgewater, Somerset.

LOWRY—**BULL**—Oct. 25, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W., William Buchanan Lowry, of Chittagong, Bengal, son of John Lowry, to Annie Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. Augustine Howie Bull, vicar of Cerne Abbas, Dorset.

PRINSEP—**DEGACHER**—Oct. 24, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Colonel Arthur Prinsep, Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers, to Julia Caroline, widow of Captain W. Degacher, 24th Foot.

WILLIAMS—**KELLOCK**—Oct. 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Lee, Hutchins Williams, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., England, to Alice, widow of J. R. Kellock, P. and O. S. N. Company's Service.

DEATHS.

BODDAM—Oct. 23, in London, Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Colonel William Tudor Boddam, of the Madras Cavalry, aged 84.

BROWN—Oct. 19, at Shepherd's-bush-road, Ellen Brown (*née* King), aged 69.

FRANCIS—Oct. 22, at 4, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, George Francis, Esq., of Birchetts, Speldhurst, Kent, aged 68.

ONDAATJE—Oct. 25, at Eastbourne, after a long illness, William Charles Jurgen Ondaatje, Esq., late Colonial Surgeon, Ceylon, third son of the late Rev. John Jurgen Ondaatje, First Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Colombo, Ceylon, and third grandson of the late Rev. Matthew Jurgen Ondaatje, clergyman of the Dutch East India Company at Batavia, and the metropolis of Netherlands-India, aged 68.

VIVIAN—Oct. 23, Edward John Vivian, late Surgeon-Major H.M. Indian Army, of 3, Shorncliffe-road, Folkestone, aged 63.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Oct. 20, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of John Crommellin Brown, C.S., of a son.

BURLTON—Oct. 9, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of C. H. B. Burlton, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

CALEB—Oct. 2, at Abbotsford, Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. C. Caleb, M.B., M.S., Medical College, Lahore, of a daughter.

CORKE—Oct. 6, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the wife of E. A. Corke, Bombay Port Trust, of a daughter.

GARRETT—Oct. 1, at Tanjore, the wife of A. H. Garrett, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

GRAVESTON—Oct. 4, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of H. Graveston, of a son.

HODGES—Sept. 14, at Monywa, Upper Burma, the wife of Lieut. Hodges, 7th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

PASLEY—Oct. 1, at Jabalpur, C.P., the wife of W. Pasley, C.P. Police, of a daughter.

SHERSTON—Oct. 2, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

SMITH—Oct. 4, at Lucknow, the wife of E. W. Smith, Archaeological Survey, of a daughter.

SWETE—Oct. 3, at Nandgaon, Nassik District, the wife of J. F. Swete, of a daughter.

WALSH—Sept. 26, at Sholapur, Deccan, the wife of H. A. J. Walsh Travelling Auditor, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARREN—**WELCH**—Oct. 6, at Neemuch, William Barren, Surgeon-Major, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to Jane Marcella, eldest daughter of Major F. G. T. Welch, 2nd in Command, 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

COSSERAT—**COCKBURN**—Oct. 4, at All Saints' Church, Nagpore, Willford Arthur Pelloquin Cosserat, eldest son of the late Thomas G. Cosserat, late H.M. Inland Salt Customs, to Constance Adeline Mary Cockburn, eldest daughter of John Cockburn, Esq., of Nagpore.

CRASTER—**KING**—Sept. 26, at Murree, S. L. Craster, R.E., son of Major-General G. A. Craster, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to Elizabeth Maude, daughter of the late C. King, Esq., Hampstead, London.

DONOVAN—**ROGERS**—Sept. 26, at Simla, Sub-Conductor J. Donovan, P.W.D., to Louisa Caroline, daughter of G. Rogers, of Simla.

HADOW—**HOWARD**—Oct. 3, at Mussoorie, Colonel F. E. Hadow, Royal Artillery, of Meerut, to Ethel Jane, elder daughter of J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, of Allahabad.

KENNEDY—**SAMMUT**—Oct. 8, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Hugh Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, son of General Sir M. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., to Laura Evelyn, fifth daughter of Dr. J. B. Sammut, M.D., of Rocklands Sliema, Malta.

STIRLING—**FAIRWEATHER**—Sept. at Agra City, Charles Stirling, M.D., of Nottingham, England, and Chicago, U.S.A., to Marion Fairweather, M.D., of the Countess of Dufferin's Medical Work for Women, Delhi.

TIGHE—**HUBATT**—Sept. 27, at Secunderabad, Michael A. Tighe, Lieut., Madras Staff Corps, to Constance, eldest daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hubatt, of Shalford Vicarage, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BOYCE—Sept. 26, at Dehra, Elizabeth Anne Boyce, widow of the late F. R. Boyce, late Examiner, P.W.D., Bengal.

LAMB—Oct. 6, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, William Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Retired, aged 56.

PRICE—Sept. 30, at Indore, of cholera, Major Robert Locke Price, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, aged 45.

SANDERSON—Oct. 8, at Calcutta, L. E. Sanderson, Solicitor (Sanderson and Co.), the youngest son of the Rev. R. E. Sanderson, D.D., Launceston, Sussex, aged 26.

SMALE—Oct. 4, at Sholapur, the result of an accident at Mohol, on the previous day, Thomas Smale, Engineer, aged 34.

TAYLOR—Oct. 2, at Calcutta, H. A. L. Taylor, son of the late Major-General H. O. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 37.

WALLER—Oct. 1, at Rawul Pindi, Claud, infant son of Captain J. D. Waller, R.A.

MISS THORNTON has been appointed Lady Superintendent of Nurses at the Afzul Gung Hospital, Hyderabad, on a salary of Rs. 350 per month. Dr. (Miss) White has been granted an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem as Lecturer in Midwifery in the Medical School.

THE CUTCH TRADE OF BURMA.—The *Rangoon Gazette*, discussing the manufacture and trade in cutch in Burma, says that the export of cutch is the next most important to that of rice, and it has been steadily increasing during the past twenty years. The *acacia catechu*, or cutch tree, is found in large forests throughout the whole country. The core of the tree is a dark red wood, like mahogany; the wood is chipped, boiled, and the cutch thus extracted. It is the "inspissated extract" obtained by boiling the chips. It is an industry that can be carried on by anybody with a pair of hands, a knife, and a cooling pan, and accordingly it is very generally followed by poor persons. In October the cutch boilers begin to make their arrangements; they form themselves into small companies, and select a spot where there are good robust trees. The boiling pans are firmly fixed in holes in the ground, the trees are felled, and the branches lopped, the bark and outer wood removed, and the core reached. The children chip the dark red wood, which is placed in the pans with a little water, care being taken that it does not get overheated or burnt. When of the required consistency the contents of the pans are spread out on mats to evaporate, the woody refuse being thrown away, and the sap alone retained. In a short time the mats can be manipulated into small blocks of a regular size. The colours are red, dark red, or black, the shades depending principally on the quality of the chips and the time taken in boiling. The light red and red cutch is considered the best, and with betel nut and other ingredients is chewed by the Burmese and is exported to India for the same purpose. The dark red and black are prepared largely for the markets of Europe and America. The characteristics of pure, unadulterated cutch are uniformity of appearance, bitter, acrid or pungent taste, smell like opium, and friability. Formerly the quality could, as a rule, be relied on; but of late years, owing to the steady demand, keen competition and enhanced prices, a greater stimulus has been given to the trade, and greater liberties have been taken with the cutch in mixing and adulterating. A spurious cutch is used; fibrous matter, sand or earth are sometimes added to increase the weight, and the Chinese dealers have a habit of putting good, bad, and indifferent into one consignment, which is then sold for a good sample.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 20, Professor (s), Calcutta; 21, Eden Hall (s), Bombay; 23, Clan Alpine (s), Madras; 25, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; 25, Merton Hall (s), Bombay; 26, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta; 26, Bengal (s), Calcutta; 28, Sutlej (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 19, Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Oct. 27, Clan Macintosh (s), Clyde; 27, Khedive (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 19, Clan Murray (s), Bombay; 20, Arcadia (s) Bombay; 20, Etolia (s), Bombay; 21, Armenia (s), Bombay; 21, Clan Grant (s), Colombo; 23, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; 25, Ganges (s), Calcutta; 25, Peshawur (s), Bombay; 25, City of Bombay (s), Calcutta; 25, Horn Head (s), Calcutta; 26, Kerbela (s), Kurrachee; 26, Clan Murray (s), Bombay; 27, Astronomer (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 26, Thames (s), Hong Kong; 26, H. nzada (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 20, Duke of Argyll (s).

MADRAS.—Oct. 18, Clan Fraser (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, Nov. 1; from Marseilles, Nov. 8; from Naples, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Mrs. Clapham, Major Rowan Hamilton, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Captain and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Swinton Jacobs, Mr. E. L. Herbert, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Miss North, Miss Hampton, Mr. Koeling, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Miss Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mr. G. R. Webb, Mr. P. Holland, Mr. A. Kareen, Mrs. Tandy and infant, Miss B. Taylor, Mrs. Pitt, Mr. W. Murray, Miss Abercrombie, Miss Wellington, Mr. Johnson, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Head, Mr. W. Sargeant, Mr. E. E. Pope. From Marseilles: Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Ashton, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. Brereton, Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Colonel and Mrs. Head, Mrs. Bruce and three children, Mr. R. C. Sanders, Mr. Bruckner, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mrs. Ali and infant, Colonel Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Mr. G. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, two Misses Dyer, Colonel Steel, Mr. Bradford, Mrs. Shewan, Mr. Bingham, Mr. W. J. Burn, Mrs. Neville Harris, General Gordon, Captain Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Mr. Plasto, Mrs. Baines and friend, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Miss Paynter, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. G. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Corstophine, Sir J. McNeil, Mr. J. W. Skinner, Miss Poore, Major Lloyd Dickin, Mrs. Ollivant and child, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. W. P. Bridge, Mr. J. C. Chanter, Mr. Batchelor, Captain Stracey, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Mr. Forrest, Mr. N. F. McLeod, Mr. W. K. and Miss Darby, Miss Beresford. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Burrows. From Malta: Mr. Watson. From Ismailia: Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Hallifax.

For Alexandria: From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Lamb, Sir Drummond and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Miss Hugonin, Mrs. Stephens and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Tuck, Colonel W. R. Foster, Colonel and Mrs. Pridham and family, Mr. Glenn, Mrs. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. J. Imossi, Miss Arrowsmith, Mrs. and Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Edwards, Dr. F. J. Wright, Colonel Featherstonhaugh, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Murray.

From Ismailia: Dr. Worthington, Mr. Hampton, Lady Laura Hampton, Miss Hampton. From Naples: Captain Laue.

For Port Said: Rev. W. Myers, Mr. Silver, Dr. du Buisson, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and infant, Mrs. Mellor and infant.

S.s. *Massilia*, from London (for Australia direct), Nov. 1; from Brindisi, Nov. 12.

For Gibraltar: Captain Morse.

For Alexandria: Sir Victor and Lady Brooke, Major Skirwing, Miss C. Hallett, Mrs. H. C. Dawson, Miss Crighton. From Venice: Mrs. Kirving, Mrs. and Miss Barry, Miss Hughes, Miss Tanner, Miss Newins. From Brindisi: Miss Nichol, Mrs. Cameron.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Baring and two children, Mr. Bowstead, Mr. T. Wright. From Brindisi: Mr. C. Strachan. From Venice: Rev. Dr. Wood, Mr. Williams.

For Malta: Sir James Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner, Mrs. Rivers, Major Mathias, Mr. Adair, Mr. J. F. Golden.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Lady Blunt.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Count Szechenji.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Jacobs.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Nov. 8; from Naples, Nov. 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Marshall, Hon. Mrs. and two Misses Marshall, Miss H. M. Holland, Miss Loutlid, Mr. Bullen, Miss Chambers, Mr. T. J. and Mrs. Bolland, Miss Bolland, Miss M. L. Henderson, Miss Milner, Miss Cullen, Mr. Holmwood, Lady Harrison, five Misses Harrison, Mr. Graham White, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Faulconbridge, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. Currie, Miss Walker, Mr. Manhood, Mr. Percival White, Mr. Wight, Mr. Summers, Mr. Braesicke, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. S. Christie. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. W. Mayberry, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers and three children, Mr. Walker.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Maitland, Messrs. W. H. and H. Staves McLean, Mr. D. Maclean, Miss de Salis. From Naples: Mr. R. Downer.

For Colombo: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Templer, Miss Autrim, Miss

Macready, Mr. Hawker, Miss Hawker, Mr. Gordon Johnstone, Mr. Gow, Mr. T. H. Ferguson. From Naples: Mr. T. W. Oakshott, Mr. E. and Miss Oakshott.

For Port Said: Dr. Fraser, Lady Milton, Dr. Milton.

For Ismailia: Mr. Wenzel.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Venning, Surgeon-General Penny, Miss Penny, Miss M. Thorne, Mr. W. Horne, Miss Horne, Mr. R. Leape, Lady E. Fitzmaurice, Lady B. Fitzmaurice, Capt. Streatfield, Lady Florence Streatfield, Lady Maude Anson, Mr. J. and Mrs. Lyon, Miss Burden Sanderson, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. L. D. and Mrs. Hearsey and four children, Sister Grace Raphael, Sister Mary Faith, Miss Woollings, Mrs. Allen, Miss Rix, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Mlle. Bertha, Miss Duan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Miss E. F. Gordon, Rev. B. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Miss Cameron, Mr. Gray, Miss Teape, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. J. Sutherland, Miss Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Poynter, Mr. Aubertin, Mr. R. Turner, Miss Peacock, Mr. Cooper, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Carroll and three children, Mr. Brady, Mr. Whitworth, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. S. Allardice, Mr. W. Rendal. From Brindisi: Mr. A. S. B. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. Birkmyre, Miss Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children, Hon. Mrs. Halliday and child, Mr. Negroponti, Mr. Zaretsky, Mr. W. M. Ellis, Mr. G. Stokes, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Comte de Basterot, Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Mr. Hichens, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg and child, Mr. Minors, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Davidson, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Capt. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Frere, Mr. W. Digby, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Captain and Mrs. Poynter. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Fachire.

From Port Said: Mr. R. G. Pulmer.

For Malta: Mr. M. Lyon, Miss McGill, two Misses Hobart, Miss H. Pink, Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Bunting, Mrs. and Miss Moore.

For Ismailia: Hon. C. P. T. and Mrs. Berkley, Dr. Worthington, Mrs. and Miss Balcombe. From Brindisi: Col. Talbot.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Forster and child, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Miss Davies, Miss Pink, Miss Robbins, Mr. and two Misses Drysdale.

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Nov. 15; s.s. *Gualior*, from Venice, Nov. 23; from Brindisi, Nov. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Snaggs, Mr. Paterson, Mr. A. A. Conroy, Mr. W. L. Gray, Mr. E. Dasey, Miss Dell. From Venice: Baron Fagel, Count Byla dt, Rev. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Auld, four Misses Lambert. From Brindisi: Mr. Wells, Mrs. Ryecroft, Miss Scott, Mr. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. St. G. Jackson, Mr. W. Steuart, Mr. W. R. White, Mr. J. B. Firth, Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. Byass, Mr. J. H. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Meyerstein, Mrs. H. Stanley Clarke.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Morice, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Suglen, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Boucher, Mr. Leahy. From Brindisi: Miss Hargreaves, Mr. W. Stuart, Miss Feeney, three Messrs. Carter, two Misses Carter.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Mr. P. Douries.

For Ismailia: From Venice: Rev. and Mrs. Petter.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Leahy.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Nov. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Milsom, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Dyson, Mr. J. Barnes, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gillifant, Mr. R. R. Bayne, Miss Shedlock, Mrs. McNee and child, Mr. Rawcliffe, Mr. Proctor, Mr. F. Milham. From Port Said: Mr. Courage, Mr. Randolph.

For Aden: Two Misses Touner.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Farrell.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Nov. 16 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Nov. 23.

For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Meredith, Mrs. Cash, Mr. N. Cash, Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Wigram, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Beech, Miss Parkinson, Mr. Sinclair. From Venice: Mr. S. W. Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. Hamilton.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Schlegel.

For Malta: Lady Torrens, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner, General Percy Smith, Miss Findlay, Major McKean, Colonel and Mrs. Todd, two Misses Todd, Sir S. Freeling, Captain Greenway.

For Ismailia: Mr. Ruches. From Venice: Rev. C. H. Sutton.

For Gibraltar: Captain Baker, Miss Eckford.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. B. wker.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Colombo: Mrs. Joynt, Mr. Northcott, Mr. Bernard Lonsdale, Mr. J. B. M. Ridout, Mr. F. F. Liddell, Mr. E. W. A. Anderson, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. R. Cooper, Mr. F. Lowe, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. G. E. Foster, Mr. E. Winterton.

For Calicut: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goslin.

For Calcutta: Miss J. Thomson, Mr. Geo. L. Grant, Miss Ashton, Mrs. Bushby, Miss Robinson, Miss Waite, Miss Perkins, Miss Blomfield, Miss Quaiu, Miss Brown Constable, Mrs. R. L. F. McMullen, Misses Willing, Miss Cracknell, Mr. T. E. Collier, Mr. Chas. Wheeler, Mr. H. W. Myhill, Captain Sinclair, Major and Mrs. C. T. Bingham, Mr. D. M. Nicolson, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. B. H. Shelswell, Miss E. H. Mathew, Mr. H. S. Walker, Rev. J. P. Ashton, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clarke and infant, Miss G. M. Scott, Mr. Dudeney.

For Madras: Miss Williams, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Miss Bounsall, Miss Eagleton, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Rev. and Mrs. Coling and child, Mr. W. P. Allardice, Major D. McN. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. G. Sawday and two children, Rev. John Knox, Rev. H. Lester, Rev. C. G. Marshall, Mr. H. E. Townsend, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Pundua*, to sail Nov. 15.

For Colombo: Miss Clegg, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Christie.
For Madras: Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Byron and Misses Byron, Mr. H. D. Baddeley.
For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Tullock, Mr. C. Russell Wood, Mr. James Schatch, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. Geo. Aidet.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Swainson.
For Madras: Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Mrs. Grant and three children, Miss Noaks, Mrs. A. Murray.
For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Fernando, Mr. C. M. Cotterill, Mr. W. B. Ricketts, Mr. P. H. Couchman.
For Aden: Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Miss E. Lockhart.

Per B.I.S.N. *Kangra*, to sail Nov. 24.

For Kurrachee: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lewtas and infant.
For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. J. Phillips and child, Miss Phillips.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Russell, Count de la Port.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Karachi: Major L. C. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson, Col. G. S. and Mrs. Hills and infant, Mrs. Wade and two children, Rev. T. R. Wade, Dr. A. and Mrs. Jukes, Mrs. Chancellor, Miss Chipman, Miss C. Fry, Mr. W. Carnell, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Carr, Mrs. Bell, Miss K. Smith, Mr. T. W. de Winton, Rev. F. A. P. Sherreff, Mrs. FitzHerbert and infant, Miss Norton, Miss Kennedy, Rev. and Mrs. Bambridge, Mrs. C. F. Sandiford, Capt. Maisey, Mr. T. Walker, Mrs. Walker and child, Colonel F. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Buchart, Miss Bennett and three friends, Mrs. R. Udny, Miss Hilton, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. F. G. Aldrich, Mrs. Massey.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Miss Schultz, Mrs. E. Wilkins, Mrs. Reinold, Mr. Ernest Shaw, Surg. Lyons.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Persia*, to sail Oct. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Flecher, infant and nurse, Miss Mason.

Per s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Oct. 31.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. B. and Miss Stevens, Mrs. Yule and child, Miss Griffith, Miss Dumaine, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. May, three Misses May, Miss and Master Lawrie.

Per s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Mr. J. L. and Mrs. Owens, Miss Haley, Miss Crittall, Miss Fallon, Miss Luce, Miss Isabel Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Phillips, Miss Stanley, Mrs. Jacob, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gillespie, Mr. G. R. C. Williams, Mrs. Hogg, infant and nurse, Miss Hogg, Miss Hussey.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Miss Hay, Miss Burgess.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Nov. 3.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Pollard Urquhart, Miss M. Sheriff, Miss R. Sheriff, Mr. E. Pinches, Mr. Thos. Lusk, Mrs. Kilgour, Mr. W. N. Goodfellow, Mrs. Menesse.

For Madras: Mr. W. Galiffe, Mrs. Moir, Rev. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. G. Duncan.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buchan, Mrs. Spicer, Mr. Wilkinson.

For Suez: Mr. W. Beyts, Miss M. Beyts.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Rev. and Mrs. Moulson, Mr. W. Stuart, Mr. Haining.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Cobban, Dr. S. A. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder, Mrs. H. B. Robertson, Mr. C. R. Macleod, Mr. Grant.

For Colombo: Mr. W. C. Brodie, Mr. B. Nelson, Mr. E. K. Everard, Mr. A. Gordon Graham.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Maria Teresa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. A. E. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann, Captain Brunker, Mrs. Hickie, Miss Hickie, Mrs. Brown, Mr. R. H. Scott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. B. Edwards, from London, Sept. 21; at Bombay, Oct. 8.

From London: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Teed, Col. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Fauld, Mrs. Summer, Mrs. Thomas and infant, Mr. Russell, Lieut. Capper, Mrs. Sooz, Major Hill, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lillie and infant, Rev. A. Maitland, Mr. and Miss Hallums, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Dwyer and child, Mr. B. H. Jones, Mr. E. Abbott, Lieut. Stain-

forth, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Carle, Mr. Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hartley and infant, Mr. Parkinson, Mrs. Stanley and two children, Mr. Mulck, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and child.

From Malta: Captain Wm. Lloyd.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mr. Dhunjibboy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Donald, Deputy Surgeon-General Robt. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. A. D. Moore, Colonel Harvey, Mr. J. Gordon, Major Hammond, Dr. Mullins, Mr. Manson, Sir Charles Gough, Mr. W. Kaye, Mr. Counsell, Mr. Sweet, Mr. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Highway, Mr. Scales, Major Radford, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Parish, Dr. Hughes, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Kipling, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Horne, Mr. Cooper, Capt. Campbell, the Gaekwar of Baroda and four friends, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hill, Mr. Keys, Mr. P. de Saone, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Millar, Mr. Wm. Alexander, Mr. W. B. Kingswill, Mrs. Dring, Lieut. Colonel B. Wemyss, Mr. Richardson, Dr. Banarjee, Capt. W. Jones, Dr. John Craig.

From Gibraltar: Mr. J. del Espina.

From Suez: Abdul Ruzik, Janiah Dinn, Mr. R. Acatas, Mr. W. G. Valinkuu.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, at Brindisi, Oct. 19.

From Bombay: Major and Mrs. H. Boughey, Miss McClintock, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. D. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Powell and child, Mrs. Cornforth, Col. Sir O. B. C. St. John, Mr. Cornforth. For London: Dr. J. Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss McClellan, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Mrs. Hodgson and child, Miss Spencer, Miss F. Turkhud, Mrs. Loveday, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Gopal, Mr. A. J. Jones, Mr. R. H. Price, Mr. Robston, Mr. Kolah, Mr. Harris, Rev. and Mrs. Brew and infant Mr. Kirk, Lieut. W. Brownlow.

From Aden: Mr. Chatelain. For London: Mr. Hoggan, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Hallice, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Rice.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. Andrews, from London, Oct. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. Goodfellow and two children, Mr. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Sir H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skelmerdine, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Major Spicer, Rev. W. A. Rice, Mr. C. W. White, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. and Mrs. Ayden, Mr. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Runington, Lord and Lady Dornier, Col. Hennell, Miss Elliott, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Beck, Miss Smee, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. H. M. A. Jones, Mr. Samuels, Capt. Howard Gray, Mrs. Arundel, Mr. J. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Deus, Mr. Aublers, Miss E. Hunston, Mr. G. Dunn, Mr. J. Kusopp, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Harte, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Durant and family, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Haig, Mr. Hacking, Lieutenant and Mrs. Jones, Mr. L. Porter, Miss Atkinson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Lowe and infant, Mr. Renton, Mr. C. D. Brown, Hon. H. T. Tollemache, Mme. Krounnes, Mr. P. M. Wilson, Mrs. Dale, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Whistler, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Seaman, Mr. F. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Bullock, Mr. A. C. Kennard, Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. H. R. Brander, Mr. F. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. Griers, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Captain Boston, Mr. C. K. Short, Mr. Flenecker, Mr. W. S. Dyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. W. M. Simpson, Mr. Vernon, Mrs. Mackrow and three children, Miss Duval, Miss Sesena, Miss Smallwood, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. Appleby, Mr. H. and Mrs. Chapman, Colonel and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. E. N. Allbliss, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. Jaleel, Mr. H. J. Barrett, Mr. Schofield, Surgeon Scott, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Leach and infant, Miss Storr, Mr. Holt, Mr. Sheffield, Mrs. Miller, Miss Manning, Capt. Peile, Mr. Brierly, Mr. J. O. Foley, Miss F. Jones, Mr. W. Blackburn, Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Decie, Mr. Grabham. From Marseilles: Capt. Hext, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. W. Thomason, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Miss Edwards, Mr. T. de Mesurier, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Mr. Keith, the Earl of Jersey, Lady Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mrs. Lynch, Mr. D. H. McLeas, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths, Mr. L. A. Wallace, junr., Mr. Reuss, Mr. and Mrs. Twidale, Miss Twidale, Mr. and Mrs. Foucar, Mr. R. J. Black, Mr. Carritt, Colonel Hogg, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Mr. Benson, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr. Lüneburg, Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Peile, Colonel Ewart, Colonel and Miss Ford, Miss Thomson, Miss Newton, Mr. G. E. Manisty, Mr. E. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Benson and infant, Mrs. McLaughlin and two infants, Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Mr. Turner, Mr. Culloden, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. F. J. Pert, Lady Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Webonay, Mr. Wardhaugh, Mr. Beverley, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. Justice Piggott, Captain and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. Justice Prinsep, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Crookshank, Messrs. W. H. and H. E. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, Mr. Glendinning, Mr. Russell Buckler, Mr. Puenzieux, Mr. C. John, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. Thurman, Mrs. J. Jackson, Mrs. Humphreys and child, Mr. D. Shaw, From Naples: Major Mallins, Mr. T. Apear, Mr. J. Karpeles, Mr. Selmer, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. G. Woltjen, Mr. R. Giles, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Colonel O. Scott, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. L. J. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. MoAlister, Mr. Hart, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. C. H. Berners, Mr. Lowinsky, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. Cathorpe, Mr. Blackwell.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Cash, Dr. Separbach, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Box, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Rodgers, Surgeon Pinching, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. H. L. Popham, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. McVimey, Colonel Talbot Coke, Mr. and Miss Coke, Lieut. Playfair, Mr. Rae, Colonel Graham, Mr. Angelo, Mr. J. Haile, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. M. Harris, Lieuts. Carruthers, Madan, Rattigan, Bell.

For Port Said : Miss Meredith, Miss Edie, Miss Nuttall, Miss Wadie, Mr. Wilson. From Marseilles : Mr. Carstairs, Mr. W. M. Bond, Mr. John Haile, Mr. Kelly, Major W. J. Irwin.

For Karachi : Miss Houston. From Naples : Mrs. and Miss Thorn. For Alexandria : From Venice : Mr. S. and Mrs. Brown. From Brindisi : Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Simpson.

For Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Shields, Mr. Goynce, Mr. Lantenberg, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice, Mr. W. Martin, Lady Cecilia Rose, Lord Greenock, Mr. Belsey, Mr. G. Booth, Miss Falrey, Mrs. Whare, Mr. W. Clarke, Mr. J. B. Isdia, Captain Smithson, Mr. and Miss Smithson, Mr. C. Butler, Dr. Schmidt.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. Moule, from London, Oct. 25.

For Bombay : Mrs. Huntley, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Mrs. and two Misses Stacey, Mr. Stuart Campbell, Mr. J. Slader, Mr. P. N. Allen, Mr. S. Arthur, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. Gale, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. R. W. Western, Mr. C. D. Wilson, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. E. O. Mawson, Mr. Trefman, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Poynton, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. and Mrs. and two Misses Henuingway, Mrs. Fretwell, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Mills and two infants, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. S. Dewhurst, Miss Liddle, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. B. P. Stanton, Mr. Wynnyard, Mr. J. Ray, Mr. W. L. Maxwell, Mr. de Brett, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cogwell, Mr. Pointor, Mr. J. Parkinson, Mr. W. M. Simpson, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. W. M. Sherer, Mr. D. H. Duncan, Mr. F. C. Bower. From Brindisi : Mrs. Lynch, Mr. H. J. Rowe, Mr. R. F. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. H. R. Reily, Mr. W. P. Brodie, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. S. H. Henderson, Mr. T. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and infant, Mr. Sancton Brown, Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. C. H. Grant, Earl of Scarbrough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. T. T. Hamilton, Mr. E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. G. King, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. R. H. Baker, Colonel and Mrs. Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. C. G. Plumer, Mrs. Plumer, Mr. H. P. Leach, Mr. Jungheim, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. D. Barbour, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Miss West, Sir Reginald West, Mr. E. and Mrs. Giles, Miss E. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. McCaw, Mr. Pile, Mr. Glern, Mr. Salinger, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. A. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Kneller, Mrs. Cugeen, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mrs. Evans.

For Malta : Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mrs. Davies and child, Miss Searle, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Pascoe, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Gifford and infant, Miss Harely, Mr. Taylor, two Misses Monson, Miss Eden, Mr. Farncombe, Captain Wallnut, Mr. Blair, Mr. Walker Campbell, Major and Mrs. Grogan and two children, Miss Forman, Mrs. Balaam, Mr. Peil, Lieut. Seymour, Major Pain, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. McNeil, Mrs. Clonway Smith, Mr. McCarthy, Lieut. Hon. Stanhope Hawkes, Mr. Card, Captain and Mrs. Sherrard and two children, Col. Leacock, Mr. Keene, Miss Brooke, Mr. Drummond.

For Gibraltar : Mr. T. L. Morland, Mr. W. Colbourne, Mr. Campbell, Major Kerr Fox, Mr. Renwick, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Eckford, Major and Mrs. Currie, Miss Peacock, Lieut. A. G. Lascelles, Captain Govan, Hon. S. L. Jervis, Colonel Crofton, Mr. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. G. and Mrs. Schoales, Mr. Cosens, Capt. Ryder, Mr. Ryder, Mr. R. V. and Mrs. Boyle, Mr. Pitt Taylor, Lieut. C. Taylor, Captain Jackson, Lieut. R. C. Style, Mr. C. Sewell, Mrs. and Miss Glyn.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Capt. Stewart, from London, Oct. 25.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Mr. Aubertin, Mrs. H. Stuart, Miss Gregory, Mr. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Laurie, Rev. S. Peach, Mr. Moore, Mr. J. and Mrs. King and two infants, Mrs. R. B. McCabe, Rev. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Allen, Surgeon Major J. Reid, Mr. B. B. Newbould, Miss Foster and niece, Mr. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Statkaith, Miss Statkaith, Rev. C. K. Watson, Rev. E. V. Levinge, Miss C. M. Hughes, Mrs. W. A. Lesmond, Miss Blackwill, Miss Dawe, Miss Paker, Miss Dickson, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. G. Broughton, Mr. Marsham, Mr. J. Amain, Mr. A. R. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Craik, Mr. H. Platt, Mrs. Keen and two infants, Miss Phillips, Miss Lock King, Miss Nepean, Mr. D. E. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Davies and infant, Mr. Butler, Mr. Lionel Inglis, Mr. Evans Gordon, Mr. C. T. Weston, Mr. W. P. Weston, Mr. Cottle, Mrs. Innes. From Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Grove, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Mrs. Scott, Miss Myrtle, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, M. Azzaddin.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and three infants, Mr. C. Milared, Rev. and Mrs. Lawrence and two infants, Mr. Bullin, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. P. N. Farrer. From Naples : Rev. and Mrs. Chester, Rev. and Mrs. Allan, Rev. R. S. March, Miss Kistler, Miss Perkins.

For Ismailia : Mrs. Anderson and child, Mrs. Mitford, Mrs. and two Misses Pearson, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. R. Wake, Lieut. O. B. Pritchard, Mr. C. Galloway, Mrs. Sparkes and two children. From Naples : Mr. J. C. Clark.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. McLeod, Mr. B. Hill, Mr. Tucker. From Naples : Mr. J. H. Alexander, Mr. R. Lucas.

For Port Said : Mr. and Mrs. Donnemque, Dr. and Mrs. West, Miss Levering, Mr. Tomkins.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Oct. 12.

For London : Mrs. Da Costa, Capt. Brunton, Mr. G. Bray, Mr. T. T. Elton, Mr. S. Haigh, Mr. J. Wonsch, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. G. H. Lawler, Mr. W. Fuce, Mr. G. Barton, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. A. M. Hewitt, Mr. W. H. Scriven, Mr. H. C. V. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Lougham, Mrs. McLeach, child and infant, Mr. Tubbs.

For Brindisi : Col. J. Hasted, Mr. Lala Seva Ram, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Mr. A. F. Fox, C.S., Capt. P. H. Moore.

For Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. W. Stenhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Farr and child, Mr. W. A. Ingles, Col. J. M. C. Galloway, Mr. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Beaus, Mr. St. J. Brodrick, Mr. J. Poutz.

For Aden : Mr. G. Belcham.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 21.

For Port Said : Miss Neville, Mr. T. Dowrie, Mr. Ellis, Miss A. Smith, Miss Brown, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Cliff, Miss Dowrie, Miss Sidey, Miss Vidal.

For Colombo : Miss S. P. Borrowman, Mr. W. T. Skae, Miss Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Nock, Mr. J. S. Richardson, Mr. J. McArnish, Mrs. King, Mrs. Morton, Miss A. Cotton, Miss G. Slowly, Mr. L. Archer.

For Madras : Mrs. Burnett, Mr. R. G. Macmillan, Mr. D. A. MacMillan, Miss E. F. Bryan.

For Calcutta : Mr. D. F. Campbell, Mr. R. Macintosh, Mrs. Collins, Miss E. Mulvany, Mrs. L. A. Davis, Miss M. Davis, Miss A. Davis, Miss K. Davis, Miss M. E. Davis, Miss Pilditch, Mr. S. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Kinder, Mr. Hearn, Mr. G. W. Panes, Pastor A. Haegert, Mr. J. Purves, Mr. A. A. Edwards, Mr. Wm. Mowat, Mr. Rowat.

The following passages have been engaged :—

S.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edward, from Bombay, Oct. 19.

For London : Mrs. Rowland Bateman, two children and infant, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Miles and infant, Mr. J. Hyde Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Cadge.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Hallah, Mr. Gunput, Rai, Mrs. Hildebrand, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Rochfort Davies, Lieut. Hemming.

For Aden : Major Hilderbrand.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 26.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. L. Lincke, Miss Ham.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. J. Nugent.

For Marseilles : Mrs. Hugh Rowlands, Miss Thom.

S.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, Nov. 2.

For London : Colonel H. Wintle, Mrs. Wintle and two Misses Wintle, Mrs. and Miss Sanford, Rev. and Mrs. Sandys, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Wright.

For Brindisi : Colonel and Mrs. Vibart and infant, Capt. H. W. Young, Mrs. Westland and child, Mr. A. T. Freund, Mr. Bayley.

S.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, from Bombay, Nov. 16.

For London : Mr. Marsden, Miss A. M. Kelly, Miss M. Coutts, Miss E. Coutts, Col. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mrs. and Miss Venables.

For Brindisi : Mr. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Young, the Earls of Eglinton and Winton.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1888.					
Serapis ...	—	—	—	—	—	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec. 1889.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
	1889.					
Serapis* ...	2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar 11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1888.				
Euphrates	—	—	—	31 Oct.	9 Nov.
Crocodile	—	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
	1889.				
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
	1889.				
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	98	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	109	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	6½ pr. ct.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	5 pr. ct.	880
Bank of Bengal ...	all	4 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	—	875
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	—	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	590
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	130	1,225
Fort ...	8,500	55	1,503
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	405
Munmar M. ...	all	40	220
New Berar ...	500	60	545
New Indian ...	125	10	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	315
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Panjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,190
Sind ...	750	50	460
Volkart ...	500	75	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	93	1,300½
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	560
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	690
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	880
Central India ...	500	45	1,070
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	35	600
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	1,060
Empress Co. ...	all	25	690
Fransjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	640
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	175
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	865
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	790
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	620
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,235
James Greaves ...	500	25	690
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Bahoo ...	1,000	50	1,100
Khandelah ...	1,000	30	660
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	835
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	120	2,200
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,25
Mazagar ...	250	8	165
Morariji Goculdass ...	1,000	70	1,565
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	790
Oriental ...	625	25	530
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	100
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,245
Scanderdas ...	1,000	30	610
Southern India ...	500	15	205
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	295
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	430
Western India ...	1,000	25	730

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	190-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-15-1	do.	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	190-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	90
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,375
Indian Guaratee Suretyship ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karchoe Landing and Shipping ...	380	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	874
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,321
Thacker and Co. ...	15	162

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—October 8.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	99	7 to	0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	105	0 to	—	0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	105	0 to	—	0
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	to	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	106	12 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106	4 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107	0 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	8 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99	4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	997½ to
Bank of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Do. of London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	136 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	102 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	126 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,600 to
B. Baragunda Copper (prefac. A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	17½ to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	21	9 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	445	345 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	100	75 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	80	100 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	100	175 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	118 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	125 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	108 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	92 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	133 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	60 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	215 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	80 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	215 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	145 to
Gourepore ...	100	86 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	500	110 to
Howrah Docking ...	100	133 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	92 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	150	146 to
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	100	81 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	275 to 280
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	165 to
Murree Brewery ...	100	133 to
Natal Tal Brewery ...	100	104 to
Nasmuth's Patent Press ...	100	150 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	40 to
Rankinstopore Press ...	100	67 to
Raneesunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to
Riverside Press ...	100	245 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	103 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	83 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	117 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	— to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	75 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	60½ to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	97 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80	30 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	235 to
Do. contributory ...	100	122 to
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100	38 to
Central Cachar ...	200	122 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	58 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	42 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	34 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	55 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	80	58 to
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhumsiri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	64 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	47 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	130	72 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarea (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	95 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jhaeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	100	210 to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	80 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	61 to 62
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	120 to
Loobah ...	—	5 to
Lower Assam ...	£10	70 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	100	19 to 20
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	— to
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	39 to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	90	20 to
Do. contributory ...	—	to
Moran (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Mothola (Assam) ...	90	100 to
Do. contributory ...	—	to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	200	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	— to
Do. contributory ...	—	to
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Gholo Ghat (Assam) ...	30	100 to
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	—	to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
R. Jabare (Assam) ...	100	103 to
Sapakati ...	56	4-5 disct.
Second Mutual Cachar ...	—	to
Seemah ...	100	90 to
Singbulli and Murlah ...	100	65 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	16 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	48 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Toesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	£10	25 to
Upper Assam ...	—	to

LONDON.—October 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	97½ to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1896-90 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	103 to 105
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	113 to 118
East Indian, Iradoem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	170 to 172
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1933 ...	—	24 to 24½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	26½ to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	169 to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	139 to 141
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5	25½ to 26
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8, '87.
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 15 mos. 16 dys., Mar. 10, '88.
Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 19 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judl., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
Anderson, J. D., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 24 mos., May 28, '87.
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Annexley, M., 6 mos.
Anley, G. A. D.A., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos. and 30 days, July 17, '88.
Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
Avron, E., Bombay Judl., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '87.

Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., July 18, '88.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Barrow, W. F., P. W. Dept., India, 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Barry, W. Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 8, '86.
Barton, H. G., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Bawa liwan Singh, Punj. Medl., 16 mos.
Beatty, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
Bennett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 9 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Beyan, J. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 12 mos., Feb. 4, '88.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 36 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bilderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 15 mos., Oct. 4, '87.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 24 mos., May 6, '87.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., to Apr. 1, '89.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., to Mar. 31, '89.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 14 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 12 mos., Mar. 14, '88.
Briddon, H. R., Secrtary, Burma, 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Broad, F. D., 12 mos.
Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brownie, Maj.-Gen. C. M., P.W.D. Ben., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Brownfield, C., Settlement Office, India, 12 mos., June 13, '88.
Browning, C. A. R., M.A., C. P. Educl., 6 ms., July 7, '88.
Bruce, W. D., 24 mos., April 1, '87.
Burbidge, D. J., Fin. & Com. Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Butler, T., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.

Cameron, W. L. S. L., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., 23 May, '88.
Campbell, A., Burma Police, 24 mos., July 20, '88.
Campbell, J. A., Ind. State Railways, 6 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 8 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Campbell, Col. A. E., Dy. Comr., Assam, 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Cappell, E. L., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
Carter, F. J., Forest Dept., India, 1 yr., April 28, '88.
Casey, A. E. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Comm., 35 ms., Apr. 16, '86.
Chadwick, C., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 5, '88.
Chalke, Asst. Surg. E. L., Mad. Medl., 12 ms., June 26, '88.
Chiodetti, A. T., P.W.D., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '87.
Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., 15 mos., April 15, '88.
Chisholm, M. J., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 11, '88.
Clarke, H. S., N.W.P. and O. Police, to Dec. 8, '88.
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
Clogstoun, H. F., Mad. Cov., Asst. Genl., India, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Coard, A. R., Ben. Survey, 12 mos., Sept. 25, '88.
Coghlan, J. A., Bom. P.W.D., 6 mos., 23 June, '88.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 21 mos., Apr. 10, '87.
Cole, W. H., Survey Dept., 12 mos., Jan. 12, '88.
Conley, J., Mad. Gun Carriage Factory, 6 mos.
Constable, C., Ben. Marine.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
Cooke, H. R., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Cooper, P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '87.
Coppleston, F. S., Ben. Cov., Dy. Comr., Burma, 10 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Cox, E. C., Bom. Police, 8 mos., June 26, '88.
Cox, G. W. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Aug. 1, '88.
Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 10 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
Craig, J., Berals P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
Crampton, A. C., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, 15 mos., Feb. 13, '88.
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos., June 12, '88.
Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderabad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.

Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Peistan Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantia, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
Denny, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.

Douglas, S. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Downes, A. H., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 12, '88.
Downson, E., Telegraph Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
Drew, W. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 10, '88.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 83 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Drysdale T., Cant. Mag. C.P., 8 mos., 26 June, '88.
Drysdale, W. McG., Punjab Pol., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Bruce, W., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Dyson, S. P. A., Burma Asst. Comr.

Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 7, '87.
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
Elliott, H. A., Bo. Cov., Baroda Survey, 6 mos., June 26, '88.
Ellison, T. E., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 ms., May 31, '87.
Englede, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
English, R. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 23 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Farmer, H. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Farrer, P. W. N., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 19, '88.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 15, '88.
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 18 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
Fleet, J. F., C.I.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., May 20, '87.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Forbes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., July 13, '88.
Forbes, H. D. E., Bom. Survey, 12 mos., 10 May, '88.
Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medl., 10 mos. & 25 dys., May 18, '88.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 22 mos., 15 April, '87.
Fowler, W. A., Asst. Comr., Madras, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '88.
Fox, C. E., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 9 mos. 12 dys., Apr. 20, '88.
Frauchen, W. A., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 5 mos., July 10, '88.
Francis, E. G., P.W.D. Punjab, 16 mos., 21 June, '88.
Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 20, '88.
Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '87.

Geoghagan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Gilchrist, W. G. F., W. Dept., India, 10 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 16 mos. and 13 dys., Feb. 10, '88.
Grazier, E. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
Gleadon, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Goldsmid, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, '88.
Goodricke, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 20, '88.
Gracey, Major T. R. E., Burma P.W.D., to Mar. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87.
Grant, F., P.W.D. Punjab, 18 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, H. E., P.W.D. C. Ind., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Grant, Jr. J. G. G., Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, to Jan. 18, '89.
Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
Grauville, H. C., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Griffin, Sir Lepel, K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident C. India, 1 year, May 4, '88.

Haig, W. S., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 91 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Hammett, S., Bo. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
Hannett, F. H., Maj. Gen., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Hannah, T. H., Asst. Genl's Office, Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 13, '88.
Harrison, F. C., Ben. Cov.
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College, 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 11 mos., Apr. 3, '88.
Harvey, J., Punj. Educational, 24 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 1 yr., Apr. 18, '88.
Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Comr. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Hobbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 30 mos., June 3, '86.
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 8, '88.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 16 mos., Aug. 28, '88.

Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 22 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
Hignaw, T., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
Robert, K. T., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Hobart-Hampden, A. C., 7 mos.
Hodgett, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.
Hoey, W., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
Hodges, E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88.
Holland, H. L., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Comr., 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Home, W., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Horsden, P. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., R.E.
Hudleston, R. H., Mad. Pol., 16 mos. and 26 dys., Jan. 18, '88.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 24 mos., May 18, '87.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 31 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '88.

Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., May 10, '88.
Jordan, F. J., Punjab P.O., 6 mos., June 5, '88.
Johnson, E. C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 19, '88.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
Johnston, W., Ben. Conr. of Forests.
Johnstone, J. W. D., Ben. Educational, 1 year, Mar. 10, '88.
Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., May 4, '88.
Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., May 25, '87.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.

Keelan, H. E. T., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 24, '88.
Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 21 mos., Dec. 27, '87.

Laing, J. A.
Lala Fatten Chand, Punj. Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
La-h, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Tele. Dept., 8 mos., July 10, '88.
Learnmouth, A. C. L., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
May 24, '88.
Leggatt, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Lillingstone, C. A. G., Forest Dept., Ben. S. Mos., Apr. 26, '88.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 13 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos.
Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 16 ms., Aug. 29, '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W. Provs., Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.
Lloyd, Maj. R. O., R.E.
Lord, F. B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 22 mos., Mar. '87.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., to Dec. 14, '88.
Luckstedt, H., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
Ludlam, A. F., Punj. Fincl., 6 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Lyon, P. C., Assam Asst. Comr., 6 mos., Aug. 15, '88.

MacCartie, C. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Maclean, W. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 9 mos., April 19, '88.
Maconochie, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 9, '88.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 8 mos., May 18, '88.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 15 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Martin, D. F., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comm., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 306 days, Apr. 19, '88.
McCalum, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 21 mos., May 25, '87.
McDonald, J. C., Forest Dept., Punjab, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., Ma. Med. Col., 20 mos., May 26, '87.
Mciver, C. M., Bo. Police, 16 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Comr., 9 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., 7 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Michell, W., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Millie, W. P., D.W.D., Burma, 12 mos., May 29, '88.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 14 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Mitchell, W., 12 mos.
Molloy, E. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Monks, Surg. C., Bom. Medl., 4 mos., Sept. 5, '88.
Montesoro, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Moonesor, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Morrisson, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Morris, J. J., Madras Postal, 12 mos.
Morri, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 12 mos., May 29, '88.
Muller, W. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 17, '88.
Muntz, W. E., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 5, '87.

Natter, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 9 mos., July 18, '88.

Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 27 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Aug. 12, '86.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Peck, Gunner G. T., Ind. Mar., 12 mos., May 5, '88.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., 18 May, '88.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 ms., Apr. 27, '88.
Pickett, W. G., Burma Police, 6 ms., Aug. 3, '88.
Pogson, Miss E. I., Madras Astronomical, 10 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 17 mos., June 7, '87.
Pope, J. V. S., Educational, Behar, 1 yr., Apr. 1, '88.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Porter, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., July 24, '88.
Prideaux, Lt.-Col. W. F., Bo. S.C., India Political, 6 mos., May 18, '87.
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., Burma Commr.
Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.

Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Medl., 18 ms., Oct. 15, '87.
Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 ms., April 13, '88.
Rawlins, J. P., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov., & General, Pun., to Nov. 19, '88.

Reeves, Col. H. N., 6 mos.
 Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
 Rendel, A. W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Rennie, W. C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
 Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
 Richardson, Brig.-Surg. J., San. Comr., N.W.P. & O., 6 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
 Robb, J., P.W. Dept., India, 15 mos., Feb. 20, '88.
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 8 mos. & 25 dys., June 23, '88.
 Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Sept. 1, '88.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 24 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
 Rogers, A. C. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Rogers, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Ross, H. T., Mad. Police, 12 mos.
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
 Rosman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
 Rostan, J. B., India, Rev. & Agricultural Dept., 15 mos., Nov. 1, '87.
 Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., Bn. Rv. & Gn., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
 Rumbey, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Pilot Serv., 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Salmon, A. M.D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Savory, H. G. S., Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, '88.
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
 Seavall, C. T. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
 Scovell, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
 Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 22 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 83 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
 Shedlock, O. J., Bom. P.W.D.
 Shorer, W. M., N.W.P. and O. Police, 6 mos., May 18, '88.
 Sherlock, O. J., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
 Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., June 7, '88.
 Slack, F. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gn., 9 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
 Smeaton, D. M., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 6 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
 Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
 Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 23, '88.
 Smith, C. S., Mad. Conser. of Forest, 12 mos.
 Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
 Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
 Smith, W. F. W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
 Smyth, Col. E. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judicial, 24 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Spedding, R. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.
 Stack, G. A., Inc. Educatn., 6 mos., 26 June, '88.
 Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Jan. 23, '89.
 Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 12 mos., May 18, '88.
 Steel, Col. J. P., C.P., P.W.D., 5 mos., July 8, '88.
 Sten, W. R., India P.W.D., 11 mos., Jan. 18, '88.
 Stevens, H. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 23, '88.
 Stock, C. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
 Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos., Dec. 25, '87.
 Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.
 Tawney, C. H., Bengal Educational, 9 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
 Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
 Thomas, G. E., Burma Rails, to Oct. 27, '89.
 Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 7 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Thompson, H., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 6, '88.
 Thompson, A., B. Cov., Asst. Comr., Burma, 8 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Thomson, C., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 10 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Thomson, Dr. M., M.D., Prof. of Experimental Science to Govt. of N.W.P. & O., to Feb. 17, '89, Apr. 20, '88.
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Tilly, H. L., Burma Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 Tipper, C. W. R., Ben. Educatn., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
 Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 24, '88.
 Travers, C. H., Mad. Pol., 6 mos.
 Troward, T., Ben. Cov., Dy. Comr., Punj., 9 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
 Tutnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
 Tuson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., 20 June, '88.
 Tweedie, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Aug. 14, '88.
 Umá Shaukiar Mirra, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.
 Veasey, J. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Police, 12 mos., July 17, '81.
 Vennings, F. B., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Verner, W. H., Cov., Ben. Judl., 22 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
 Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 25, '87.
 Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 18, '87.
 Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Dec. 18, '87.
 Vining, C. E., 6 mos.
 Wallace, J., Burma P.W.D., 15 mos., June 8, '88.
 Ward, A. W., Ma. Educl., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '87.
 Ward, W., Punjab Police, 10 mos., Dec. 16, '87.
 Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 8 mos., 13 May, '88.
 Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
 Watkins, L. O., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Weir, Surg.-Maj. F. A., Opium Agent, Benares, 1 year, April 4, '88.
 Weir, J. W. A., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
 Wells, F. H., Burma Police, 15 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
 Wells, J. E., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Aug. 17, '88.
 White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Wigley, F. G., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
 Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 4, '88.
 Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 19, '88.
 Wilson, J., Ben. Cov., Shahpur Officiating Dy. Commr., to Dec. 15, '88.
 Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Wise, Col. E. J., Bo. S.C. Bo. Police, 6 mos., May 22, '88.
 Wittkugel, I., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., April 23, '88.
 Wolfe-Murray, F. D. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms.
 Woodburn, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sec., 6 mos., July 10, '88.
 Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 ms., Apr. 1, '88.
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educl., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
 Wright, F. N., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88.

Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

Yeld, Surg.-Maj. H. P., Ben. Mint, 6 mos., July 10, '88.
 Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 17, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben.
 Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Beasley, Rev. E. M., Ben., 12 mos., June 30, '88.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 22 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben.
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Clark, Rev. W. B., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
 Cumline, Rev. A. A., Ben., 15 mos., Sept. 23, '87.

Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.

Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.

Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.

Johnson, Most Rev. Bishop, 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88, Ben.

Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 1 yr. 1 mo. 4 dys., Apr. 29, '88.

Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.
 Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.

Mackay, Rev. J. H., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 12 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
 Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Moulson, Rev. J., 18 mos., June 23, '87, Ben.

Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.

O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.

Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

Tollemache, Rev. C. R., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 19, '88.

Watkins, O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., '88, Ma.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 19th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 17th October; and from Calcutta to the 16th October.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council held at Simla, Oct. 18, the Hon. Mr. Scoble introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marks on merchandise. In his speech on the subject Mr. Scoble said that the same reasons which had led to the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act in England apply to this country. The Bill had been formed upon the opinions of the recognised organs of the commercial classes in India. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce had all expressed approval of fresh legislation on the subject of the fraudulent marks on merchandise in India. Similar views were held by the mercantile community in England who were interested in the Indian trade.

LORD DUFFERIN, following the example of some of his predecessors in office, is placing on record a memorandum about his administration.

LADY DUFFERIN and Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood have proceeded for a short trip to Baghi Forest. Major Cooper and Lieutenant Henderson are the aides-de-camps in attendance.

THE Viceroy during his forthcoming tour, after leaving Patiala, on Nov. 22 proceeds by rail either to Sahibgunge or Rajmahal on the Ganges, and there takes steamer for Dacca, where he halts for twenty-four hours, and then goes to Calcutta.

THE Viceroy will attend the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta on Nov. 30. Sir Alexander Wilson will occupy the chair.

AN investiture of orders of the C.S.I. and C.I.E. took place at Simla on Oct. 13.

THE Rajah of Sirmur was invested with the insignia of the First Class of the Star of India.

THE HON. MR. J. B. LYALL received the insignia of the second class, and the Hon. Mr. J. Westland and Mr. A. P. Macdonnell the badge of the Third Class at the same time.

THE same evening Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan and Messrs. G. L. Molesworth, F. R. Hogg, and Sirdar Attar Singh were invested with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Indian Empire.

MESSRS. A. J. LAWRENCE AND H. IRWIN were likewise decorated with the badge of the Third Class.

THE Viceroy has courteously declined the offer of some of the leading men of the Tonk State to accompany the Cabul Mission.

LORD CONNEMARA, before returning to Madras, is making a month's tour along the West Coast.

THE Bishop of Madras is very much better, so much so that he hopes to be able to start on a visitation tour shortly.

WHEN the Hon. Mr. Westland is relieved by Mr. Barbour as Financial Member of Council next month he will go on special duty.

COLONEL BADCOCK, the Commissary-General, is laid up

at Quetta from a serious injury to his eyesight, received during his recent journey down from Simla to Kalka by Tonga.

COLONEL H. C. E. WARD has returned to his post as Minister of Bhopal.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CONWAY GORDON, Director of State Railways, has renounced his proposed trip to America, the Secretary of State having telegraphed out his approval of the Railway Bill, and advised a coming despatch.

MR. J. W. CHISHOLM, Commissioner of Chattisgarh, Central Provinces, is about to retire on his pension.

WHEN Mr. H. G. Ross, Commissioner of Kumaon, takes leave next month, he will be succeeded by Mr. J. R. Reid, at present Chief Secretary to the Government of these Provinces. Mr. W. C. Bennett takes Mr. Reid's place till Mr. Woodburn's return in January.

DR. DALLAS, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, who is just taking three months' leave, has almost recovered from his recent slight paralytic attack.

MR. H. S. BOYS, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, intends retiring from the service. His place will be taken by Mr. F. Baker, now Magistrate and Collector at Agra.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, of the Sindh Commission, has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, in place of Mr. J. P. Hewett.

MR. F. C. DAUKES is to be Deputy Commissioner of Assam, but continues to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

MR. W. NETHERSOLE, of the Central Provinces Commission, has been killed by a fall from his horse. He had just been on privilege leave for three months, and was returning to his work in Sambalpur at the time of the unfortunate accident.

MR. A. H. GILES, Deputy-Inspector General of Police, Bengal, has been ordered to Ceylon temporarily, the Government of that Colony having applied for his services.

THE Government of India have resolved on a successor to the late Sir Ganpat Rao as President of the Council of Gwalior. The choice has fallen on Bapu Saheb Jadu, the senior Sirdar of the State, and the grandfather of the young Maharaja Scindia. The mother of the Chief is Bapu Saheb's daughter, and is to be the Regent of Gwalior during her son's minority.

THE committee appointed in connection with the Public Works Department, to reduce the office work of Executive Engineers, will meet at Lahore in the beginning of November, and then visit Allahabad, Bombay, and Calcutta, spending about a month at each place. The idea is to cut down the number of returns and other office work, so that Executive Engineers may have more time for their outdoor work. The committee will be delighted to receive the evidence of anyone who has had experience in the department, but evidences of novices will not be entertained.

MR. R. G. MACDONALD, president of the above committee, will also carry on an investigation with a view to reducing work in the Examiners' Offices in every branch of the Public Works Department, but chiefly the railway branch. The committee, appointed some time ago, consisting of Messrs. Logan, Macdonald, Lewis, and Buckley, to fix the standard of examination for admittance to the superior and subordinate grades, Public Works Accounts Branch, and also for occasional appointment in the Financial Department, have sent in their report. The examination will be competitive among nominees, being equal to the B.A. of the Calcutta University, but the subjects will have a distinctly modern side.

THE Mysore Exhibition was opened by H.H. the Maharajah on Oct. 18th. In the address presented by the Committee

it was stated that over 30,000 exhibits had been received, every taluk being represented. The Dewan replied on behalf of the Maharaja, and stated that similar exhibitions will be held in various parts of the province.

SPEAKING at Mahe, the Governor of Madras, replying to a toast in honour of the Queen, desired that his thanks be conveyed to the Governor of Pondicherry for the enthusiastic reception accorded to him. His Excellency added that during the long service in the Foreign Office he had learnt to regard cordial relations between France and England as the best guarantee for peace. He would lose no opportunity during his tenure of Governorship to promote friendship between the Madras Government and the French establishments in India.

SEVERAL men who had been told off to keep a portion of the Southern Mahratta Railway line clear for a train in which the Duke of Connaught was travelling fell asleep, and were injured by the train.

MR. CANDY, the Sessions Judge of Poona, has confirmed the conviction and sentence of the magistrate in the Hanmantrao case.

TWENTY-FIVE persons are reported to have been killed by an explosion of gunpowder during a village festival near Chidambaram, in Madras.

THE Travancore Government proposes establishing a Council of State. Its business will at present be confined to meeting once a year, and discussing the budget submitted to the Dewan.

It is intended to establish a new Mint at Hyderabad.

TWO Parsees have been sent to prison, without the option of a fine, for creating a disturbance at a Salvation Army meeting.

LANCE-SERGEANT CLABBY, Poona Volunteers, has won the Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting Gold Medal.

It is expected that the report of the Currency Commission will be issued in the second week of November.

THE price of grain in Kattywar is rapidly going up.

THE *Gazette of India* will cease to be published at Simla from the 10th of November.

A RUSSIAN BULL ABOUT THE AMEER.—The Russian papers give prominence to the following statement of the *Mémoires Diplomatiques*:—"Abdurrahman Khan, whose troops have just inflicted a sanguinary defeat on Ishak Khan, has demanded a new subsidy from the Government of India, pretending that all his resources are exhausted. The Ameer allows it to be seen that, if his demand is not immediately taken into consideration, the English must definitively abandon the project of their diplomatic and military mission to Cabul. The Afghan Sovereign demands the sum of £500,000, without which he declares it to be impossible to maintain order in his capital and in the Northern provinces. As the Government of India has a powerful interest in assuring the succession to the Afghan throne, it is believed that there will be a pecuniary transaction between the Ameer and the Viceroy of India, and that the Anglo-Indian representatives, accompanied by their suite, will start immediately on their journey to Cabul."

THE GRAVE OF GENGHIS KHAN.—In a recent issue of the *Missions Catholiques* of Lyons, the well-known traveller and savant, Abbé Armand David, says that the mortal remains of the great conqueror Genghis Khan, or Genghis Bogoto, as he is called in Mongolian, are preserved at a place called Kia-yen, in the land of Ordos, a desolate region in a bend of the Yellow River in Mongolia. They are contained in a large silver coffin, which the Mongols will not show to strangers without some good reason. The coffin is wrapped round with rich stuffs, and numerous pilgrims come to kiss these and to pay the same respect as they would to a living Emperor. The coffin is not in a lamasery, or lama monastery, but in a special building which is guarded by a Mongol prince. It is said that this massive silver coffin was at first carried about all over Mongolia in order to save it from eager enemies of Genghis, and at length was brought here and deposited in Ordos, because the latter was a country which on account of its remote situation and its poverty, was safe from all hostile invasion.

NOTES.

THE most important news received from India to-day is regarding the state of the crops in certain districts, threatening the advent of that terrible but too frequent visitor of the poor in the East—famine. According to the *Times* telegram this morning the crops are withering in Guzerat, Kattyawar, and Nassik, whilst scarcity bordering on famine prevails in Orissa. The Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajpootana, and Hyderabad are all said to be suffering from drought. The outlook is a gloomy one, and, although we may hope that the preparations which have been made by the local authorities will serve to avert the disasters of former years, there must be considerable suffering and distress in all the districts named. It would, indeed, be a sad commencement to a Viceregal career for Lord Lansdowne to have to grapple with India's most terrible foe almost before he reaches that country, for which, it is understood, he leaves England on the 16th instant, *via* Brindisi.

It may be, and we hope it is so, that the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta has taken a somewhat too gloomy view of the situation. The financial difficulties are at present great enough in all conscience, but a year of famine without a sufficient reserve fund to fall back upon will be disastrous indeed. The correspondent's statement that in view of these difficulties the Government should reconsider the disastrous result of the cotton import duties is of course the echo of the old complaint from the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay, but it is a complaint which has been made so often and has been so little heeded by the "powers that be" in England that it is hardly likely to be attended to even in the face of graver financial difficulties, whether occasioned by war or famine.

It is satisfactory to find that the Black Mountain Expedition, which it was feared would develop into "another little Frontier war," long and troublesome, has been brought so quickly to a close. The correspondent who telegraphs the good news is evidently a man, however, of a pessimistic turn of mind, being of opinion that unless the Secretary of State reverses the policy of the Indian Government, and directs the permanent occupation of Kandahar, the expedition will have been in vain, and the cost of it wasted; but this opinion may be contested by those who have better experience of the frontier tribes than the *Times* correspondent has.

THE Sikkim Field Force is not to be broken up for some little time to come, as it is desirable that the Chinese *ampla* should see for himself what the military position is on the Thibet frontier. General Graham's small brigade has proved quite equal to dispersing the 12,000 or 15,000 men whom the Lamas with so much trouble collected about the Jelap Pass, and it is well that the open and visible signs of our strength should remain in evidence while the political negotiations are proceeding.

THE Press of India, European and Native, has commenced perning "farewells" to the departing Viceroy. The *Englishman* concludes a leader on the subject thus:—"The Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin is within a very few months of its ending. Burma has been annexed to the Crown. The northern frontiers of the Empire have been consolidated and strengthened by an alliance with a firm and friendly ruler in Afghanistan. The period of his lordship's reign has been one of conciliation, progress, and peace; but, in after years, when this chapter of Indian history comes to be dealt with by the historian, the noble scheme inaugurated by Lady Dufferin, and carried out in the face of caste prejudices, religious jealousy, and the general spirit of inertness that creeps over most things Indian, will occupy one of the highest places among the great social movements of modern India. The bringing of health and healing to the women of India by the women of England, the letting in of the light and the blessings of

modern science—medical and sanitary—to the homes of the secluded women of this Empire are no inconsiderable achievements to even for a lifetime.”

As a corrective to the above, the *Indian Mirror* (published in English) administers a different dose to its readers. Lord Dufferin is cursed from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, in his domestic, his foreign, and his financial policy; for all that he has said and not said; for every measure that has been passed during his rule, and for every pie of Income-tax collected during the same period. He is damned for the Finance Committee, doubly damned for the Public Service Commission, and trebly damned for giving his assent to the Calcutta Municipal Act. Most of all, he is devoted to infamy for subtly setting Hindus against Mahomedans “by a policy perfectly Machiavellian in its scope and tendencies.” “Curiously enough,” comments the *Pioneer*, “he has not been condemned for the floods in Lower Bengal, or the ‘atrocities’ of Assam emigration; but, as we have only seen the first part of the commination service, we still hope that these things may be added.”

LORD DUFFERIN, according to the *Mirror*, has “smothered the legitimate aspirations of the people”—a fine phrase for the benefit of the Congress orators. Not a virtue is allowed to the departing Viceroy; but we agree with our Allahabad contemporary that the old Oriental fault of want of proportion mars the indictment, and that the abuse is too comprehensive, as it leaves nothing for other writers to say except “vain repetitions.” “There is nothing in the production,” says the *Pioneer*, “that is unknown to Lord Dufferin; but it will be read with interest and profit by the coming Viceroy, who will see therein his own fate writ clear.” If Lord Lansdowne does read it we hope it will be *with profit*. He might then know how to deal with Babudom.

MR. F. C. DAUKES is gazetted Deputy-Commissioner of Assam from 20th inst., but continues to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

THE journey upon which General Prjevalsky met his death was a curious one, and its object has never been quite clearly explained. It was reported from St. Petersburg just before he started that he was most unwilling to go, as he was tired and ill, and he thought, after years of exposure and hardship on the Central Asian highlands, that he was entitled to rest. Still, he was despatched by the Russian Government to Lhasa, and the conception of the expedition was coincident with our own little troubles with the Tibetans in Sikkim. “I do not go so far,” a correspondent writes, “as to say that the two were connected; but the fact is that when it became quite clear that peaceful negotiations to get the Tibetans out of Sikkim were useless, and after the first battle fought with the invaders, the Asiatic Department of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office suddenly became curious about Tibet, and especially about Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, and despatched their veteran traveller to find out all about it, and to reach it if possible. The object of the journey, as generally stated at that time, was not to continue his explorations in the Thian Shan or Kuen Lun Mountains, or in Northern Tibet, or in Chinese Turkestan, but to reach Lhasa, and still more strangely, so great was the urgency, he was despatched with the winter coming on, and in the month of November at Ver-noe was engaged in getting ready his expedition, although most expeditions in these regions—Prjevalsky's former ones among the number—always remained in some sheltered spot during the winter and resumed their work in the spring. One can only speculate now on the route he would have pursued to reach Lhasa in the shortest time; probably he would have gone through Ili, thence across the Thian Shan range, crossing the Tarym a little to the west of Tob Nor, and so across the desert to the Kuen Lun Mountains, which he attempted to cross in the last and perhaps the most difficult of all his journeys, down to the Tengri Nor, to the north-west of Lhasa. It shows the jealous seclusion maintained in Tibet that the greatest Central Asian traveller of the century, the greatest, perhaps since Marco Polo, in spite of his years of wandering all over these regions with powerful escorts and the patronage of the White Czar, should never have seen the sacred city of Lhasa, although he was in and around Tibet in many places and at various times, especially on his last journey, when he all but fought his way across the Kuen Lun range into that country. The full narrative of this last journey has not yet been published, although its general results have been laid before the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg.”

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 4.

Madras has been visited by a severe cyclone. A train numbering nineteen carriages was capsized. The steamship *Bhundara*, carrying 627 coolies, was disabled, the fires having been put out by the water shipped. Five coolies were killed and fourteen seriously injured. It is hoped that general rain will result from the storm.

In the meantime preparations are being made to meet the threatened famine. In Guzerat, Kankan, Kattyawar, and Nassik the crops are withering, and in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajpootana, and Hyderabad they are suffering from drought. Great scarcity, bordering on famine, prevails in Orissa, while the Ganjam district appears to be quite disorganised. Robberies of grain on a most extensive scale have been perpetrated—to the value of Rs. 10,000—and seventy-two arrests have been made. A public meeting has been held at Aska, and resolutions were passed to memorialise the Government for the opening of relief works and for military protection. The collector of Vizagapatam has telegraphed to Vizianagram for troops.

In view of the financial difficulties to be encountered next year it is imperative that the Government should reconsider the disastrous result of the abolition of the cotton import duties.

The Punjab Sanitary report for 1887 draws attention to the excessive mortality among female infants. This result is attributable to the systematic infanticide practised to avoid the heavy marriage expenses.

In October the deaths from cholera in Calcutta numbered 130. The Government of India urges on the Bengal Government, in a recent letter, to adopt sustained and energetic measures to remedy the sanitary difficulties in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor is requested to impress the Municipal Commissioners with the absolute and immediate necessity of rendering the sanitary inspection efficient, and of the rectifying every insanity condition. It is pointed out by the health officer that the Viceroy is convinced that Dr. Simpson's reiterated demands for sanitary inspectors are reasonable, and that his lordship desires that those demands should be complied with.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 4.

The latest news from Cabul is that the Ameer intends to winter in Afghan Turkestan. He will probably visit Maimeneh and Herat, and return by way of Candahar. His recent victory has had a marked effect in pacifying Afghanistan in every direction.

BURMA.

RANGOON, NOV. 3.

A strong force, acting under the direction of Sir George White, will be despatched from Bhamo at an early date against the Kachyen tribes above Moyoung. It is intended to give them a sharp lesson, such as will finally convince the Kachyens of our superiority. The force to be sent against the Kachyens is likely to have some severe fighting with these warlike tribes. They have been emboldened by the small measure of the success which has attended our previous attacks on them, and it has become absolutely necessary to stop their raids into our territory.

The Chief Commissioner has also proposed to the Government of India to send a force into the Chin country to punish the tribes that raided last summer into the Chindwin Valley in great force, seized the loyal Tsawbwa of Kale, and murdered and carried off a large number of British subjects, whom they still retain in captivity. Captain Raikes, officiating Commissioner of the Central division, after this great raid of the Chins, sent an ultimatum to their chiefs announcing that if the prisoners carried off were not surrendered, together with an Alompra pretender who had accompanied the raiders, troops would be sent into their country to inflict severe punishment. The Government of India has, however, decided that as the Chin country is unknown, and an expedition would probably be costly, the authorities are not to despatch troops. The frontier is to be strongly held by a force including two regiments of Sepoys and a regiment of Goorkhas, with some artillery and mounted infantry. It is believed here that an expedition into the Chin country will be found absolutely necessary. Their raids are daily becoming more frequent. A raid into the Kubo Valley is reported to-day, and within the last few days the Chins have killed some 30 persons and made about 100 captives.

With the cessation of the rains there has been a renewal of the dacoit disturbances in Upper Burma. The Kyouksai district is much troubled by large bodies of dacoits led by a Pretender Prince. Mandalay appears to be in a somewhat excited state. The *Mandalay Herald* reports that the streets are patrolled nightly by cavalry and mounted infantry.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

KAZEGBA CAMP, NOV. 3.

Yesterday a detachment under General Channer carried the Gorapher peak of the Chaila Mountain at a height of 9,500ft.—a position never before successfully assaulted by a hostile force. The ascent was from knoll to knoll, which, to our surprise, were undefended, then through a thick forest, and finally up steep, stony crags, which ran out like a buttress from a precipice in the forest where the enemy's skirmishers waited concealed. Our leading troops advanced within forty yards before firing was opened. Our casualties were only one man killed and one wounded, both privates in the Northumberland Fusiliers. On emerging from the forest the summit, whereon the mountaineers were seen in greater force, was rushed by the first companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Khyberees, racing up neck and neck. There were no further casualties. The position was an exceedingly strong one, and if the enemy had defended it with courage they must have caused us heavy loss.

The troops bivouacked here for the night, three miles within the Allaiwal territory. The advance will be continued to-morrow. The march has been delayed, the supplies, owing to the difficulty of the road, not having yet arrived. The troops were without food and water yesterday.

8 40 P.M.

To-day about 1,000 of our men, with three guns, proceeded to Pokul, the Allai chief's village, at a distance of eight miles up an ascent of 4,300 feet, and after destroying the village have returned to the camp. There was much firing during the descent, but no casualties are reported among the advanced troops. In the rear one Goorkha was killed and one was wounded. There was the usual rear guard action on the retirement, during which three Khyberees were wounded.

The withdrawal of some of our troops was effected to-day, and the remainder will leave to-morrow. The enemy's loss to-day was considerable.

The arrival of an Allai *jirga* has just been reported.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 4.

There is little of importance to report from the Black Mountain Expedition. General Channer occupied Thakot without opposition. Subsequently fire was opened on the column from Dawut, on the opposite bank of the Indus, from behind boulders at 600 yards' range, and from a ridge to the left. This ridge was cleared by the Khyberees, who killed eleven men. Next day Dawut was shelled and destroyed, and subsequently Lowera was burnt. Five Khyberees were wounded during the retirement. The troops returned to Maidan, and thence marched to compel the Allaiwals to submit. The Hassanais have paid their fine, and brought in Hashim Ali as a prisoner. The General threatened that unless the prisoner was delivered up he would burn Kotkai and all their other villages. Kotkai was burnt accordingly, and next day the prisoner was brought in. His ankles showed signs of the irons. He was greatly delighted at his escape. This will entirely destroy Hashim's prestige. Major Battye's sword was delivered up by the chief of Nand.

The Commander-in-Chief has visited Kanhar. The force will be withdrawn so soon as the Allaiwals shall have submitted. All the troops will be withdrawn by about the 15th inst., unless the Secretary of State should reverse the policy of the Indian Government and direct the permanent occupation of Kanhar. It is doubtful whether the expedition will have any lasting effect if the troops are now recalled, and if it have no lasting effect our heavy expenditure will have been practically wasted.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 4.

A telegram from Gnatong reports a heavy fall of snow. The force is rationed to November 7. The Ampa is proceeding very leisurely, and the lamas, it is believed, discourage all negotiations for peace. It is rumoured that the Ampa will refuse to cross the Sikkim frontier, and it is proposed that he should be persuaded to go to Darjeeling, or at all events to Gnatong, in order that he may be in direct telegraphic communication with Pekin. If the Chinese and Indian Governments settle the final peace conditions by telegraphic reference to Pekin, the lamas will be frightened into submission.

General Graham's despatches are published. The following officers are mentioned:—Colonels Bromhead and M'Cleverty, Majors Halkett and Keith, Captains Robinson, Travers, and Mansfield, Lieut. Holland, and Surgeon Carew. The thanks

of the Government have been accorded to General Graham and the expeditionary force.

The Government has published a memorandum as an authoritative statement of the facts relating to Sikkim affairs. It contains very little that is new or important. The home authorities are held entirely responsible for deputing Mr. Macaulay to visit Pekin. A very unnecessary explanation is given, possibly with a view of satisfying the hostile criticism of the Native Press, of the necessity for expelling the Tibetans from Sikkim. Forbearance, it seems, was carried to such an extraordinary extent that after several letters had been returned to the Government of India unopened a further note was despatched in February, 1888, written direct to the Dalai Lama, in which he was told that unless his troops retired within the frontier before March 15th the British Government would be constrained to make good by force its treaty rights in Sikkim. But even in that case the Dalai Lama was actually assured that if force had to be employed the British Government had no intention, unless further provoked, of sending troops into Tibet, or of pressing on the Thibetan Government any trade convention that was not agreeable. It is scarcely to be wondered at, in face of the direct encouragement afforded by the nerveless tone of this correspondence, that the Thibetan authorities should have been emboldened to try conclusions with so very hesitating, cautious, and considerate a foe, especially as they were warned beforehand that the result of compelling the British Government to resort to force would merely amount to the gentle removal of the Thibetan troops from Sikkim, and that Tibet and the Thibetans would be religiously safeguarded from counter attack and reprisals. It requires very little experience of the East and Eastern peoples to understand how diplomatic endeavours conducted on such lines necessarily failed to promote peace.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE ASSAM FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Englishman.*)

Soon after it first started the Assam Frontier force became very popular, but of late this popularity has much decreased. The strength of the Force was larger last year than before, and there were more recruits, but of an inferior stamp to those previously enlisted, which will probably account for the increase in desertions. The falling-off in the recruits was partly due to the restriction of enlistment among the most efficient castes of Gurkhas to the regular army, while many of the best men of the other castes were attracted by the much higher rates of pay obtainable in Burma. The leave rules are bad, and consequently unpopular, but some improvement may be expected, as the Government of India has consented to receive proposals based on the rules in force in the Native army, which the Chief Commissioner will lose no time in submitting. But the chief reason of the unpopularity of the Force is, no doubt, the low rate of pay. Last year the pay of the lowest grade of sepcoys in the Naga Hills force was raised to Rs. 9 per month, but as from this a sum of Rs. 6 is deducted for rations, and there are also other deductions on account of uniform, pension fund, and other things, the balance remaining is but small for the purchase of clothing suitable to the climate of the hills and of the minor necessities of life. The men naturally contrast their position with that of the Native troops in the same district, and they find that the latter receive better rations at a cost of Rs. 3-8 per month instead of Rs. 6, and that the batta allowed is Rs. 2-8 a month, while it is only Rs. 1-8 in the Frontier Force. The consequence is that the best class of recruits always prefer to enter the Army, and the Police have to be content with men of an inferior stamp. But at present there does not seem to be much chance of any increase in pay. It must be remembered that the men also have a good deal of hard work and exposure, and in the Naga Hills District they were also required to perform the duties of the Civil Police; but this has been discontinued, as it was found not to work well. As regards the drill and discipline of the Force, the Inspector-General expressed himself as highly satisfied, while there was a large average increase in the figure of merit in the annual musketry course, which has now risen from 82.8 to 101. Good progress has also been made in signalling. The behaviour of the men had also improved, and the percentage of punishment was less throughout the Force, while the Chief Commissioner was highly satisfied with their smart appearance, both in doing escort duty with him when on tour and at their head-quarters, three of which he personally visited. The chief expeditions undertaken last year were by the men of the Naga Hills battalion in accompanying Mr. McCabe in his march through the Ao Naga Valley, and by the Luckimpur detachment, when accompanying Mr. Needham towards the Hulong

Valley, where they cheerfully marched in the highest equipment through the most difficult country, at times cutting their way through dense jungle, hutting themselves, going for long periods on short rations, and manfully enduring hardships of every description. The men of the Surma Valley Force were only employed on active service in the pursuit of Jogendra Singh, the Manipur rebel, for which they received a reward, while the men of the Garo Hill Force saw no active service, but were kept in good training by their Commandant by long route marches.

MAHOMEDAN AND HINDU.

(Pioneer.)

It really seems to be the case more in this country than in most that it is the unexpected that happens, and particularly so in the religious quarrels which occur from time to time between the two great races of India. Last year everyone was on the look-out for disturbances, but everything passed over in perfect tranquillity. This year there was not the slightest anticipation, so far, at least, as is known to the public, of any trouble at all. The Mohurram and Ramlila were no longer to take place at the same time, and, if one may use the expression, there was not the slightest occasion for any quarrelling. An opportunity, however, is never wanting to those on the look-out for one; and, as our readers are aware, the Mohurram has not passed off without the clearest proof of the strained relations subsisting between the Mahomedans and Hindus. In some cases resort to force has been found necessary; in others the Mahomedans have sullenly refused to take out their *tizias*, the significance of which lies in this, that it is held to be a solemn protestation before God and the world that they are not at liberty to carry out the ceremonies of their faith, and that consequently it is their bounden duty to take the first opportunity which promises success of making war upon the Government under which they live. It is not for a moment pretended that every Mahomedan who refuses to take out his *tazia* will, as a matter of fact, make war upon anyone, but nevertheless the meaning of the refusal is perfectly recognised. It cannot be denied that the state of things is not a pleasant or satisfactory one. Everyone sees that the relations between Mahomedans and Hindus are more strained than they were ten years ago; and the practical question is, who is responsible for the state of things? On the one side it is alleged that it is due to what is called the Hindu revival, and particularly to the crusade against cow-killing. On the other that it is caused by the increasing bigotry of the Mahomedans, by their soreness at being gradually ousted from public employment in consequence of their inability or unwillingness to comply with the educational requirements now laid down, and to their refusal, except under compulsion, to concede to their Hindu fellow-subjects the liberty which they themselves have long enjoyed in matters of religious ceremony. By many, of course, the responsibility for everything that goes wrong is laid upon the Government; and this matter is no exception to the general rule.

The fact is that the Government is in a position of singular difficulty, and one in which ultimate success can only be achieved by a high measure of statesmanship and prudence. It has hitherto been the aim of the British Government to treat the two faiths with perfect impartiality, but the difficulty here lies in this, that this is precisely what the Mahomedans object to. They do not want to be treated with impartiality. They want to be treated as a dominant and superior people, possessed of special privileges and entitled to special consideration. They see plainly that if they are only to be regarded as a tenth fraction or so of the Indian population they must eventually go to the wall whenever their wishes and aspirations clash with those of the Hindus. They have for many years enjoyed a consideration and position out of all proportion to their numbers, and this they are not disposed to abandon. They have, too, an uneasy feeling—often existing doubtless without any real foundation—that the Government is ranging itself on the side of the majority. All these things are worth careful consideration. In spite of the British caucus things in this world cannot always be decided by mere counting of heads; indeed, no Indian Government is likely to fall into such a delusion. It is easy enough, however, it may be said, to point out doubts and dangers; the real question is, what course is to be adopted? If the Government treats the question as one of numbers, and compels the minority to give way to the majority, it permanently alienates the Mahomedans. If, on the other hand, it especially favours them, it exposes itself to the reproach of having abandoned the position of impartiality in which it has always been its wish to stand. There may not be much that is novel in the advice, but one cannot help thinking of Lord Melbourne's favourite maxim in difficult cases: "Let things alone." If Mahomedans and Hindus are determined to fly at each other's throats, it is not possible permanently to prevent them from doing so. Indeed, the sooner they have it out the better. It

is not the business of Government to regulate the details of ceremonies and routes of processions; and it is no disparagement to the able and zealous officers concerned to say that when Government abandons its own proper functions the eventual result is always disastrous. If it were distinctly laid down once for all that Mahomedans and Hindus must settle their religious ceremonies among themselves, and that if they failed to do so the ordinary law would be put in operation against those shown to have broken it, and that repeated public breaches of the peace would be followed by prohibition of all public processions and ceremonies in the streets in the guilty place, there is little doubt that we should be more likely to establish a reasonable *modus vivendi* than we are at present. If a procession cannot take place without being guarded by troops and bodies of armed police, it is surely common sense to say that it should not take place at all.

The English Government has its own difficulties, and heavy ones too: but it has not the difficulties of an alien Government like that of India; yet the English Government would never dream of accepting the responsibility which has been accepted with so light a heart here. Troops were not detailed to accompany the Salvation Army processions, and as in many places the public would not stand them they had to be stopped. The principle holds just as good in India as in England. A better beginning in instruction in local self-government there could not be than to leave the people to settle their religious disputes among themselves.

BORDER ECCLESIOLOGY.

A SHORT DISCOURSE ON THE PATHAN CHURCH.

(BY STARAIMASHI.)

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The superstition of the Pathan is said to have no limits, but perhaps in this respect he does not, after all, differ very materially from the Christian of the Middle Ages, who notoriously "lived in an atmosphere charged with the supernatural." On the Border, miracles, charms, omens, are believed as a matter of course, just as the miracles of the Church, magic and witchcraft, spirit-rapping and table-turning, were—in some cases it might even be said still are—accepted by the average worshipper in the West. There is no necessity, therefore, to be too severe on the former in respect to his belief; the wonders accomplished by Pir Baba in Buneyr, or Kuka Sahib in Khattak, are not more incredible than the stories about the fish thronging to hear St. Anthony preach, the restoration of amputated limbs by the Virgin of the Palace at Saragossa, or the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. In spite of much outcry about the spirit of the age the progress of Rationalism is slow; prayers, alms, fasts, pilgrimages, reverence for saints, and respect for their modern representatives, are among the binding and fundamental duties of the Pathan—as of several other people much nearer home. All classes and both sexes resort to the "sacred shrine," interesting devotees confess their sins, talk of their "pure prophet," and "blessed religion," and yield as implicit obedience to their holy men, as, for instance, an Irish peasant does to his parish priest.

Wherever the demand for miracles is so considerable, the supply is pretty certain to equal it. The Border Muhammadan has few or no relics, and no images, pictures, or crucifixes—in fact, hardly one of his sacred shrines boasts any building more imposing than a big heap of stones, and the collection of rags that resemble dilapidated scarecrows is the only outward and visible sign of the offerings of the faithful. But a visit to some of the *zidrats* of the Border, equivalents to the Saint Cuthberts, Becketts, Nicholases, or Dunstons, will ensure a cure from fever, ophthalmia, rheumatism, and most of the ills to which mortal flesh is heir. Others will protect the believer from the evil eye; render his cattle prolific, or, on too frequent occasions, vouchsafe the desires of intriguing lovers. The earth from the grave of Akhund Darwaza at Peshawar, or of Akhund Musa near Jelalabad, is a specific for burns or snakebites; and lunatics can be restored to mental health by going to the last resting-place of Mian Ali at Ali-Boghan. Women, who are not blessed with children, can obtain their wishes at quite a number of shrines; and the pious pilgrim, who cannot afford a journey to Mecca, can do himself almost as much good by paying a round of visits to holy places in his own locality, and feeling the local institutions.

He has his own primitive fathers, compared to whom Clement, Ignatius, or Polycarp are quite modern creations. The Pathan, like the Irishmen again, dates back to the early patriarchs, and, apparently, the older they are the longer their graves have become. Near Balabagh in Nangraha, the grave of the patriarch Lot, *Hazrat Lüt*, is over 380 yards long. The *Ziarat of Mehtar Lam*, who corresponds to Lamech, the father of Noah, is in Laghman; and the ark of Noah himself is said, after the deluge, to have rested on the Kund Mountain, the adjoining valley being called Dara-i-Nuh, the Vale of Noah, to this day.

The prophets *Ayub* (Seth), *Sis* (Job), and others are nearly as famous, and of proportionate dimensions. Fifty feet is a moderate length for a prophet of this importance. Minor dignitaries who have fallen as martyrs (*Shahid*) or warriors (*Ghazi*) fighting against the infidel Hindus, or Kafir British, are honoured in a similar way. *Nao-Gaja*, "nine-yarders," is the term by which they are known in the Punjab. As their sanctity increases so does their reputed stature; one celebrity, buried in Peshawar Cantonment, kept on growing till his tomb bid fair to entirely obstruct the thoroughfare, and the district authorities had to put a wall round him. "Shrines of the mighty" they literally are, but not even the most austere Puritan could complain that anything had been wasted upon art or decoration. A long, low heap of stone or brick masonry, or even mud, suffices to cover the most famous. The reputation of the Border Saint does not depend upon either palaces or shrines made with hands, any more than his officiating priesthood does on canonicals.

THE BATTLE OF KOTKAI, OCT. 4. (Pioneer Correspondent.)

As the battle of Kotkai is certain to live in history, and will, in time to come, furnish no uninteresting page in the records of our dealings with the wild mountain tribes, a few further details may be of interest to your readers.

The tribes had long boasted that they were not only ready and anxious to meet us, but would oppose us in fair and open fight; but few of those best qualified to judge credited the report, and fewer still imagined that they would have maintained their position long in the face of the heavy fire brought to bear on them, and presented such a determined and even desperate resistance to our advance. General Galbraith, foreseeing the probabilities of resistance, for once dispensed with the order directing that each regiment should march as an independent unit with its own baggage attached. All the baggage animals, with a sufficient guard, were sent to the rear, thereby enabling him to have the whole of his fighting force immediately under his hand and unfettered to strike at any point required. The advantages of this formation became fully apparent later on in the day. We came in sight of the enemy's position about twelve noon, and, after a brief consultation between the General and Colonel Crookshank, it was determined at once to attack. From the first moment of coming into action Major Morgan's battery did excellent service in keeping down the harassing fire from the large *sungur* overhead on our right front, while the flanking movement of the 4th Punjab Infantry, under Colonel Hawes, which bolted some hundred or so of the enemy's sharpshooters from the same quarter on the mountain side, was admirably executed, the hillmen clinging obstinately, however, to their almost inaccessible shelter, some dozen or so, occupying a small cave overhead, being particularly difficult to eject.

The rush of the Hindustanis from their ambush was executed with all the reckless dash and fanatical indifference to life for which the Ghazis are noted; and so unexpected and sudden was their appearance that nothing but the excellent conduct and steadiness of our men could have averted disaster, directed as the attack was on our left and weaker flank, which at the time was rather thrown back and impeded by a deep nullah and thick scrubby bushes. But, shooting with the utmost coolness and precision, the troops met the enemy's charge with a withering fire, which allowed but few of the foe to get to close quarters.

I have omitted to mention an incident which, though the person principally concerned evidently regarded it as an excellent joke, might have been attended with serious results. After the fanatic rush, the troops having been reformed and standing at ease General Galbraith, having dismounted from his pony some 100 yards in front, was refreshing himself with a pull from his waterbottle, when suddenly two Ghazis who had been shamming dead sprang from a nullah fifty yards off, and, sword in hand, rushed on the General, who at the time was standing alone. One was promptly shot down by the Royal Irish, but the survivor came on headlong, and as he advanced the General, resting his revolver on his left arm, fired two deliberate shots at him without effect. When within twenty paces or so he was shot down, by whom is not certain, and though doubtless the General single-handed would have given a very good account of him, I think we were all relieved to see our friend opportunely laid by the heels.

Palosi, or, to be more accurate, Maidan, the stronghold of the Hindustanis, which lies a mile or so further north, appears from all accounts to be the city of refuge for every cut-throat and murdering scoundrel in India; and that they are well armed there can be no doubt, the crack of the Martini and whiz of the projectile being so different from the dull report of the firelock as to be easily distinguishable by the most inexperienced. They are to a certain extent drilled and disciplined, and the neighbouring tribes, though disliking them, are afraid of them. But this is a digression. The rush of

Hindustanis having been repulsed the kernel of the nut still remained untouched, and the loopholed walls of the rocky village fortress to be stormed. For this service Colonel Crookshank detailed two companies of the 29th, and with the Royal Irish in reserve, advanced to the assault. Here the Gatling was brought into action with admirable effect; the awe-striking rattle of the gun, as its echoes multiplied ten-fold, reverberated through the mountain gorges, and the splutter of the bullets round their heads at length told with demoralising effect on the stubborn defenders, who, breaking cover, abandoned their shelter and took to headlong flight, leaving Kotkai in our hands. Individual marksmen, however, concealed around still kept up a dropping fire, and not till evening was drawing in was the last shot fired and this long day brought to a close. Considering that our troops were under fire from twelve noon until half-past five the number of casualties on our side was extraordinarily small; and this fortunate result must be regarded as owing solely to the fact that the enemy were firing from a considerable height, their bullets for the most part flying high over our heads. But the day was a long and trying one for the troops, and it may be doubted whether men ever more honestly earned their dinner and night's rest than did the force which that night bivouacked on the field of Kotkai.

BENGAL. (Oct. 16.)

THE LADY DUFFERIN ZENANA HOSPITAL FUND.—It is stated that subscriptions are being raised for a suitable building in connection with this institution, to be erected by the side of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. The amount estimated for this undertaking is nearly a lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 42,000 have already been subscribed. The Executive Committee have requested the Committee of the Calcutta Jubilee Fund to make over the large sum now lying in their hands to this public institution.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—"Some four years back the Government of India were compelled to prohibit the further emigration of Indian coolies to the French colony of Réunion. The French authorities persistently refused to allow measures to be taken for the protection of the emigrants such as the Government wished to see put in practice, and such as are in force in all British colonies to which coolie emigrants proceed. The question of coolie emigration to the French transmarine colonies has ever since been much debated between the authorities of these dependencies and the Government of India. The latter has all along taken its stand on the ground that measures which are enforced in British colonies for the welfare of the coolie should likewise be practised in the French possessions. To this reasonable proposal the French have consistently objected, until at last the Government of India have been compelled to issue the order that the emigration of coolies from British India to all French colonies is to be prohibited. There are now some 1,000 coolies under engagement for Guadalupe, and these will be allowed to carry out their engagement at their own risk; but thereafter the movement is to be entirely stopped until such time as the French colonial authorities are willing to accede to the very reasonable requests of the Government of India."

MADRAS. (Oct. 17.)

THE Deputy-Governor of Cochin-China, M. Picquet, has been appointed Governor of French India, and is expected to arrive early next month at Pondichery. He has had twenty-five years' administrative experience in China, and was, it is believed, previous to joining the Colonial Service, an officer in the French Navy.

THE revised Estimates of the Land Revenue of Mysore give a total of Rs. 80,75,000, which is nearly four lakhs more than the aggregate estimates of last year, and in excess of any of the previous years. The Forests Estimates show an increase of Rs. 1,40,000. The Excise Revenue will also, it is believed, show an increase. Altogether the State should receive six lakhs more than last year. The outlook for the current year was for some time gloomy, owing to the failure of seasonable rain; but rain fell last month in most districts of the State. The *Sirkar* intends, it is believed, to expend the greater part of the surplus on irrigation works.

BOMBAY. (Oct. 19.)

THE Manora breakwater light has been placed in position. COLONEL C. T. HEIG, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

DR. MYLNE, the Bishop of Bombay, has left for Poona en route for Belgaum.

THE Rev. R. H. E. Slacke is appointed Domestic Chaplain

to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's tour of visitation.

LIEUTENANT L. M. FOSTER, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 28th Bombay Pioneers, has been granted leave for one year.

THE services of Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, of the Sind Commission, has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, in place of Mr. J. P. Hewett.

THE Mecca pilgrimage has terminated without any outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease, and the general health of the pilgrims was satisfactory.

A PUBLIC memorial, signed by one thousand citizens, representing all sections of the community, praying for cancellation of the order of transfer of Mr. Modi, Deputy Collector, has been forwarded to his Excellency the Governor in Council.

DURING the vacation Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine will preside on the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court respectively. Mr. Justice Bayley has gone to Madras, Mr. Justice Birdwood to Simla, Mr. Justice Parsons to Mount Abu, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to Surat.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay season reports:—Rain during week slight in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, and Tanna, but good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where crops and grazing are much improved. Total rainfall generally deficient and more needed urgently throughout Gujerat, Kattywar, and Konkan, where crops are suffering. Harvesting of early crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Rutnagherry, Satara, Canara, and Kattywar; and sowing of late crops in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Kattywar. Cotton damaged by insects in Wadhwan and standing crops by blight and storm in parts of Hyderabad, by storm in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by blight, insects, rats, and crabs in parts of Kurrachee. Fodder scarce in parts of Kurrachee, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, and Kattywar. Agricultural stock suffering in parts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Broach, Nasik, and Kattywar. Scarcity of drinking water felt in one taluka of Ahmedabad and parts of Broach. Prices rising in parts of Kurrachee and Surat.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB. (Oct. 17.)

MR. W. H. RATTIGAN, of the Punjab Chief Court Bar, has accepted a brief in the great Burdwan Succession Case, and will act with Sir G. C. Paul and Mr. Evans, of the Calcutta Bar.

COLONEL BADCOCK, Commissary-General, is laid up at Quetta from a serious injury to his eyesight received during his recent journey down from Simla to Kalka by tonga.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has consented to receive the Rajah of Sikkim at Darjeeling, but thinks it desirable that before an interview takes place he should return to Gantok and endeavour to come to an understanding with the chief Lamas and laymen, and to make arrangements with them for the future administration of the State. The Rajah accordingly proceeds to Gantok.

WE (*Morning Post*) recently reported a case of *suttee* in the Cawnpore district. News of an almost similar incident reaches us from the Lucknow district, the difference between the two being that, whereas in the former no connivance on the part of the relatives was shown to exist, in the latter the friends of the deceased and of the widow took an active part in the ghastly ceremony. The woman, writes a correspondent, met her death quite calmly, preserving this demeanour even when enveloped in flames. The scene of the tragedy was a village named Raar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE services of Lieut. E. B. Farquharson, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as an extra aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor from the 15th of next month to April 15, 1889.

It has been settled that battalions of Madras and Bombay Infantry, as in Bengal, be sent on active service at a strength of 912 native officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue of eighty Martini-Henry rifles and eighty sets of accoutrements adapted for these rifles to five regiments of Madras Infantry and two regiments of Bombay Infantry.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of

the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Sirhind division to Quetta, and of the Administrative Medical Officer of the Quetta District to Umballa, with effect from Nov. 1.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. S. ANDERSON, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed President of the General Court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Bulkeley.

THE following after-order by General Galbraith appeared on Oct. 5th in Brigade Orders:—"I feel it impossible to express my sorrow in having to announce to the troops the death of Captain Beley, D.A.Q.M.G., from wounds received in action. The Service cannot boast a more gifted and gallant officer. Modest as brave, he was beloved by all who knew him. His death wounds were received as become a British soldier, singly but fearlessly facing a host of foes and leading a noble example to his comrades. As a personal friend, and trusted adviser his loss is to me irreparable, and I feel sure that my admiration for his character and sympathy with his bereaved relatives are shared by all ranks, British and Native, in the Hazara Field Force."

RECRUITING in the Native Army is being pushed on with all possible vigour, orders having been received by Commanding Officers to draft all the men they can into the Reserve.

THE Director-General of Ordnance in India will leave Simla and proceed on tour on or about the 30th Oct. for the purpose of inspecting the Arsenal at Quetta and Karachi, returning to Calcutta about November 24.

A SITE for a rest-camp has been selected at Jhansi. The necessary arrangements will be made as soon as practicable, and it is understood that a troop-siding near the camp will be provided.

CAPTAIN J. M. GRIERSON, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Peshawar District, will succeed the late Captain Beley as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General with the Hazara Field Force.

I. M. S. "DALHOUSIE."

The Indian Marine steamer *Dalhousie*, under the command of Captain W. Aves, I.M., arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, Oct. 13, from Aden and Kurrachee, with detachments of the F-2 R.A. The details included 166 men, ten women, and 14 children (Europeans), 191 native Sappers and Miners from Aden, and several volunteers for Indian service from other corps; also one corporal of the R. E., and his wife and two children. The officers from Aden were Lieut. Moss, 3rd B. N. I., Lieut. Prentice, R.E., Lieut. Brownrigg, R.E. From Kurrachee—Capt. Gardiner, Lieut. Radcliffe and Lieut. J. L. de Berry, F-2 R.A.; and Surgeon Hayman, Medical Staff. The *Dalhousie* sailed on Monday for Kurrachee with 12 officers, one lady, one child, two warrant officers, 150 men belonging to the Worcester Regiment, and other details. The following are the names of the officers:—Capt. Hancock, Lieut. C. B. Westmacott, Lieut. W. G. Windsor, Vet. Surg. W. A. Crow, A. V. Dept., Civil Chief Master Armr. Yardley, Ord. Dept., Lieut. Paton, 2nd R. Lanc. Regt., Rev. F. N. Hill, Eccl. Dept., Lieut. L. A. C. Gordon, R.A., Surg. Russell, Med. Dept., Lieut. Head, 4-1 South I Div., Lieut. M. W. Sherard, 6th By. Cav., Lieut. Piers, 10th By. Infy. On her return from Kurrachee the *Dalhousie* will be docked for cleaning purposes, and on the 24th of November she will convey H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to Cutch.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP "EUPHRATES."

Her Majesty's Troopship *Euphrates*, Commander J. R. E. Pattison, sailed on Saturday, Oct. 31, for England with officers and men of the Royal Artillery and time expired men. Part of the troops were brought by train to Sassoon Dock on Friday morning from Deolalee, and other two troop trains arrived at Sassoon Dock on Saturday at 6 and 6.50. The D-2 and E-2 Batteries of Royal Artillery arrived from Ahmedabad on Saturday and embarked at once. The whole strength the trooper carries away is 59 officers, 15 ladies, 19 children, 1,034 men, 55 women, and 112 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col. Webster, late Lanc. Fus.; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Burgess, R.A.; Sur-Major and Mrs. E. Townsend and three children, M.S.; Major and Mrs. J. L. Ross and two children, Rl. Scott. Bord.; Major de Bernier, Worcester Regt.; Major E. O. O'Sullivan, G-2, R.A.; Major H. C. M. Woods, E-2, R.A.; Major G. A. Challenor, D-2, R.A.; Major J. M. Hanson, 1st Wilt.; Surg. J. F. William, M.A.; Surg. and Mrs. S. J. Rennie and child, M.S.; Surg. J. R. Stuart, M.S.; Capt. G. P. Hatch, 1st Wilt.; Surg. E. H. L. Bell, M.S.; Surg. J. Riordon, M.S.; Capt. R. L. Haines, D-2, R.A.; Surg. G. J. A. Tuke, M.S.; Surg. H. W. M. Kendall, M.S.; Capt. S. C. W. Smith, R.A.; Capt. H. L. Gardiner, F-2, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. S. W. Lane and infant, G-2, R.A.; Capt. H. C. Higgs, 21st Hus.; Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Hunter Blair, R.A.; Lieut. F. H. Yate, Ms. Staff Corps; Lieut. H. A. Bethel, E-2, R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs.

J. C. Hallmay and three children, By. Staff Corps; Lieut. H. B. Brownlow, R.A.; Lieut. A. J. Mullins, R.A.; Lieut. W. S. Mardall, Bl. S. Corps; Lieut. J. B. T. Pratt, K. O. Scott Bord.; Lieut. A. C. King, Rl. Welsh Fus.; Qr.-Mr. W. Garter, 2nd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. W. C. A. Radcliffe, F-2, R.A.; Lieut. W. S. Lindsay, G-2, R.A.; Lieut. G. J. L. de Barry, F-2, R.A.; Lieut. J. N. Newell, N. Lanc.; Lieut. C. W. Field, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. W. H. Norris, Lanc. Fus.; Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, Staff Corps; Vty.-Surgeon and Mrs. A. H. Waddell; Lieut. E. J. Dewar, 4th K. R. Rifles; Lieut. M. A. Humphreys, N. Lance Regiment; Lieut. T. G. O. Reynold, Inniskillings Fus.; Quarterr-Master R. J. Boddy, Scott and two children, A.D.V. Fusiliers; Lieut. S. W. Edwards, By. S.C.; Lieut. C. Stone and five children, Ms. Com.; Lieut. G. H. Grant, S. Wales Bord.; Lieut. C. L. Cotton, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. G. A. Gardew, D-2 R.A.; Lieut. F. Armitage, 1st East Kent; Lieut. J. J. D. Browne, Leinster Regt.; Lieut. F. Prendergast, G-2, R.A.; Lieut. H. R. H. Maitland, York Regt.; Lieut. J. H. Grant, Suffolk; Sub-Ins. of Schools J. J. Hayes, A Ed. Dept.; 2nd Lieut. E. C. Pottinger, F-2, R.A.; Lieut. C. M. L. Porteous, Liverpool; Lieut. Gordon, 2nd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. Wilkinson, Lincolnshire Regt.; wife of Lieut. R. Bayard and child, 1st E. Kent; wife of late Capt. Broughton, and two children, 8th Hus.; wife of late Surg. H. Thiele and child, M.S.; wife of Capt. A. C. M. Gompertz and two children, Hampshire; sister-in-law of Surg.-Major Townsend, Ms. S.C.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."

Her Majesty's Troopship *Crocodile*, Commander Richard Evans, arrived in harbour on Monday, Oct. 16, from Portsmouth, which she left on Sept. 19, calling at Malta on the 27th, Port Said on Oct. 1, and Suez on Oct. 3. She brought officers and men of different regiments, the passengers including 49 officers, 20 ladies, 3 children, 1,126 men, 42 women, and 28 children. Among the officers was Prince Adolphus of Teck, who will join his regiment, the 17th Lancers. During the voyage, on Sept. 27, there was one death, that of a child, from natural causes. The *Crocodile* had fine weather throughout. The troops disembarked on Tuesday at the Sassoon Dock, and were sent to Deolalee by two special trains at 6.50 and 7.50 P.M. respectively, for distribution as follows:—1st Dragoon Guards to Rawalpindi, 2nd Dragoon Guards to Sealkote, 3rd Dragoon Guards to Muttra, 7th Dragoon Guards to Umballa, 1st Battalion Royal Infantry Fusiliers to Cherat, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers to Kuldunnah, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment to Topa, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment to Gharial, 17th Lancers to Lucknow, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment to Jhanshi, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade to Bareilly. The *Crocodile* sailed on Oct. 25 for England. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Col. G. W. N. Rogers, 2nd Rl. Irish; Surg.-Major W. C. Grant, Med. Staff; Major E. G. Paley, 8th Hus.; Major A. Spencer, 1st Dra. Gds.; Major T. Fletcher, 5th Lancers; Major A. E. Ommanney, 1st E. Kent; Major N. C. O'Connell, 2nd Rl. Dub. Fus.; Major J. W. Godfrey, 1st K. O. Scott. Bord.; Bt.-Major C. B. Pigott, 21st Hus.; Surg. J. W. H. Flanagan, Med. Staff; Surg. R. W. Barnes and child, Med. Staff; Capt. G. S. C. Jenkinson, 2nd Derby; Capt. C. R. Hunter, 4th Rifle Bde.; Capt. G. B. Lemprière, Middlesex; Surg. H. M. Brabazon, Ind. Med. Dep.; Capt. W. H. M. Burke, 2nd York L.I.; Capt. W. H. Rycroft, 7th Dra. Gds.; Capt. G. de W. Verner, 1st K. O. S. Bord.; Lieut. H. M. R. Menzies, 2nd Wiltshire; Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. D. Strachan, 2nd Wiltshire; Lieut. C. H. L. James, 2nd North Fus.; Lieut. Kelly, R.E., Lieut. P. N. W. Vigors, 2nd Devon, Lieut. H. Mercer, 3rd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. A. W. Daniel, 5th Lancers; Lieut. H. P. E. Parker, 3rd K. E. Rifle Corps; Lieut. H. P. Lane, 1st K. O. Scott Bord.; Lieut. T. M. Ward, 2nd Innis. Fus.; Lieut. H. W. Wilberforce, 2nd Dra. Gds.; Lieut. H. C. Franks, 2nd Bedford; 2nd-Lieut. F. G. de Saloo, 2nd R. Dub. Fus.; 2nd Lt. C. Rattray, 2nd Devon; 2nd-Lt. V. N. Fitz Gibbon, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lt. R. D. Herron, 2nd Dra. Gds.; 2nd-Lt. H. A. Lemprière, 7th Dra. Gds.; 2nd-Lt. H. S. H. Adolphus of Teck, 17th Lanc.; 2nd-Lt. H. O. Noel, 17th Lanc.; 2nd-Lt. C. Sandwith, 8th Hus.; 2nd-Lt. G. A. Warburton, 2nd Norfolk; 2nd-Lt. H. A. Lash, 2nd Devon; 2nd-Lt. H. W. Cobham, 1st Worcester; 2nd-Lt. C. H. Bennett, 1st Worcester; 2nd-Lt. A. G. Fraser, 1st K. O. S. Bord.; 2nd-Lt. H. R. Grafton, 8th Hus.; 2nd-Lt. H. E. Vernon, 1st Rifle Bde.; 2nd-Lt. C. S. D. Leslie, 2nd Manchester; 2nd-Lt. N. A. Macdonald, 2nd Warwick.

From MALTA.—2nd-Lt. Hon. C. G. Bruce, 1st Oxford.

The following good thing comes from an orderly-room not outside the limits of the Straits Settlements. Private X. appeals to his colonel for a small favour in the following delightful terms: "If you please, sir, could you give me a week's leave for two or three days."

"THE WAY AV UT."

The Black Mountain Expedition is apparently to be a teetotal affair.—*Vide Civil and Military*, October 5th.

A charge of Ghazis was met by the Royal Irish who accounted for the whole of them. . . .

The Royal Irish then carried the position.—*Pioneer Mail*.

I met wid ould Mulvaney an' he tuk me by the hand, Sez he:—"Fwhat kubber from the front, au' will the Paythans stand?"

"O Terence, dear, in all Clonmel such things were never seen,

They've sint a Rigimint to war widout a Fiel' Canteen!

"Tis not a Highland Rigimint, fur they wud niver care—

"Their corp'rils carry hymn-books an' they opin fire wid prayer—

'Tis not an English Rigimint that burns a Blue Light flame—

'Tis the Eighteenth Royal Irish, man, as thirrsty as they're game!"

An' Terence bit upon his poipe an shapt behin' the door.

"Tis Bobbs," sez he, "that knows the thrick av makin' bloody war.

Ye say they go widout their dhrink?" "An' that's the trut," sez I.

"Thin Hiven help the muddy Kheyl they call an Akazai!

"I lay wid thim in Dublin waust, an' we was Oirish tu, We passed the time av day an' thin the belts wint whirraru;

I misremember fwhat occurred but, followin' the shtorm, A *Freemason's Journal Supplement* was all my uniform.

"They're rocks upon parade, but O in barricks they are hard—

They're ragin' tearin' devils whin there's ructions on the kyard;

An' onless they've changed their bullswools for baby's sock, I think,

They'd rake all Hell, for grandeur—an' I know they wud, for dhrink!

"An' Bobbs has sint thim out to war widout a dhrop or dhraim—

'Tis he will put the *jildy* in this dissolute campaign:

They'd fight for frolic half the year, but now their liquor's cut The wurd'll go:—"Don't waste your time! The bay'uit an' the butt!"

"Six hundher' stiffin' throats in front—tu hundher' lef' behind

Tu suk the pickin's av the cask whinever they've a mind!—

I wud not be the Paythan man forninst the *sungar* wail, Whin those six hundher' gentlemin projuce the long bradawl!

"They'll all be dhry—tremenjus dhry—an' not a dhram to toss—

Divils of Ballydavel, holy saints av Holy Cross;

An' holy cross they all will be from Carrick to Clogheen,

Thrapeesin afther nagur-log widout a Fiel' Canteen.

"Will they be long among the hills? My troth they will not so—

They're crammin' down their fightin' now to have ut done an' go;

For Bobbs the Timp'rance Shtrategist has wihipped thim on the nail—

'Tis cruel on the Orish, but—ut's Murther on the Khyel!"

R. K.

Recent reports from Indo-China again call attention to the miserable accommodation which is provided for the troops in most places; and these cost much in repairs. If proper barracks were provided the cost would entail a considerable expenditure certainly, but the cost would be recouped in two years by decrease in hospital expenses, reduced charges for returning so many invalids to France, &c.

A correspondent of the *Tokyo Dempo* residing in Söul, points out the manner in which Russia is striving to extend her influence in that country. Whether Mr. Denny is really acting in the way the correspondent imputes we know not, but considering the way in which he has thrown over Chinese interests no one would be astounded if it were so, and Li Hung-chang must now regret the day when he foisted his protégé on the puppet kingdom. Meanwhile Mr. Denny's pamphlet, to which we have before alluded, relative to the relations between Korea and China, continues to create considerable excitement. The funniest thing is that there seems to have been some effort made to keep it secret, at least out here, for it is almost impossible to obtain a printed copy in Korea for either love or money, and the same complaint comes from China. So great is this difficulty that one gentleman who desired to send a copy home was obliged to transcribe the whole of it himself.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

BEAUTIFUL JIM.*

To be tried for your life on the charge of murder—the murder of a brother officer, a dearly-loved comrade, an intimate companion, and an affectionate friend—can anything be more harassing, more provocative of feelings of an anger and revenge? Such, however, was “Beautiful Jim’s” fate! Needless to say he was acquitted, as there was not a shadow of evidence to link him with the heinous guilt of shedding the blood of a fellow-creature. Thus far the matter is simple enough. Fortunately it is but seldom in the annals of life that a high-minded English officer is charged with the foulest of foul accusations. Still there is nothing impossible or, indeed, extremely improbable that such a misfortune should befall some luckless wight. What is strange is that Mr. Winter has conceived the notion that when the so-called culprit walks forth an innocent, stainless man, and subsequently discovers the true murderer, he sedulously refuses to proclaim the wretch’s guilty. And why? That is the plot of the work; but so well does the noble-hearted Jim keep his secret, that the slayer of man died an honourable death on the field of battle.

The work stands by no means low in the ranks of fiction. Jim, the beautiful Jim, is a fine heroic character, endowed with all the characteristics of honour, manliness, and truth, which go far to make the terms “British officer” and “gentleman” well-nigh synonymous. His bride, the lovely Nancy, is no less adorable than her husband. She in turn was one of nature’s gentlewomen, albeit of birth sufficiently high to have carried its own commendation in the eyes of the world; kind, affectionate, alive to the calls of duty and the promptings of love, she shined in the hours when the sickness of him she loved needed a nurse’s help and a wife’s devotion. Far different was her brother, a young prig, as unprincipled, as loathsome a specimen of humanity as “they are usually made.” His death comes as a relief to the reader, who intensely recoils from a character which jars against all the better instincts of humanity.

The accounts, too, of garrison society, of life within barracks, of the small coteries in provincial towns, are all light, amusing, clever, and attractive; and Mr. Winter has succeeded in producing a very readable and fascinating novelette, which is likely to be well received by the many-headed public, insatiable as it is as regards works of fiction and tales of love.

THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. STRATFORD CANNING.*

More than a quarter of a century has passed since an assembly of British residents at Constantinople met together on the brow of the hill at Pera to lay the foundation-stone of a memorial church to commemorate the brave Englishmen who had fallen in the Crimean War. The occasion was one of no small import in the annals of civilisation. The very reason which brought together this miscellaneous concourse was of itself pregnant with significance. What could testify with greater force to the religious freedom which had taken root, and to some extent flourished, in the capital of the Muhammadan world than the circumstance that the creation of an Anglican Church in close proximity to a Muslim mosque had become not only a possibility, but a fact. The occasion, too, was the leave-taking of the venerable diplomatist to whose unwearied exertions, to whose persistent efforts, this advance in civilisation was due. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was the hero of the hour; and as he stood hand-in-hand ready to adjust the keystone of the fabric, it was felt a fitting end to a great and grand career. For years he had laboured, not only to uphold the dignity of the Government, whose representative he was, and whose mouthpiece he was proud to own himself, but to cure the “sick man” of the East of the canker which was eating away the very vitals of the nation. He succeeded, not, indeed, to the fullest degree—that was well-nigh impossible—but to an extent which placed him far and away ahead of all rivals. Never since Turkey was an empire had a foreign representative held such sway as fell to the lot of the “great Elchi.” The destinies of the empire were for years in his keeping. His word was law, his nod an ordinance.

This was the man, this the mighty diplomatist whose life Mr. Lane-Poole has just given to the world. It has often been said, but it may well bear repetition, that few literary tasks can compare as regards difficulty with a biography. The case in point may fitly illustrate the aphorism. When the biographer approached his work he found, as may well be supposed, reams of correspondence. Letters, memoranda, notes, [explanatory statements, were counted not by ones or

twos, but by the thousand. Careful and painstaking to a degree, Mr. Poole set himself to read this vast array of undigested matter—and what was the result? Just this. That he laboured amidst such a record of the intricate and crooked wiles of diplomacy with which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had to contend, that he himself became impregnated with the atmosphere of entanglement which has always characterised the “Eastern Question.” So in place of a concise, clear, and easily comprehensible narrative which he who runs may read, there is an involved prolix and intermingled flow of language which needs perusing and re-perusing before the bewildered reader can find a ray of light to illumine the most obscure of all obscure questions. Take the Crimean War as an example. Eleven courses were either recommended to the Porte, or suggested as fit to be thus recommended. What happened? What became of these diplomatic bantlings, only one of which apparently ever came to maturity, is none too clear. All that is clear, and the fact—at any rate from a biographical point of view is admittedly important—is that the great Elchi strained every nerve to prevent that most disastrous of wars. The attitude and proceedings of the Home Cabinet seem to us wanting in firmness and decision; but as this is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as regards foreign problems, the circumstance will not occasion much wonder or surprise.

As regards hero worship there is, perhaps, not much room for adverse criticism. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was a great man—in the line of diplomacy he has never, perhaps, been surpassed; and if Mr. Lane-Poole does like to do “poojah” to the subject of his biography, the offence is pardonable, the error is easily overlooked; but whether he has made the most of the materials at his disposal, whether he has not at times got out of his depth is, perhaps, open to argument; and we can the more readily pon this criticism, in so far as we are ready to admit that when, now and again, he uses the opportunity of giving life by passages of description to the dry bones of bare fact which form the *magna pars* of these ponderous tomes his style is attractive and popular, and of a nature to lend an interest to the narrative which the author desires to elucidate and explain.

Is the *Art Journal* for November quite as good as usual? Invariable excellence spoils, and critics become fastidious after long indulgence. The picture of the “Water-Wheel” is of its sort very first-rate; but obviously a “photogravure,” however beautifully executed, cannot, could not, possibly rival an etching. The illustrations of Japanese art are very fairly good; but as regards the article on Jean Jacques Hermer, the nude figures are neither attractive *per se*, nor does the reproduction do justice to the artist’s fancy.

The *Art Annual* for 1888 is confined to the works of J. C. Hook. Of the many illustrations which grace this *brochure* incontestably the best is the engraving of the well-known picture, “A Passing Cloud;” this is bright, effective, and full of life.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to a statistical chart, prepared by Mr. Morris, and published by Effingham Wilson and Co. It shows at a glance a variety of details as regards the leading countries of the Universe, and it will save a deal of labour and research for the many who have occasion to hunt up information respecting the matters on which it touches.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—Vols. VIII. and IX. of Kinglake’s “Invasion of the Crimea” (W. Blackwood and Sons); “Rural Rambles” (W. H. Allen and Co.); “The Enchanted Island,” by Wyke Bayliss (W. H. Allen and Co.); Kaye and Malletson’s “History of the Indian Mutiny” (W. H. Allen and Co.); “The Wife’s Help to Indian Cookery,” by W. H. Dawe (Elliot Stock); “Noel Chetwynd’s Fall,” by Mrs. J. H. Needell (Hamilton, Adams and Co.); “Miss Baxter’s Bequest,” by Annie S. Swan (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier); “Hazell and Sons, Brewers,” by Annie S. Swan (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier); “One False Step,” by Andrew Stewart (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier); “Two Fairy Girls and Ten Magic Pearls,” by John Libart (Thomas Laurie). “The Young Officers ‘Dont’; or, Hints to Youngsters on Joining.” (Chapman and Hall.)

THE *Himalaya* is ordered to embark at Portsmouth, on the 2nd prox., the 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, now quartered in the garrison, for conveyance to Malta, and a number of details for Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong. Her passenger list includes 39 officers, 853 men, and 119 women and children. She will be joined at Devonport by a few officers and men for China. The *Himalaya* will also convey the 1st Gordon Highlanders from Malta to Ceylon, the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Ceylon to Hongkong, the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment from Hongkong to Singapore, and the 2nd South Lancashire from Singapore to Gibraltar.

* “Beautiful Jim,” by John Strange Winter. (F. V. White and Co.).

* “The Life of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning.” By Stanley Lane-Poole. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1888.

SANITATION IN INDIA.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram from Calcutta published this morning, the Government of India has been obliged to call the attention of the Government of Bengal to the insanitary condition of the capital of the Empire, and to insist on the local municipality taking steps to carry

out the recommendations of the Health Officer, whose "reiterated demands" appear to have been hitherto neglected by the local self-governing body. Cholera, according to the latest accounts, is carrying off its victims in the City of Palaces, but in the meantime the Government Supreme and Local appear to be powerless, except in the way of expostulation and Minute writing. It would seem as if the authorities in India, who are really responsible for the well-being of the people there, are afraid to interfere in any stronger way, lest the cry arise that the great principle of local self-government is being interfered with, and that the cherished privilege of Native municipalities to encourage filth and spread disease around is being endangered, and the memory of the good Lord Ripon's rule being disgraced. Better that many should sicken or die than that the political agitators of the Congresses and the vernacular Press should be given an opportunity to speak or write evil against the Paramount Power. It is difficult to believe that English rule can have come to this complexion in India, but we cannot help saying that from the latest accounts we have read it looks very like it. Baboodom in Bengal and Parseedom in Bombay appear to be having it all their own way, so far as questions of local sanitation are concerned. The official Health officers are being roundly abused by their unclean enemies, and they are failing to find a friend in the Government they serve. The Calcutta Municipality lately rebuked the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for declaring that their noble city "stank." Such an opinion reflected, they considered, upon their dignity. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay having been rash enough to state that the condition of the harbour foreshore was a standing disgrace, and vile enough to create (if the truth were known to foreign Governments) a perpetual quarantine against Bombay has also come in for rebuke. But, in his case, the rebuke is actually from the Local Government, to which he looked for support. An official "Resolution" declares that "the Government cannot admit that the general condition of the foreshore is as defective as Mr. Hewlett's remarks would imply, and the last sentence is wholly unjustifiable." But the English Press of Bombay advises the Government to go down and sniff the foreshore for itself—a very practical way—however rude may be the advice—of testing the value of the Sanitary officer's opinion. But Mr. Hewlett has not only offended the Local Municipality and Government—he has brought down upon himself and his opinions the greatly pent-up wrath of that powerful body, the P.W.D. of India. He has expressed his conviction that the acquaintance of many of the officers of the Department with sanitary engineering was elementary, and he has stated that he himself had been obliged to return plans of a large public building, already approved of by the Superintending Engineer of the Division, because "the most ordinary rules regarding soil-pipes, ventilators, traps, and sewers had, through absolute ignorance, not been followed." And so, as an Indian contemporary pithily puts it, Mr. Hewlett, "being unwilling to introduce sewer gas into the bedrooms of people who had done him no harm, suggested that Government might in future either import a trained sanitary engineer from England or give the Public Works Department men some instruction in the same unsavoury but important craft before they went out to India." The anger of a Department celebrated for its confidence in itself and its general irresponsibility towards anybody else, may be, in reporter phraseology, "more easily imagined than

described." And it has been powerful enough to influence the Government of Bombay to again rebuke Mr. Hewlett, who is officially informed that he has made "an unjustifiable attack" on the officers of the Department. He is told that "almost the whole of the last section of his report is either entirely irrelevant or improper in tone"—the "irrelevancy" being a ghastly description of a Deccan village in all its primitive filth. But then it is hinted that the Bombay Government considers that such writings as Mr. Hewlett's—clever, terse, and wickedly true—are best reserved for sanitary magazines. No wonder that more than one English newspaper in India expresses wonder and indignation at the weakness of a Government which thus treats its officers labouring only for the public good. The *Pioneer* sums up the position pointedly :—

To our thinking the case stands thus. Government buys the services of a medicine-man in order that he may point out the shortcomings of sewers and the like. He is a trained specialist, and he deals with matters affecting directly the health and the lives of men. As in a well-conducted regiment the word of the doctor is, in affairs affecting health, beyond the word of the colonel, and by the colonel disobeyed at his own risk, so should the word of the Presidency medicine-man be beyond that of the Government. He is not paid to compliment it or to have regard to its feelings. If he says the thing which is not, the misstatement can be proven against him, and he can be discredited. If he is an enthusiast, given to painting with lamplblack when sepia would suffice, he should be borne with, for it is better, considering the stolidity of an average Government, to possess too energetic a medicine-man than one over-respectful.

The logic of this is unanswerable, and it may surely be asked if the fear of the abuse of Native agitators in Press or on platforms ought to be allowed to weigh against it?

THE following telegram from the Viceroy, dated November 3rd, has been received at the India Office :—
"Lieutenant Ewart, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, severely wounded at Allai on 2nd November."

Lieut. Ewart was wounded while escorting a baggage train to the force on the Goraphor Pass. One man was killed in the encounter.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 13.)

WOCR, Mr. C. G. S., assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances, for twelve months, from the date of expiry of the leave granted to him.

CROUDACE, Mr. C. H., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the N.W. Railway to the Great Western of India Railway Survey.

DAUKES, Mr. F. C., B.S.C., is appointed a deputy commissioner of the 1st grade in Assam, from Oct. 20, vice Colonel A. E. Campbell, B.S.C., who reverts to military duty on that date. Mr. Daukes will continue to officiate as secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., B.S.C., under secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to officiate as private secretary on H.E.'s Personal Staff, from Oct. 9.

EDGERLY, Mr. S. W., Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. P. Hewett, Bombay S.C.

STEPHENS—The services of Surgeon Major A. E. R. Stephens, Indian

Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

GILES—The services of Surgeon G. M. J. Giles, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

GILES—The services of Mr. A. H. Giles, officiating deputy inspector-general of police, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Ceylon.

BACHONE—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. de L. Bachone as acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden, during the absence of M. Emile Gaspary.

FERRIS, Captain W. B., acting third assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, is appointed to officiate as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda in charge of Amreli, from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Lieut. Colonel F. H. Jackson may officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and a Governor-General's Agent at Baroda.

CATES, Lieut. G. E. H., acting ex-officio assistant political agent, Kolhapur, and second in command of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps, is appointed to officiate as first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, from the date of assuming charge and during such time as Captain J. H. Sadler may officiate as secretary to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta.

ELIAS, Mr. N., C.I.E., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as political agent in the Baluchistan Agency, from the date of assuming charge.

TEMPLE, Captain H. M., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

MILITARY.

ELIOT—FITZGERALD—Major G. C. Eliot, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, on furlough, is appointed to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class; and Captain C. M. Fitzgerald, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, from Aug. 30, vice Colonel H. E. Rowband, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, who has vacated that appointment.

WORSLEY, Colonel H. R. B., C.B., Bengal S.C., to officiate on the Divisional Staff of the Army, from Aug. 4, vice Major-General W. W. Lynch, C.B., deceased.

WORSLEY, Colonel H. R. B., C.B., Bengal C.S., to officiate as district commissioner, 1st class, from Oct. 1.

BINGHAM, Lieut. Hon. G. C., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be an extra aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff, dated Sept. 23.

DUNLOP, Lieut. H. H., Devonshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bengal Corps, from Feb. 22, 1887, subject to the confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

PARKER, Lieut. N. T., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer 6th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Feb. 4, 1888, subject to the confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the date of their arrival in India :—

LEDWARD, Lieut. G. H., Border Regiment, to the Madras Staff Corps.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. H., Yorkshire Light Infantry, to the Madras Staff Corps.

SWETTENHAM, Lieut. G. K., Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the Madras Staff Corps.

CAMPELL, Lieut. A. J., East Lancashire Regiment, to the Madras Staff Corps.

WARD, Lieut. T. M., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to the Bombay Staff Corps.

JONES, Lieut. F. W., East Lancashire Regiment, to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LEMESURIER, Lieut. E., Royal Marine Light Infantry, to the Bombay Staff Corps.

CHAPMAN, Colonel H., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. E. R., Bengal S.C., to be colonel in the army from Oct. 9.

CARLTON, Lieut. H. A., to be captain in the Bengal S.C. from Oct. 9.

MOORHEAD, Surgeon L., M.D., to be surgeon-major from Sept. 30.

OWEN, Surgeon C. W., C.M.G., C.I.E., to be surgeon-major from Sept. 30.

GRIFFITHS, Surgeon C. S., to be surgeon-major from Sept. 30.

The following assistant engineers, 2nd grade, appointed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—

MILDRED, Mr. H. T. K. C., to Madras.

MAWSON, Mr. E. O., to Bombay.

MACCARTHY, Mr. A. H. C., to Bengal.

HEATON, Mr. B., to Bengal.

WILLIAMS, Mr. W. R., to N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

GALE, Mr. A. B., to N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

ELDRIDGE, M. H. J., to Punjab.

WESTERN, Mr. R. W., to Punjab.

TRAMPANN, Mr. A. G. R., to Burma.

JONES, Mr. H. C., to Burma.

CURRIE, Mr. H. A. F., to State Railways.

HERBERT, Mr. E. C., to State Railways.

WILSON, Mr. C. D. D., to State Railways.

TAYLER, Mr. F. V., to State Railways.

The service of the undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways:—

CURRIE, Mr. H. A. F.

HERBERT, Mr. E. C.

WILSON, Mr. C. D. D.

TAYLOR—The services of Mr. F. V. Taylor, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

TRAIL, Colonel D. H., R.E., examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal, is granted special leave for two years in continuation of the six months' special leave granted to him.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Oct. 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

GORDON, Lieut. L. C., No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, R.A., to be subaltern No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice F. T. Cole, appointed to the Ordnance Department, dated Sept. 16.

WATERFIELD, Second Lieut. A. C. M., officiating squadron officer, on probation, 11th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity to the 15th Bengal Cavalry, as a temporary arrangement.

RICKETTS, Lieut. H. C., officiating wing officer, on probation, 28th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

COLE, Lieut. H. W. G., wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 14th Sikhs, as a temporary arrangement.

REID, Lieut. L. H., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant 27th Punjab Infantry, dated July 14.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. C. W., wing officer, to be quartermaster 27th Punjab Infantry, vice Reid, dated July 14.

DUNCAN, Lieut. F., wing officer and quartermaster 23rd Pioneers, to be officiating wing officer 34th Pioneers, as a temporary arrangement.

OMMANNEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. P., 2nd in command 11th Bengal Infantry, and officiating commandant 39th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating commandant 40th Bengal Infantry, vice Morton, on furlough, as a temporary arrangement.

SAWYER, Major H. A., wing commander 14th Sikhs, to be 2nd in command 45th Sikhs, vice Waller, retired, and to remain 2nd in command while employed on the staff, dated Aug. 28.

MCRAB, Captain H. N., wing commander, to be 2nd in command 45th Sikhs, sub pro tem., vice Sawyer, seconded, dated Aug. 28.

WYNCH, Lieut. F. J. H., wing officer 37th Dogras, to be officiating wing officer 45th Sikhs, as a temporary arrangement.

PRENDERGAST, 2nd Lieut. W. H., officiating wing officer on probation. 20th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 45th Sikhs, as a temporary arrangement.

LAMBERT, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as assistant judge advocate-general, 3rd circle, to complete the Establishment, dated Sept. 12.

TANNER, Captain J. A., D.S.O., R.E., on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Umballa Division, Military Works Department.

BARTON—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain and Adjutant N. A. D. Barton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, is extended to Dec. 1.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 10.)

HENRY—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. E. R. Henry of his acting appointment as captain of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

AHMAD, Mr. A., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Uluberiah, Howrah, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

HERALD—The services of Mr. J. L. Herald, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is appointed to act temporarily as a deputy inspector-general of police.

ALLEN, Mr. W. F. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for two months, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 11.)

ROSE, Mr. H. A., who has been appointed to the Bengal Civil Service and attached to the Province of the Punjab, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to Hoshiarpur.

MACPHERSON, Major A. K., cantonment magistrate, is transferred from Sialkot to Meean Meer, relieving Captain W. F. C. C. Plowden.

RURSER, Mr. W. E., deputy commissioner, Rohtak, has obtained furlough for 1 year and 10 months.

WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Umballa.

CLOSE, Mr. H. A., officiating district superintendent of police, Hissar, is, on being relieved by Mr. D. C. H. Hunter, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Lahore district.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 13.)

ALONT, Mr. E. A., assistant magistrate, Allahabad, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for three months, from Oct. 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 13.)

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Nimar, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

MACDOUGALL, Colonel J. W., deputy commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Nimar District.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 6.)

WILSON, Lieut. A., 25th Bombay Light Infantry, who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner in Burma, is posted to the headquarters of the Mandalay District.

The following transfers are ordered:—

MOORE, Mr. R., extra assistant commissioner, from Toungoo to the charge of the Magwe sub-division, Taungdwingyi District.

PORTER, Mr. C. W. D. A., myook, from Henzada to the headquarters of the Toungoo district.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., C.S., assistant commissioner, from Pinyinman to the charge of the Ngathaingyaung sub-division, Bassein district.

With effect from the date of the constitution of the Pakokku district the following postings are ordered:—

EYRE, Captain G. S., deputy commissioner, to the charge of the Pakokku district.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., assistant commissioner, to the charge of the Pakangyi sub-division, Pakokku district.

MOULTRIE—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. E. Moultrie, extra assistant commissioner.

JACKSON, Mr. H., assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the charge of the Tharrawaddy division, Pegu circle.

LAW, Mr. J. M., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Sandoway to the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy district.

MERCER—On his return from leave, Mr. J. D. Mercer, district superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Tandoway district.

TRITTON, Lieut. C., assistant commissioner, Thayetmo, is appointed to be assistant cantonment magistrate and judge of the cantonment Court of Small Causes, Thayetmyo.

FANSHAW, Mr. J. C., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Arakan Hill Tracts district.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 2.)

MAXWELL, Lieut. R. M., B.S.C., 6th Bengal Light Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner in Home Department Notification No. 418, dated Sept. 24, is appointed to officiate as commandant in the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, during the absence on leave of Captain E. H. Molesworth, or until further orders.

GODFREY, Mr. G., C.S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, is posted on return from furlough to the Goalpara district.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 9.)

THOMAS, Mr. H. S., first member of the Board of Revenue and Land Revenue Commission, is granted privilege leave for two months and two days from or after Oct. 10.

WHITESIDE, Hon. Mr. W. S., is appointed to act as fourth member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. H. W. Bliss on leave.

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., is appointed to act as first member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. H. S. Thomas on leave. WILSON, Mr. W., is appointed to act as second member of the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. J. H. Garstin on other duty.

WHITESIDE, Hon. Mr. W. S., is appointed to act as third member on the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. W. Wilson on other duty.

GROSE, Mr. J., is appointed to act as fourth member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Bliss, on leave.

NORTH—The services of Surgeon-Major J. North are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

HUGHESDON—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State having permitted Mr. J. C. Hughesdon to retire from the Madras Civil Service, he is admitted to an annuity of £1,000, payable in England, from Aug. 20.

GRIMES, Mr. H. R., inspector-general of jails, is granted privilege leave for three months, from or after Oct. 6.

PORTER, Colonel C. A., is appointed to act as inspector-general of jails, during the absence of Mr. H. R. Grimes, on leave.

MILITARY.

SAUNDERS, Major M. W., R.A., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Burma Division, is appointed to be a district staff officer, first class, to complete the establishment, dated Oct. 1.

MAUR-WYNCH, Colonel H. St., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India permission to reside out of India after vacating his regimental command on Dec. 23.

BATTEN—The services of Lieut. F. G. Batten, probationer, Staff Corps, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 12.)

BEGGIE, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., General List, Infantry, will, on vacating the appointment of instructor of military signalling, do general duty under the orders of the general officer commanding Bangalore district.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FENWICK, Major G. C., 23rd Regiment, Wallajabad L.I., to be station staff officer.

EVANS, Captain G. A. P., 7th Hussars, to be station staff officer, 1st class, Bellary.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

RHODES, Lieut. F. M. J. D., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

WADDELL, Veterinary Surgeon A. H., Army Veterinary Department, for 182 days, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 15.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MUIR-MACKENZIE, Mr. J. W. P., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Belgaum.

WOODWARD, Mr. H., C.S., on being relieved of the office of collector of Sholapur, to do duty as assistant collector, Ahmednagar.

GIBB, Mr. M. C., C.S., to be forest settlement officer in the Poona District.

EDGERLEY—The services of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MILES, Mr. H. C., to act as assistant commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. W. Edgerley, C.S.

MILITARY.

(Oct. 18.)

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

GRAY, Surgeon-Major W., Indian Medical Service, to be brigade-surgeon from Sept. 1st, vice Brigade-Surgeon Carter, retired.

HAY, Major H., Staff Corps, squadron commander 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-first year, commenced Sept. 16.

EDWARDS, Lieut. S. M., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, fifth year, commenced Aug. 23.

COTGRAVE, Lieut. E. C. B., Staff Corps, 2nd Central Indian Horse, is granted leave out of India on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, seventh year, commenced May 10.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

LINDSAY, Captain E., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be second class station staff officer at Mhow.

TUFNELL, Captain H. R. T., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, to be second class station staff officer at Deesa.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Captain W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be second class station staff officer at Kamptee.

LOWTNER, Lieut. H., officiating wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 7th Bombay Infantry.

SOUTHER, Lieut. H. H., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 7th Bombay Infantry.

BATLEY, Captain A. W. L., second class district staff officer, is posted to the Poona district, vice Captain Steele, transferred to Nagpore District.

STEELE, Captain L. L., second class district staff officer, is transferred in the same capacity from the Poona District to the Nagpore District.

PORTEOUS, Major J. E., on being relieved by Captain Steele, will proceed to Secunderabad.

STEVENSON, Captain F., 1st class station staff officer, Nusseerabad, to officiate as 2nd class district staff officer, Poona district, during the absence of Captain Batley, on leave out of India.

FITZGERALD, Captain H. S., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to

officiate as 1st class station officer at Nusseerabad, during such time as Captain Stevenson may officiate as 2nd class district staff officer.

SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon S. M., having arrived in India on the 3rd inst. for duty on the Bombay establishment, is posted to the Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

BROMLOW, Lieut. W., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for one year, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain E. A. Young, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. A. D. Anley, J. A. Campbell, W. G. Pockett, H. L. Johnson (Cov.), G. B. Reynolds.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major A. C. G. Lydiard, S.C., five months; Surgeon-Major E. B. Rutledge, six months; Lieut. R. B. Berkeley, S.C., 181 days.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. H. Kellie, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel C. A. Moore, Cav., eighteen days; Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Peart, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. H. White, R.E., twelve months' furlough, from Dec. 1; Surgeon W. Owen, M.D., two months' furlough; C. H. Serres, six months, s.c.; P. Gray (Cov.), four months' furlough; W. Home, four days' furlough, and to return.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major C. J. McNally, four months, s.c.; G. Stokes (Cov.), three months, s.c.; P. W. N. Farrer, two months, s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel F. Wise, B.S.C., leave, on private affairs, commuted into furlough for twelve months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Walter, S.C.; Surg.-Major A. Barclay, Lieut. F. B. Mein, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel F. S. Cherry, Cav.; Major A. F. Fletcher, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel C. A. Moore, Cav.; Lieut.-Colonel C. J. A. Yates, Inf.; Major L. A. T. McCudden, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. C. Lyon (Cov.), A. E. Staley (Cov.), J. F. Beran, J. Wilson (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—C. H. Travers.

Bombay Estab.—J. A. Coghlan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT—Oct. 26, at Fernside, Caterham, the wife of Charles Hudson Bennett, of a daughter.

HUGHES—Nov. 1, at The Quarry, Sevenoaks, the wife of Lieut. V. D. Hughes, R.N., of H.M.S. *Curacoa*, of a son.

POGSON—Oct. 23, at Norman House, First Tower, Jersey, the wife of N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., Government Astronomer, Madras, of a daughter.

RAINIER—Oct. 31, at Glenleigh, Alverstoke, the wife of Captain John H. Rainier, Royal Navy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT—CADENHEAD—Oct. 24, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Edmund Colville Elliot P.W.D., India, second son of Augustus J. Elliot, late B.C.S., to Edith Mary, third daughter of the late John Cadenhead, Assistant Political Agent, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal.

GRAVES—NAPPER—Oct. 30, at Rosbercon Church, by the Rev. Dr. Haughton, S.F.T.C.D. (uncle to the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Canon Le Hunte, A. Elly, youngest son of Anthony E. Graves, Esq., of Rosbercon Castle, New Ross, to Margaret M. (Maggie), third daughter of Major-General Napper, J.P. (late Bengal Staff Corps), of Belleville, New Ross.

MCGREGOR—HUTTON—Sept. 22, Andrew McGregor, Esq., of Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada, to Elizabeth Emma Hutton, younger daughter of the late Major-General George Hutton, of Her Majesty's Madras Army, and Mrs. Hutton, Portland-place, Brighton.

MORGAN—LEIGH—Sept. 27, at Norfolk, Virginia, Geoffrey Morgan, Esq., youngest son of Sir Walter Morgan, late of Naish House, Wraxall, Somerset, formerly Chief Justice of Madras, to Lilly, elder daughter of James Younge Leigh, Esq., of Norfolk, Virginia.

PRIMROSE—MCMICKING—Nov. 2, at Westminster Abbey, Henry William Primrose, C.S.I., to Helen Mary, eldest daughter of Gilbert McMicking, of Miltonise, Wightonsire.

SIMPSON—JAMIESON—Sept. 10, at Toorak, Presbyterian Church, Melbourne, W. J. Simpson, M.D., Calcutta, to Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev. George Jamieson, D.D., Old Machar Cathedral, Aberdeen, Scotland.

STEVENSON—MORISON—Oct. 27, at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove, Robert Stevenson, Esq., of London, and county Tyrone, Ireland, to Viola, eldest daughter of H. G. Morison, Esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, and Arcot, Madras.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—Oct. 30, at Brondesbury, Ernest George, late District Medical Officer at Kroonstadt, Orange Free State, South Africa, the eldest surviving son of Surgeon-General C. R. Francis, Indian Medical Service, retired, aged 36.

OLIPHANT—Oct. 16, at 9, Cleveland-road, Ealing, Norman Laurence infant child of H. L. Oliphant, Bengal Civil Service (Retired.)

SAUNDERS—Oct. 20, at 43, Fellows-road, N.W., the residence of her grandmother, Ella, infant daughter of Alfred D. Saunders.

VIVIAN—Oct. 23, Edward John Vivian, late Surgeon-Major H.M. Indian Army, of 3, Shorncliffe-road, Folkestone, aged 63.

WOOLLEY—Oct. 20, at Park-gate, Preston-road, Brighton, Walter Hutchinson Woolley, son of General R. Woolley, H.M.'s Indian Army, and Isabella, his wife, after much prolonged suffering, aged 25.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

AINSLEY—Oct. 9, at Madanapelle, the wife of Sergeant Ainsley, D.P.W., of a son.

CHARD—Oct. 16, at Poona, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Chard, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

CLARKE—Oct. 7, at Lucknow, the wife of Regimental Sergeant-Major C. Clarke, 17th Lancers, of a son.

COLE—Sept. 30, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major Cole, Royal Engineers, of a son.

EVANS—Oct. 13, at Cawnpore, the wife of L. Evans, C.S., of a daughter.

GARRETT—Oct. 4, at Berar, the wife of Captain R. V. Garrett, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, H.A.D., of a daughter.

LEES—Oct. 6, at Sarun, the wife of R. O. Lees, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter, prematurely.

LODGE—Oct. 12, at Madras, the wife of F. A. Lodge, Madras Forest Department, of a son.

MACDONALD—Oct. 12, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of George Equestrian Macdonald, Locomotive Department, Bengal, Baroda, and Central India Railway, of a son.

MOORE-LANE—Oct. 4, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieut. W. Moore-Lane, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEAMES—TEMPLE—Oct. 8, at Simla, Lieut. D. Beames, 19th Punjab Infantry, to Ethel Kate Morphy Temple, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Temple, V.C., M.D.

BEATSON—FRASER—Oct. 29, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, John Fullarton Beatson, of Mandalay, Burmah, only son of Godfrey Beatson, Helensburgh, N.B., to Theresa, only daughter of the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D., 3, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, W. (By telegram.)

CLARK—DRING—Oct. 3, at St. Thomas' Mount, T. R. Clark, to Elizabeth Kelman, daughter of Mr. J. Dring, of the Revenue Survey Department.

FENTON—ELSMIE—Oct. 10, at Simla, M. W. Fenton, Bengal Civil Service, to Laura Harcourt, daughter of G. R. Elsmie, Bengal Civil Service.

NICHOL—GORDON—Oct. 8, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Dr. C. G. Nichol, Medical Staff, to Emeline Caroline Kingscote, fourth daughter of Major T. Gordon, Retired List.

ROBERTS—MCLEAN—Oct. 8, at Fyzabad, D. T. Roberts, Bengal Civil Service, to Sara, daughter of J. McLean, Esq., J.P., Wigtown, Scotland.

SAWYER—MCLEOD—Oct. 13, at Darjeeling, Edmund Stratton, son of G. C. Sawyer, Esq., of 40, Brompton-square, London, to Jean Alexandra, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon K. McLeod, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service.

SMITH—LLOYD-VERNEY—Nov. 1, at All Saints' Church, Bombay, Edwin Philip Smith, eldest son of the Rev. Albert Smith, of Wendenover, to Catherine Morforwyn, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd-Verney, of Clochfaen, Montgomeryshire. (By telegram.)

DEATHS.

CROOKSHANK—Oct. 24, at Haripur, from wounds received at Kotkai, Colonel Arthur Chichester Crookshank, C.B. Commanding 4th Column Black Mountain Expedition, eldest son of the late Captain Chichester Crookshank (51st Regiment), aged 47. (By telegram.)

FELL—Sept. 30, at Poona, Catherine Fell, relict of the late Richard Lakeland Fell, aged 71.

FULTON—Oct. 26, accidentally drowned in Ceylon whilst crossing a river, Rennie Kingdon Fulton, youngest son of the late Hamilton Henry Fulton, of Bedford House, Chiswick, aged 24. (By telegram.)

LEE—Oct. 11, at Bangalore, Cecilia, relict of the late Mr. P. Lee, aged 68.

YOUNG—Oct. 8, at Ferozepore, A. F. Young, Lieut. East Lancashire Regiment, aged 21.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram has offered Rs. 4,000 towards the new grand stand on the Madras racecourse.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME—Oct. 27, Professor (s), Calcutta; 29, Sutlej (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY—Oct. 27, Bokhara (s) Colombo; 30, Rome (s), London; 31, Assam (s), London; Nov. 2, Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; 3, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA—Oct. 29, Khedive (s), London.

MADRAS—Oct. 27, Clan Mackintosh (s), Clyde; 27, Khedive (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME—Oct. 27, Astronomer (s), Calcutta; Nov. 1, Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Bombay; 1, Rewa (s), Calcutta; 2, City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; 3, City of Carthage (s), Bombay; 4, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; 4, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; 4, Persia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY—Oct. 26, Henzada (s), London.

CALCUTTA—Nov. 2, Duke of Devonshire (s), Melbourne; 3, City of London (s).

MADRAS—Nov. 2, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Rohilla, from London, Nov. 8; from Naples, Nov. 16.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Marshall, Hon. Mrs. and two Misses Marshall, Miss H. M. Holland, Miss Loutlid, Mr. Bullen, Miss Chambers, Mr. T. J. and Mrs. Bolland, Miss Bolland, Miss M. L. Henderson, Miss Milner, Miss Cullen, Mr. Holmwood, Lady Harrison, four Misses Harrison, Miss à Beckett, Mr. Graham White, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Faulconbridge, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. Currie, Miss Walker, Mr. Manhood, Mr. Percival White, Mr. Wight, Mr. Sumners, Mr. Braesicke, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. S. Christie, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. Sastie, Mr. Crouch, Mr. B. Jumeer. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. W. Mayberry, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers and three children, Mr. Walker, Mr. R. Topping, Mr. A. Archer.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Maitland, Messrs. W. H. and H. Staves McLean, Miss de Salis, Mr. W. L. Burgess. *From Naples*: Mr. R. Downer.

For Colombo: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Templar, Miss Macready, Mr. Hawker, Miss Hawker, Mr. Gordon Johnstone, Mr. Gow, Mr. T. H. Ferguson. *From Naples*: Mr. T. W. Oakshott, Mr. E. and Miss Oakshott.

For Port Said: Dr. Fraser, Lady Milton, Dr. Milton.

For Ismailia: Mr. Wenzel, Miss McCoish.

S.s. Sutlej, from London, Nov. 8; from Brindisi Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Venning, Surgeon-General Penny, Miss Penny, Miss M. Thorne, Mr. W. Horne, Miss Horne, Mr. R. Leape, Lady E. Fitzmaurice, Lady B. Fitzmaurice, Lady Maude Anson, Mr. J. and Mrs. Lyon, Miss Burden Sanderson, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. L. D. and Mrs. Hearsey and four children, Sister Grace Raphael, Sister Mary Faith, Miss Woollings, Mrs. Allen, Miss Rix, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Mlle. Bertha, Miss Duan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Grimley, Miss E. F. Gordon, Rev. B. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Miss Cameron, Mr. Gray, Miss Teape, Mrs. Tupper, Mr. J. Sutherland, Miss Buck, Capt. and Mrs. Poynter, Mr. Aubertin, Mr. R. Turner, Miss Peacock, Mr. Cooper, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Carroll and three children, Mr. Brady, Mr. Whitworth, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. S. Allardice, Mr. W. Rendal, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Mr. Schmatz, Miss F. Oxley. *From Brindisi*: Mr. A. S. B. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. Birkmyre, Miss Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children, Hon. Mrs. Halliday and child, Mr. Negroponti, Mr. Zaretsky, Mr. W. M. Ellis, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Comte de Basterot, Mr. Hichens, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg and child, Mr. Minors, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. Davidson, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Capt. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Frere, Mr. W. Digby, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Captain and Mrs. Poynder, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. Cole, Capt. Streatfield, Lady Florence Streatfield. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Fachire. *From Port Said*: Mr. R. G. Palmer.

For Malta: Mr. M. Lyon, Miss McGill, two Misses Hobart, Miss H. Pink, Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Banting, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Mrs. Palliser and two children, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Macdonough, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Hendsen, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, General and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Wood, Mr. J. Mason, Mrs. Hall.

For Ismailia: Hon. C. P. T. and Mrs. Berkley, Dr. Worthington, Mrs. and Miss Balcombe. *From Brindisi*: Col. Talbot.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Forster and child, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Miss Davies, Miss Pink, Miss Robbins, Mr. and two Misses Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. Child, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Loug, Mr. Jacobs.

For Brindisi: Miss Comdi.

S.s. Cathay, from London, Nov. 15; *s.s. Gwalior*, from Venice, Nov. 23; from Brindisi, Nov. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. Snaggs, Mr. W. L. Gray, Mr. E. Deasey, Miss Dell, Mr. C. Hall. *From Venice*: Baron Fagel, Count Bylandt, Rev. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Auld, four Misses Lambert, Mr. T. L. Sullivan. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Wells, Mrs. Rycroft, Miss Scott, Mr. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. St. G. Jackson, Mr. W. Steuart, Mr. W. R. White, Mr. J. B. Firth, Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. Byass, Mr. J. H. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Meyerstein, Mrs. H. Stanley Clarke, Mr. Bois Mr. P. Downes, Col. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Levenson, Mrs. Cotton.

For Alexandria : Mrs. Morice, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Sugden, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Boucher, Mr. Leahy. *From Brindisi* : Miss Hargreaves, Mr. W. Stuart, Miss Feeney, three Messrs. Carter, two Misses Carter.

For Ismailia : *From Venice* : Rev. and Mrs. Petter, Miss Petter, Mrs. Beames.

For Gibraltar : Mr. Leahy, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Mr. and Mrs. Echalez.

S.s. Brindisi, from London, Nov. 15.

For Bombay : Mrs. Milson, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Dyson, Mr. J. Barnes, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gillifant, Mr. R. R. Bayne, Miss Shedlock, Mrs. McNee and child, Mr. Rawcliffe, Mr. Proctor, Lieut. Mercer, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Romilly, Mrs. Gartside, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Kitching, Mr. Conroy, Rev. and Mrs. Baynham. *From Port Said* : Mr. Courage, Mr. Randolph.

For Aden : Two Misses Tanner.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, Capt. Wylde.

For Karachi : Mr. F. Bremner.

S.s. Oceana, from London, Nov. 16 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Nov. 23.

For Colombo : Mr. and Miss Meredith, Mrs. Cash, Mr. N. Cash, Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Wigram, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Beech, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. T. Wright. *From Venice* : Mr. S. W. Smith. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Strachan.

For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Schlegel.

For Malta : Lady Torrens, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner, General Percy Smith, Miss Findlay, Major McKean, Colonel and Mrs. Todd, two Misses Todd, Sir S. Freeling, Captain Greenway, Mrs. Medcraft.

For Ismailia : Mr. Riches. *From Venice* : Rev. C. H. Sutton.

For Gibraltar : Captain Baker, Miss Eckford.

For Alexandria : Mr. and Mrs. Bowker.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant.

S.s. Bengal, from London, Nov. 22 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 3.

For Malta : Mr. G. W. Green, Mr. Alexander, Lieut. Benson, Lieut. Pilton, Capt. Labalmondiere, Capt. Henriques, Mr. W. Boyd, Lieut. McLean, Mr. Knagg, Capt. Cockburn, Mrs. Ibbertson, two Misses David, Lieut. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Lawless, Mrs. Biddulph and child, Miss Winstone, Major and Mrs. Gordon.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. R. and Miss Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, Surgeon-Major Martin, Mr. H. W. Lushington, Mr. J. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Pike, Miss K. Pike, Miss Bagot, Miss M. Pike, Mrs. Peacock, Mr. R. A. P. Preston, Mrs. Jameson, Capt. F. Mein, Mr. Jackson, two Misses Ward, Mr. R. Nathan, Lieut. Humfrey, Mr. W. Atherton, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. A. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Meehan. *From Brindisi* : Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Parmenides, Duke of Montrose, Mr. Graham, Mr. Hallum, Mr. Soland, Miss Soland, Mr. C. H. Moore, Capt. Henderson, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Col. and Mrs. McNair and two infants, Miss Harvey, Mr. H. Berners, Mr. Eyre Coote, Mr. Day, Mr. B. J. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. J. Rowson, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Mr. Duff Watson, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. T. and Mrs. Thomas. *From Port Said* : Mr. and Mrs. Calvocoressi and child.

For Port Said : Mr. Benjamin.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. May, Col. Arthur Paget. *From Brindisi* : Mr. and Mrs. McLeish.

For Aden : Colonel Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Sir Jno. Willoughby, Mr. Sargeant.

S.s. Nepaul, from London, Nov. 29 ; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Bombay : *From Naples* : Mr. P. R. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, two Messrs. Phillip.

For Calcutta : Col. Shepherd, Mrs. Rigg, Col. and Mrs. Grove and infant, Mr. Kingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Mrs. Greenhill, Mr. Anderson, Mr. McMillar, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Rev. and Mrs. James and family, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Winckler and two children. *From Naples* : Mr. Tawney, Mr. Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. Beddington, Miss Turner, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Willing.

For Colombo : Miss Parkinson. *From Naples* : Lady Grant, Mr. Frase.

For Ismailia : Mr. Mill, Dr. Boase, Hon. and Mrs. Egerton.

S.s. Carthage, from London, Nov. 29 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Dec. 10.

For Bombay : Mr. A. H. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Gore Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lillingston, Miss Ogilvie. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Deuham, Major Willie, Major Osborn, Mr. G. A. Stack, Capt. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Kerrick.

For Colombo : Mr. Gilligan.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : Two Misses Lee.

For Ismailia : Mr. H. and Mrs. Spicer.

S.s. Peninsular, from London, Dec. 7 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 17.

For Bombay : Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mylne and two infants, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. G. Moke, Mr. Lingham, Mr. H. S. Fraser, Miss J. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and two children, Mr. Mackintosh and infant, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. Iremonger, [Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Alec King, Mr. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lord and Lady Wynford, Miss Greenfield, Miss Row, Mr. W. Ramsay, Rev. and Mrs. Squires and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine. *From Brindisi* : Mr. Sergrades, Mr. Mitarachi, Mr. Mant, Lord Villiers, Hon. A. J. C. Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. Downes, Mr. B. Long, Mr. Pirie, Mrs. Iremonger, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. J. D. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Dady.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Carreras and four children, Miss Smyth, Mrs. Helsham Jones.

For Brindisi : Mr. Savile.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Pundua*, to sail Nov. 15.

For Colombo : Miss Clegg, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Christie, Miss Button.

For Madras : Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Byron and Misses Byron.

For Calcutta : Mr. J. W. Tullock, Mr. C. Russell Wood, Mr. James Schatch, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. Geo. Aidet, Mr. C. Bearpark, Mr. Macleod, Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Swainsod, Mr. F. S. Durham, Mr. J. W. Crowdy, Miss Katie Latimer.

For Madras : Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Mrs. Grant and three children, Miss Noaks, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. H. D. Baddeley, Mrs. Booth.

For Colombo : Mr. C. M. Fernando, Mr. C. M. Cotterill, Mr. W. B. Ricketts, Mr. P. H. Couchman.

For Aden : Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Miss E. Lockhart.

For Malta : Miss L. C. Davidson, Miss Florence Gill.

Per B.I.S.N. *Kangra*, to sail Nov. 24.

For Kurrachee : Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lewtas and infant.

For Bombay : Col. and Mrs. J. Phillips and child, Miss Phillips, Mr. W. P. R. Newlands.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 6.

For Colombo : Mr. G. Russell, Count de la Port.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, to sail Nov. 8.

For Bombay : Miss Schultz, Mrs. E. Wilkins, Mrs. Reinold, Mr. Ernest Shaw, Surg. Lyons, Mr. E. N. Rose.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi : Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff, Mr. B. Darling and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Nubia*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Bombay : Colonel F. S. Cherry, Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ovens, Miss Haley, Miss Crittall, Miss Luce, Miss Isabel Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Phillips, Mrs. Hogg, infant and nurse, Miss Hogg, Miss Hussey, Major L. A. T. McCudden, Mr. G. R. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Stanley, Miss Coates.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail Dec. 1.

For Bombay : Miss Hay, Miss Burgess.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Calcutta : Rev. J. Moulson, and family.

For Madras : *From Suez* : Dr. L. R. and Mrs. Scudder.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Maria Teresa*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay : Mr. A. E. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann, Captain Bruncker, Mrs. Hickie, Miss Hickie, Mrs. Brown, Mr. H. R. Scott, Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss Muriel MacKenzie, Dr. F. Chand.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Oct. 15.

From London : Surg.-Major and Mrs. McKay, Miss Buchanan, Mr. Matchett, Major Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. Willaume, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, child and infant, Col. Clifford, Capt. Pitt, Miss Brook, Mr. Lewis and infant, Lieut. Sykes, Miss Haupt, Miss Smith, Mr. A. Shaw.

From Marseilles : Mrs. B. Thorn, Col. Caruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Le Gert, Mr. W. D. Fisher, Col. Bruce, Capt. Bruce, Mr. J. A. Bulkeley.

From Venice : Mr. Keddle, Mr. N. Hoe, Mr. Sassoon Eskell.

From Brindisi : Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Sir B. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Capt. Renton, Capt. F. H. Hard, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Prescott, Mr. H. Davis, Mr. J. Grose, Mr. Showers, Miss Powlett, Mr. L. Brown, Major Stephens, Mr. Kilby, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mr. C. B. Scott, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Fulford and child, Mr. Lepage, Mr. P. Clague, Mr. Villas, Mr. A. Price, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Col. Barron, Mrs. Gough, Mr. John Short, Mr. Rigg, Mr. E. L. Winter, Capt. Prior, Mr. Patten, Major Ternan, Major Hutchinson, Capt. H. W. Bennett, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Macdonall, Mr. A. C. Marshall, Mr.

E. H. Walsh, Rev. C. McGee, Mr. A. B. King, Mr. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and child.

From Ismailia : Mr. Walter Scharff.

From Aden : Mr. A. Schneder.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, from Bombay, Oct. 19.

For London : Mrs. Rowland Bateman, two children and infant, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Miles and infant, Mr. J. Hyde Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. C. W. Baker, Mrs. Helby and two children, Lieut.-Col. E. I. Blenkinsop, Mr. J. Nuthall, Mr. White, Mr. Stephenson.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Hallah, Mr. Gunput Rai, Mrs. Hildebrand, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Rochford Davies, Lieut. Hemming, Mr. Alexander, Mr. E. S. Martin, Rev. J. O. F. Willcocks.

For Aden : Major Hilderbrand.

For Gibraltar : Mr. Delapino.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, from Liverpool, Oct. 31.

For Calcutta : Mrs. May and child, Miss May, Master Lawrie, Miss Lawrie, Mr. H. B. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Colonel and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Yule and child, Miss Griffith, Miss Dumaine.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Bombay : Mrs. Fletcher, infant and nurse, Miss H. V. Mansell, Mr. S. H. Williams, Miss M. E. Williams, Miss Mason.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Nov. 1; from Marseilles, Nov. 8; from Naples, Nov. 10.

For Bombay : Mrs. Clapham, Major Rowan Hamilton, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Captain and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Swinton Jacobs, Mr. E. L. Herbert, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Miss North, Mr. Koeling, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Miss Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mr. G. R. Webb, Mr. P. Holland, Mrs. Tandy and infant, Miss B. Taylor, Mrs. Pitt, Mr. W. Murray, Miss Abercrombie, Miss Wellington, Mr. Johnson, Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Head, Mr. E. E. Rope, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. C. Martin, Capt. Field, Mr. Freeborough, Mrs. Black. From Marseilles : Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Major Dickinson, Mr. Petrie, Mr. V. Casto, Sir J. MacNeil, Miss Newman, Colonel and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Ashton, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. Brereton, Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, Mr. R. C. Sanders, Mr. Bruckner, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mrs. Ali and infant, Colonel Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, two Misses Dyer, Colonel Steel, Mr. Bradford, Mrs. Shevan, Mr. Bingham, Mr. W. J. Burn, Mrs. Neville Harris, General Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Mrs. Baines, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. T. W. Rawlin, Miss Poynter, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. G. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Corstophine, Miss Poore, Mrs. Ollivant and child, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. W. P. Bridge, Mr. J. C. Chanter, Mr. Batchelor, Captain Stracey, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Mr. Forrest, Mr. N. F. McLeod, Mr. W. K. and Miss Darby, Miss Beresford. From Naples : Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Burrows, Lady Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Stead. From Ismailia : Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Hallifax.

For Gibraltar : Mr. Lamb, Sir Drummond and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Miss Hugonin, Mrs. Stephens and three children, Colonel W. R. Foster, Colonel and Mrs. Pridham and family, Mr. Glenny, Mrs. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. J. Imossi, Miss Arrowsmith, Mrs. and Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Edwards, Dr. F. J. Wright, Col. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. Murray, Mr. Carstairs, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Job, Miss Laragna, Miss Phillips, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Rayner, Mr. A. M. Lane.

From Ismailia : Dr. Worthington, Mr. Hampton, Lady Laura Hampton, Miss Hampton, Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Greenwood. From Naples : Captain Lane.

For Port Said : Mr. Silver, Dr. du Buisson. From Naples : [Mr. C. Bowen. From Marseilles : Rev. W. Myers.

For Karachi : From Marseilles : Mrs. R. J. Bruce and two children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, from London, Nov. 1.

For Colombo : Mrs. Joynt, Mr. Northcott, Mr. Bernard Lonsdale, Mr. J. B. M. Ridout, Mr. F. F. Liddell, Mr. E. W. A. Anderson, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. R. Cooper, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. G. E. Foster, Mr. E. Winterton, Mr. Higgs, Mr. Gowans, Mr. Chas. Bidgood.

For Calcut : Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goslin.

For Calcutta : Miss J. Thomson, Mr. Geo. L. Grant, Miss Ashton, Mrs. Bushby, Miss Robinson, Miss Waitt, Miss Perkins, Miss Blomfield, Miss Quain, Miss Brown Constable, Mrs. R. L. F. McMullen, Misses Willing, Miss Cracknell, Mr. T. E. Collier, Mr. Chas. Wheeler, Mr. H. W. Myhill, Captain Sinclair, Major and Mrs. C. T. Bingham, Mr. D. M. Nicolson, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. B. H. Shelswell, Miss E. H. Mathew, Mr. H. S. Walker, Rev. J. P. Ashton, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clarke and infant, Miss G. M. Scott, Mr. Dudeney, Mr. S. M. Fassen, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. W. G. Carter, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. R. Lindsay.

For Madras : Miss Williams, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Miss Bounsall, Miss Eagleton, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Rev. and Mrs. Cooling and child, Mr. W. P. Allardyce, Major D. McN. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. G. Sawday and two children, Rev. H. Lester, Rev. C. G. Marshall, Mr. H. E. Townsend, Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, two Misses Harris, Mr. John Shaw, Mr. A. S. Heath, Mr. R. H. Piper.

For Malta : Mrs. Rice, two Misses Rice, Mrs. Irving and infant.

The following passages have been engaged :—

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 23.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. L. Lincke, Miss Ham, Mrs. Wicks.

For Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. J. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Mitter.

For Marseilles : Mrs. Hugh Rowlands, Miss Thom, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Asquith.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Serapis ...	1888.	—	—	—	—	6 Nov.
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1889.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	1 Jan.
Serapis * ...	1889.	Q'town.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan
	2 Jan.	4 Jan.				
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.
		Q'town.				6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Euphrates	1888.	—	—	—	9 Nov.
Crocodile	—	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	4 Nov.	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
	1889.				
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay. *via* the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out *via* the Cape.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—At the last moment, when men were on the march down country for the first troopship of the season, an order appeared changing the procedure for the settlement with time-expired men and invalids. It appears strange to outsiders how dilatory the military authorities are in making up their minds to do a thing, when a little energy might save so much trouble all round. Take, for instance, the order changing the rate of exchange at which the soldier's pay to be paid after October 1, which, although issued in the India Army Circulars for August, was not published until October had begun, and the order will not be in the hands of those concerned at Quetta, Aden, and Bhamo before the 15th Oct., causing no end of confusion and expenditure in telegrams to effect the necessary settlement with the men about to embark, as there is an order that no soldier having claims against Government should be put on boardship. In former years the change in the rate of exchange has been notified in a special Army Circular. For reasons unknown, this course was not followed this year; and the consequence is that those men who are going home with savings bank balances are being unnecessarily mulcted a penny in every rupee, owing to somebody blundering. Had those men known that their savings would be thus affected, they would have taken steps to remit in September at the 1s. 5½d. rate. Let us take a case. A. B. has 1,000 rupees in the bank; he is sailing from Bombay on October 14; for the 14 days he receives an extra 9½d. and Government takes out of him one thousand pennies, or £43s. 4d. ! This is surely enough to make the soldier howl.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—There was a decided revival of demand on Saturday for these Shares. Mysore rose 3-16, Nundydroog ½, Mysore Reefs 1s., and Ooregum 6d. The market closed firm. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 13-16 to 3 15-64, Nundydroog 1½ to 2, Indian Consolidated 7s. 6d. to 8s., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 10s. to 11s., ditto fully paid (£1) 16s. to 17s., Ooregum 34s. to 35s., ditto Preference 34s. to 35s., Devala-Moyar 6s. to 7s., Nine Reefs 15s. to 16s., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 10s. to 11s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., South-East Mysore 12s. to 13s., Indian Glenrock 3s. 6d. to 4s., Gold Fields of Mysore 1½ to 1¾, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 1s. to 2s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 99½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	104½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	98	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	108	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Goole Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6 pr. ct.	880
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct.	875
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	175
Breul's Camppore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	590
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	180	1,225
Fort ...	8,500	55	1,600
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	860
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	409	50	405
Munmar M. ...	all	40	220
New Berar ...	580	60	545
New Indian ...	125	10	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	315
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,100
Sind ...	750	50	460
Volkart ...	500	75	680

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300½
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	360
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	620
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	400
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	880
Central India ...	500	45	1,070
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	35	600
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	1,060
Empress Co. ...	all	25	685
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	640
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	750
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	780
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	790
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	620
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,235
James Greaves ...	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	50	1,100
Khandelash ...	1,000	80	660
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	810
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	120	2,085
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,215
Mazagon ...	250	8	150
Morarij Goculdas ...	1,000	70	1,520
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	—
Oriental ...	625	25	500
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	—
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	80	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,265
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	610
Southern India ...	500	15	205
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	295
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	430
Western India ...	1,000	25	730

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. 66-7-8	do.	do.	—
Do. do. 1-18-1	do.	do.	—
B. D. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	90
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,375
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	980	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	874
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ...	100	2,050
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,321
Thacker and Co. ...	15	162

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 3.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Price.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 99 7 to	— 0
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	— 0 to	— 0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	105 0 to	— 0
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	105 0 to	— 0
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— 0 to	— 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106 12 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1906) ...	106 4 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107 0 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107 8 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	907½ to
Bank of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussorie ...	£12½	138 to
National of India ...	100	102 to 105
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	£25	— to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	100	65 to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	— to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 125 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,000 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d. 17½ to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1 9 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100 180 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 345 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100 75 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 100 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100 175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 118 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 125 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 108 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 92 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 133 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 215 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 80 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100 215 to
Gouropore ...	200 145 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 86 to
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 133 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 92 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150 146 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 81 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100 275 to 280
Murree Brewery ...	100 165 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100 133 to
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100 104 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100 150 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 40 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100 67 to
Riverside Press ...	100 67 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 103 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 35 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 117 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 30 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 75 to
Acuttipore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to
Assam ...	£20 600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 97 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80 30 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200 235 to
Do. contributory ...	100 122 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 33 to
Central Cachar ...	200 118 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 85 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 80 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 34 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 35 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 53 to
Dehra Dun ...	100 45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 64 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 47 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	180	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolongrie (Assam) ...	100	82 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	94 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	85 to 36
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	39 to
Do. contributory ...	90	20 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mutuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattureah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabaro (Assam) ...	100	108 to
Sapakati ...	100	4-5 disc.
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	— to
Seemah ...	100	90 to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	65 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	16 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	43 to
Teedarra (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	108 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	£10	25 to
Upper Assam ...	—	— to

LONDON.—November 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all pd. ...	97½ to 98½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	100 to 100½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1892 ...	106 to 108
4 Do. 1896-90 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	107 to 109
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	108 to 108½
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	113 to 118
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 121
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	—	96 to 98½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	170 to 172
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	23½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (loss) ...	—	26½ to 27
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	169 to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 141
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	99 to 101
Scindia, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190 ...	100	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	25½ to 26
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	114 to 116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	114 to 116
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	12½	to	12½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	14½	to	15½
Do. 6 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	99	to	101
Do. 6 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc.	100		103	to	103½
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	18	to	18½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	104	to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	192	to	195
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	190	to	192
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	28	to	40

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

MILITARY.

Acton, Lieut. H. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
Adams, Capt. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Adams, 2nd Lieut. W. A., Prob. S.C., M., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '88.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Adey, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B.
Adey, Capt. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Aislabie, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Anderson, Surg. A. V., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Maj. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, M.
Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, Bo.
Andrew, Lt.-Col. D. C., S.C., B., 20 mos., fr. Sept. 4, '88.
Applin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Arnott, Surg.-Maj. J., Bo.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Badgley, Col. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 28, '88, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B.
Bateman, Surg.-Maj. D. F., 1 yr. 13 dys., fr. Jan. 18, '83, M.
Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M.
Battye, C. I. A., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '86, B.
Baugh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Baugh, Lieut. M. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '88, Bo.
Bayley, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, Bo.
Beadon, Col. C., Cav., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '83, B.
Bignoll, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Bird, Col. G. C., S.C., 260 dys., fr. Apr. 4, '88, M.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., till Apr. 20, '89, B.
Black, Maj. W. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 18, '88, Bo.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blakeney, Lieut. W. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '83, B.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Boileau, Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Boileau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., B.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, B.
Brenner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Broome, Lt.-Col. A. P., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 15, '88, B.
Broome, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '88, Bo.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Browne, Lieut. W. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Browne, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Burlton, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, M.
Burne, Lieut. K. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Burton, Lieut. H. G., Prob. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, M.

Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Campbell, Lt.-Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '88, B.
Campbell, Col. R. D., S.C., till June 15, '88, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Carbonaro, Lieut. E. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Carnegy, Lieut. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '88, F.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.

Carter, Col. C. A. E. S., Inf., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Carthew-Yorston, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Cazale, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., till Apr. 2, '89, B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 7, '83, M.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, B.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C. S., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., till June 14, '88, M.
Clarkson, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, Bo.
Clay, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, B.
Clementi, Col. M. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '88, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 6, '88, M.
Cochier, Capt. R. F., S.C., M.
Cubley, Col. J. K., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '88.
Cole, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, Bo.
Cook, Bde-Surg. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, Bo.
Cookson, Lieut. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M.
Cox, Col. H. W. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Cox, Lieut. F. W. H., S.C., 6 mos., M.
Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 1, '88, B.

Cumberlege, Lieut.-Col. H. O., Inf., fr. Apr. 20, '88.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppuge, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Dane, Surg.-Maj. A. H. C., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, Bo.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Delamain, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '88, B.
Dempster, Capt. O. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. March 1, '88, B.
Dittmas, Lieut. A. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, Bo.
Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, Bo.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., B.
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, B.

Egerston, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Maj. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Eteson, Dep.-Surg. Gen. A., M.D., B., till Jan. 31, '89.
Eyre, Capt. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '83, B.

Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 20 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 21 mos., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
Filgate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fisher, Lieut. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
FitzGerald, Col. J., S.C., 21 mos., fr. April 20, '87, B.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., B.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Forteach, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Fox, Bde-Surg. W. S., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Franklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 18, '88, B.

Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, M.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Georges, Capt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 6 mos., M., fr. July 17, '88.
Gibson, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goldney, Capt. F. C. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '83, Bo.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. B. L., C.B., R.A., M.
Gordon, Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Gouldsbury, Maj. D. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., fr. Apr. 18, '83, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. W. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Col. S. F. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Grantham, Lieut. C. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, Bo.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Grover, Capt. M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Hall, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Haughton, Capt. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '88, B.
Hutton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, M.
Hawkes, Col. H. P., C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Capt. H. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
Hawkes, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Hendley, Lieut. C. E., Prob. S.C., fr. Feb. 8, '83, M.
Hewett, Col. G. L. K., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '88, B.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M. R., S.C., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hitchins, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hobbs, Lieut. S. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Hodding, Brig.-Gen. G. C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Hodson, Lieut. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Hogg, Maj. H. C., S.C., 10 mos., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Holmes, Col. A. L. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 23 Mar. '87, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hume, Lieut.-Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '88, Bo.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 291 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Hunter, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '88, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.

Jackson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '88, B.
Jacob, Col. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '88, Bo.
Jameson, Capt. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Jameson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. July 23, '87, M.
Jervis, Lieut. H. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, Bo.
Jervis, Lieut. S. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keate, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '88, M.
Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keel-an, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., S.C., Bo., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '88.
Kemball, Lt. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kenny, Capt. E. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, M.
Kerrich, Lieut. L. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Kiermader, Surg.-Maj. V. C., till Dec. 15, '88, Bo.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., to Aug. 14, '89, B.

Laing, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Lance, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo.
Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Laughton, Col. A. F., C.B., S.C., 5 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 6 mo., fr. May 24, '88.
Lidderdale, Depy-Surg.-Gen. R., M.D., 177 dys., fr. Aug. 7, '88, B.
Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mo., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, M.

Lockhart, Col. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., 13 mos., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lumsden, Capt. H. R. W., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. July 6, '88.
Luxmoore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 14, '87, M.

Macdonald, Surg.-Maj. D. P., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
MacKenzie-Kennedy, Lieut. E. C. W., S.C., M.
Macmullen, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macnaghten, Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '88, B.

Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Maltby, Maj. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '88, B.
Mander, Lt.-Col. F. D., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo.
Marks, Surg. R. J., 11 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Marrett, Lieut. E. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 4, '88, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., till Feb. 3, '89, B.
Martin, Capt. E. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, B.
Masters, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Mayne, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, B.

McCarthy, Bde-Surg. D. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
McNair, Lt.-Col. A. L., S.C., 7 mos., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
McNair, Col. H. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '88, B.
McRae, Maj. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '88, B.
McSwiney, Lieut. E. F., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.

Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '87, Bo.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '88, M.
Middleton, Capt. H. J., S.C., B.
Miller, Col. E. W. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 25, '88, M.
Miller, Lieut.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Milne, Surg. A., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '88, Bo.
Mocatta, Lieut. D. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Molesworth, Capt. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 14, '88, B.
Montanaro, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
Monteith, Capt. E. V. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, B.
Montgomery, Lieut. C. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., till July 28, '88, Bo.
Morris, Capt. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '87, B.
Morton, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, B.
Mosse, Lieut. W. O. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '88, Bo.
Mullane, Surg. J., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, B.
Murray, Col. G., S.C., till Jan. 10, '89.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '88, U.
Nichols, C. O., Cov., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '88, Bo.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '84, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut. C. W., S.C., fr. Aug. 8, '83, Bo.
O'Brien, Capt. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 2, '83, B.
O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. P. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
O'Farrell, Lieut. H. P. C., S.C., 9 mos., fr. June 13, '88, B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '88, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.

Palmer, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B.
Paterson, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '88, B.
Pease, Lieut. L. W., Prob. S.C., 6 mo., fr. Apr. 13, '88, M.
Pearse, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 15, '87, Bo.
Peyton, Capt. L. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 25, '87, B.
Pickance, Lt.-Col. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '83, M.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '88, M.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., till Jan. 27, '89, B.
Pringle, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '88, B.
Pulley, Maj. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Maj. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '88, M.

Radcliffe, Capt. A. W. T., S.C., 6 mos., fr. July 28, '83, B.
Ramsden, Maj. H. F. S., S.C., 16 mo., fr. June 1, '88, M.
Ransford, Lt.-Col. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '88, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 3, '88, B.
Reeves, Col. H. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '88, Bo.
Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Ridgway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B.

Ridgway, Maj. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Roberts, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A. S., Inf., 14 mo., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Roberts, Dep. Surg.-Gen. E. H., 6 mo., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
Robertson, Col. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 17, '88, B.
Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.
Rogers, Lieut. G. E., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 22, '83, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
Rooke, Lieut. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 18, '88, M.
Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
Ross, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. June 28, '88, M.
Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B.
Rutherford, Col. T. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '88, B.
Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.

Sandwith, Capt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '83, Bo.
Schneider, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, Bo.
Schofield, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 3, '87, Bo.
Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
Seton, Col. Sir W. S., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '88, Bo.
Shaw, Lieut. D. G. L., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 34 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Shoppard, Lieut.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, M.
Sibthorpe, Bde-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
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Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
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Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.
Turner, Maj., S.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '88, B.

Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 22, '87, Bo.
Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 13 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 154 dys., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.

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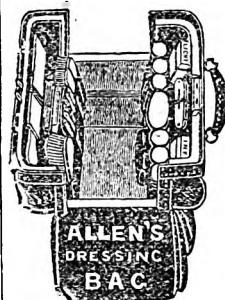
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 26th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 24th October; and from Calcutta to the 23rd October.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Simla on Oct. 25 the following Bills will be passed:—A Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act 1884; a Bill to make further provision for administration of the late King of Oudh's estate; a Bill to supplement the provisions of the Upper Burma Laws Act 1866, with respect to the Shan States; a Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.

THE following Bills were introduced:—A Bill to consolidate, amend, and add to the law relating to railways in India; a Bill to provide for the appointment of the Financial Commissioner for Burma, and define his functions; a Bill to amend the Burma Municipal Act 1884; a Bill for the establishment of a village system, and to amend the law relating to rural police in Lower Burma.

AFTER laying the foundation-stone of the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore, Lady Dufferin will, on Nov. 20, lay the foundation-stone of a lying-in-hospital at Agra, and on Dec. 5 the foundation-stone of the new Lady Dufferin's Zenana Hospital at Calcutta.

SOME thousands of copies of Lady Dufferin's pamphlet on the work of the Fund will shortly be published both in English and Urdu.

LADY LANSDOWNE takes over the Presidentship of the Fund on Lady Dufferin's departure, and there will be a balance of Rs. 30,000 in hand at the close of this year, besides the capital. Two new lady doctors will shortly arrive in India.

ON the departure of Lord Dufferin for Europe Lord Binning, A.D.C., joins the staff of Lord Connemara, in succession to Captain W. Yordham Quin.

THE Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lady Roberts and Captain Rawlinson, A.D.C., left Simla on Oct. 17th for his tour to the North-West Frontier. The Adjutant-General joined his Excellency at Umballa, as also Colonel Pole-Carew and Dr. Taylor. The Quartermaster-General joins at Quetta early next month. Lady Roberts will pay a visit to the nursing sisters at Oghi and Darband, where hospitals for the Hazara Field Force have been formed.

THE latest Kabul news, dating to the 12th October, fully confirms the previous reports of Ishak's flight. The Amir's troops have occupied Andkhoi and Shirbarghan, and the whole of Afghan-Turkistan is now quiet. The fight in which Ishak was overthrown was a very stubborn one.

ORDERS have been formally issued cancelling all arrangements made for the Kabul Mission, full confirmation having been received of the Amir's intention to visit Afghan-Turkistan forthwith.

GENERAL MACLAINE reports from Herat that all is quiet in Northern Afghanistan, the news of Ishak's defeat and flight being now accepted by the troops and people as beyond all question.

ORDERS have been issued to provision the whole of the Sikkim Field Force up to November 15th, after which date a considerable reduction will probably be made in the strength of General Graham's Brigade.

THE question of dealing with the Chin border westwards of the Chindwin is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. As the cold season advances there may be a repetition of raids, and it is highly advisable that due precautions should be taken beforehand.

THE Central Committee of Lady Dufferin's Fund has given Rs. 30,000 to the N.W.P. Branch, Rs. 22,000 of which is for the building of the lying-in hospital at Agra, and the rest for the completion of the female medical school building. Ten thousand rupees has been also given to the Punjab Branch as a contribution towards a boarding-house for female medical students in Lahore. This will supply a much-felt want.

THE special duty on which Sir Mackenzie Wallace is engaged in connection with the review of Lord Dufferin's administration will probably be completed by the middle of November, thus enabling him to accompany the Viceroy to Lahore.

FAMINE in the Aska district of Madras appears imminent.

A TRIPLE murder was committed at Dadur, a suburb of Bombay, on Oct. 25th. A well-to-do Parsee widow, her daughter, and grandson having their skulls fractured with an iron pestle by a Native servant, who has since been arrested and confessed his guilt. Plunder was the object.

SERGEANT-MAJOR FINLAY, Royal Irish Regiment, committed suicide by hanging himself in the dépôt at Colaba a few days after landing from the troopship *Euphrates*.

BABU GURU DASS BANERJI, of the Calcutta High Court-Bar, has been selected to fill the vacancy in that Court caused by Mr. H. S. Cunningham's retirement. The Bench, as then constituted, will consist of five Barristers, five Civil Service, and three Native Judges—all Hindus—or the full Statutory complement of thirteen Judges.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the charges of corruption against Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S., C.M.G., met at Poona on October 23rd. The indictment contains thirty-three charges having reference to sums amounting to Rs. 47,000 alleged to have been received as bribes from the accused's subordinates and Native chiefs whose States were under his jurisdiction.

LORD CONNEMARA is to be installed Master of the Lodge "Perfect Unanimity" at Madras on November 23rd, and District Grand Master of Madras, in all probability by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the next day.

THE Allahabad University will in future participate in the benefits of the six Government scholarships in England.

THE Insurance Agents of Calcutta have formed an association, and fixed a uniform tariff, affiliating their organization with the local Chamber of Commerce.

THE Government of the N.W. Provinces has definitely adopted the scheme of a Volunteer Reserve.

AN inquiry into the condition of the lower classes in British India has been made with satisfactory results, it being gathered that the condition is not one which need cause any very great anxiety at present.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, Under-Secretary, officiates as Secretary in the Agricultural Department during Sir Edward Buck's two months' absence on privilege leave.

COLONEL PRIDEAUX, late Political Agent with the deceased King of Oudh, on return from leave in England, will be posted as Political Agent to Jeypore.

MR. C. CHAPMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Pertabgarh, died at Lucknow on Oct. 22rd, after a brief illness.

MR. A. C. TUPP, on his return to India, will be posted as Accountant-General to Allahabad, when Mr. Barrow,

who has been officiating, goes as Deputy Accountant-General to Bombay.

THE Government of India having found that great diversity exists in the administration of jails in different Provinces, and even in the same Province, has deputed Dr. W. Walker, Surgeon-General with the Government of India, and Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, to inspect and report on the jails in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

MR. IRWIN, the architect who has done so much for Simla, has been appointed Public Works Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, vice Colonel Marshall, who is proceeding on furlough.

THE Raja of Kapurthala has announced his intention of giving a further donation of five thousand rupees to the Aitchison College, Lahore, on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Kapurthala, thus bringing up his total subscription to the institution to Rs. 25,000.

GENERAL CHESNEY was to start on his cold weather tour on November 6th, his dates being Quetta, 10th to 15th; Kurrachee, 17th to 21st; Bombay, 23rd to 26th; and Poona, 27th to 30th. He will arrive at Calcutta on December 5th.

COLONEL BADCOCK has returned to Simla from Quetta, Dr. Owen accompanying him on account of the state of his eyes. He is convalescent now, but had a narrow escape of losing the sight of one eye.

It is notified that six scholarships, tenable in England, established in February, 1886, will be shared by the Indian Universities as follows:—Allahabad and Madras, in 1889; Punjab and Calcutta, 1890; Bombay and Allahabad, 1891; Madras and Punjab, 1892; and Calcutta and Bombay, 1893.

NOTES.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram this morning there may still be some more fighting on the Black Mountain, as the Chagarzais do not seem willing to submit. It is probable, however, that they will very soon come to a different frame of mind when they become assured that the Expeditionary force which has brought the other tribes to their senses intend to apply the same methods of reasoning to them. There can be no doubt of the result, although it is painful to think that it may not be accomplished without the loss of valuable lives on our side.

"SCOTLAND for ever!" The pipers and drummers of the Khyberes (so runs the legend in to-day's telegrams) played the Seaforth Highlanders out when leaving Maidan. It is now some twenty-five years since the Khyberes first heard the sound of a "regulation" Scottish bagpipe, when the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders formed part of the garrison at Peshawur. The "war notes of Lochiel," if not altogether appreciated by other ears in that station, fell like echoes of heavenly music upon those of the Khyberes, who declared that they had never listened to true melody until then. In their rapture they asked permission to learn the divine instrument at the hands of the regimental pipe-major, which was granted, and the mountaineers of the Khyber used to come and practice regularly with the Highlanders of Sutherland; for although they had a musical instrument of their own which could produce very similar effects to those of the bagpipe, it lacked the "drone," and could not give out all those wonderful combinations of sound which the latter is capable of doing. Southerners have dreaded this music, but the Khyberes revelled in it.

At the conclusion of the business before the Supreme Legislative Council at Simla on the 25th ultimo, H.E. the Viceroy said:—"It will be a matter of regret to all

members of this Council to have heard the sad intelligence of the death of a very distinguished officer, in consequence of the wound which he recently received during the operations of Her Majesty's troops on the Black Mountain. You were all personally acquainted with Colonel Crookshank, and it is well known that for a very considerable period he served the Government of India in the important capacity of Deputy Secretary in the Military Department. Not only so, but he also has had a distinguished career as a soldier, and he has now lost his life in the discharge of his duties as Colonel Commanding one of the four columns, which were despatched against the rebellious tribes of the Black Mountain, and in command of the Pioneer Regiment. It is unnecessary for me to add with what deep regret the Government of India has learned the loss of so distinguished a servant and soldier."

WE read that Colonel P. H. Henderson, C.S.I., will take three months' leave shortly, during which time the suppression of Thuggee will be left to his Deputy, Mr. McLachlan. It would appear from this that the office of Superintendent of Thuggee, or whatever the Department is called, goes on in India even when there are no Thugs to superintend or suppress. Many years ago the "chaff" at Simla used to be that the Government of India was keeping one old Thug alive by "hospital comforts" and attentive nursing in order that the Department (and salary) presided over by Colonel Henderson might not lapse, and form a reason for the Secretary of State to abolish it. But surely that old Thug must have gone to join his fellow-murderers and thieves long ago? Can he have left an heir, and is Colonel Henderson now acting as regent during a minority?

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"An action which has not hitherto been recorded, and of which details are not even yet to hand, took place on the 6th Oct., when the 1st Column, whose proceedings have attracted less notice apparently than they deserved, distinguished themselves. About fifty or sixty of the enemy were killed on the spot, and the action appears to have been at excitingly close quarters, revolvers being freely used; while the band-master of the 5th Fusiliers obtained mention for distinguished gallantry."

AN extraordinary rumour appears to have found its way into the papers in Lower India to the effect that one of the Native regiments engaged in the Black Mountain Expedition had deserted to the enemy, owing to the discovery of many relatives and friends amongst the hostile tribesmen. It need hardly be said that there was not the slightest rumour for this *canard*, which was hatched in the Rawal Pindi bazaar. Our Native soldiers on the frontier have possibly family relations beyond it in some instances, but in no instance have they proved unfaithful to their salt. If their relations choose to fight against the British Government, they hold to the sensible logic that it is so much the worse for their relations.

THE *Pioneer* has some very sensible remarks against the hasty withdrawal of our forces from the advance positions they have gained:—"The 'coming-in' of the various *jirgahs* among the Black Mountain tribes must, of course, delight the souls of the Political Officers on the spot; but we trust that there will be no hasty closing of accounts with the offending clans that have plagued the border for the last twenty years. A little time before the expedition started we drew attention to Lord Lytton's opinions regarding punitive expeditions; and we venture again to reproduce the words of his 1877 minute. 'Under no circumstances,' he wrote, 'should the troops be withdrawn until all opposition has absolutely ceased; they should never be required to turn their backs to an enemy who is still firing at them.' That this view is a perfectly sound one every soldier on the frontier will acknowledge. The ignorant tribesman, who harasses the rear-guard of our strong force, thinks that he is really compelling his enemy to retreat; just as he believes that reluctance to attack a particular position which he and his fellows have

taken up implies fear of defeat on our part. It is in vain to say that our troops have marched through and through the country, breaking down all opposition and destroying the villages of the most notorious offenders; so long as men can be got together to hang about the retiring columns, the local feeling will be that our retirement is a forced one."

THE dissatisfaction felt at Chittagong over the Government's acquiescence, or, at least, lukewarmness, in the matter of Lieut. Stewart's murder has taken the shape of a public meeting, and of a memorial asking for a reconsideration of Government's decision against a punitive expedition. Statistics have been furnished that 43 persons had been killed, 13 wounded, and 136 carried away into captivity since 1882 by the wild tribes. These figures, says the *Englishman*, fairly establish a case against the offenders. These seem to be the times for punitive border expeditions; and the necessity is to be regretted. But it is useless ignoring the higher duty of maintaining our subjects in security, and in punishing such insults to our power as tend to degrade it in the eyes of the lawless. No kind of logic but that of arms can convince the rude border tribes of their insignificance, and the wisdom of letting British subjects alone.

THE *Bombay Gazette* to hand to-day calls attention to a very serious grievance:—"The people in Calcutta continue to be exercised by the delay in receiving the English mails which occurs when the steamer is signalled in Bombay, even twenty minutes after the hour fixed for the departure of a special to catch up the mail train. The arrival of the mail steamer a fortnight ago one hour beyond the time arbitrarily fixed for the sending on of the mail bags by a special train from this city resulted in twenty-four hours delay in the receipt of English letters at Calcutta. This week the case is even worse. The P. and O. steamer arriving twenty minutes beyond the time in Bombay the special train was not despatched, and again the Calcutta public had to wait an extra twenty-four hours for the receipt of their own letters."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 11.

The most important event of the week has been the publication of a long letter, written by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, explaining in cogent but moderate language the weighty political reasons on which the Congress agitation in India must be held to be both objectionable and mischievous. He comments at length on the character of the political tracts issued with the report of the Madras Congress. In these the British Government and the English officials are described as "unjust, inconsiderate, and reckless," and while the administration in India is thus grossly misrepresented there is no recognition of the true condition of India—of India under education, India compelled to submit to impartial justice, India consolidated by road and rail, the India of religious toleration, commercial India, competing successfully in the foremost markets of the world, India assured for a term of years unknown to less fortunate Europe of a profound, unbroken peace. Both the measures and the methods of the Congress are condemned.

A letter from the Secretary of State has been published, urging a modification of the existing financial arrangements of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, in view of the embarrassed condition of the finances. The Government of India has addressed certain important proposals to the various Governments, and these will be discussed at a conference of representatives at Calcutta early in December. The fall of twopence in exchange, it is pointed out, has enhanced the burden of sterling charges by Rs. 2,20,00,000, and the military charges by a like amount. The system of provincial contracts is to be so altered as to lay on the provinces a more complete obligation to share in the growth of Imperial liabilities. Expenditure of a local character must be provided for out of local revenues, while the entire revenues of each province will be made over to the management of the Provincial Govern-

ments, subject to an obligation to contribute a percentage towards the general Imperial expenditure, such percentage being liable to vary from time to time, according to the necessities of the Imperial Treasury. The Government proposes to assign in future not varying shares of the revenues at present assigned, but a uniform percentage of the whole of the revenues. Each Provincial Government will be responsible for the whole of its revenues, and will credit a fixed percentage to its own account to meet its own expenditure and credit the rest to the Imperial account. Contracts will be continuous, subject to revision according to the necessities of Imperial expenditure. The total general Imperial expenditure amounts to about Rs. 41,00,00,000 to meet which the provincial revenues available amount only to Rs. 21,50,00,000, leaving Rs. 19,50,00,000 to be contributed by the provincial revenues. Under the proposed new system the Provincial Governments would have to meet all the provincial obligations, for public works and others, out of the percentage of the revenues allowed to be retained, and would be permitted a free hand in expenditure within this limit.

These proposals, if adopted, will set aside, after two years, arrangements which were intended to last five years.

No news has been received in Sikkim of the approach of the Ampa, and it is believed that a spring campaign will probably be necessary before peace can be assured.

A zenana hospital was opened in Quetta, in Beloochistan, on the 2nd inst. Lady Dufferin's valuable work is thus bearing valuable fruit.

Rain has fallen generally over most of the districts that were threatened with famine. Scarcity will prevail, but it is hoped a famine will not occur.

Two Native women have been murdered in Calcutta in circumstances of exceptional brutality.

On the 5th inst. a large number of lives were lost by a collision of a ferry steamer on the Hooghly with a tug. The Native captain of one of the vessels is being prosecuted for culpable negligence. The number of the deaths is uncertain, but the steamer was crowded.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 11.

The Black Mountain campaign is not finally closed. The Chagarzais have declined to make formal submission, and they have gathered with twenty-four standards near Bidal. It is pronounced hardly politic to withdraw the troops so hastily. Shots are still fired into the British camp at night, and it is argued that more must be done before these wild tribes will be reduced to complete submission. General Channer remains for the present at Maidan. The pipers and drummers of the Kyberees played the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's Ross-shire Buffs) out when leaving Maidan, and they sent curry and rice to the men of the Suffolk Regiment, whose rations had not arrived.

The total length of road constructed is 228 miles, with varying gradients.

General Channer attacked and destroyed Pokal on the 3rd inst., after a sharp resistance. The enemy lost sixty men killed. Several regiments have already returned to British territory.

BURMA.

RANGOON, NOV. 10.

The weekly official summary of events for Upper Burma states that nothing important has occurred except a slight conflict with dacoits. The local newspapers give a different account of affairs. Their up-country correspondents furnish a long list of attacks on and by dacoits last week. The pretender Prince has issued a proclamation which has been widely posted up in Mandalay. He states that the English have occupied the country and dethroned Thebaw to the great dissatisfaction of the people. He is coming down in force, and orders his Burmese servants to behead their masters, and have the heads ready for his arrival, on pain of having their families and villages destroyed. Great uneasiness prevails in Mandalay, and the streets are cleared at 10 o'clock p.m., and patrolled by mounted police. Lieutenants Gastrell and Alban are pursuing the pretender.

Lieutenant Atkinson's wound, which was reported last week, is not a very severe one.

Major Harvey, of the South Wales Borderers, who killed Boshway, will command one of the columns to be sent against the Eastern Karennees. The force will include 150 men of the Rifle Brigade from Myingyan.

The rice prospects are not so good as they appeared to be a short time ago, owing to the deficiency of the rainfall at the end of October and the beginning of November. Large areas have, moreover, been damped by floods. If rain fall at once there will be a heavy crop. The prices for Burma new rice run about 10 per cent. higher than those of last year. The threatened scarcity in India tends to raise prices still higher.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE RANK.

(Pioneer.)

The recent promotion of Surgeon-Major McLeod, of the Bengal Medical Service, to the rank of Brigade Surgeon, is an instance of good fortune worthy of remark. Surgeon-Major McLeod has only completed a little over 23 years' full pay service, while the officer promoted immediately before him had almost 28 years' service. The explanation is that, about the year 1860, there was much doubt as to the continuance of the Indian Medical Department as a separate service, and for nearly five years the Secretary of State for India admitted no Medical Officers of the Indian Army, their places being temporarily taken by officers of the Medical Staff lent to the Indian Government. In September, 1865, the Indian Medical Department again commenced to recruit. As Brigade-Surgeon McLeod was the first man of the new batch, he now obtains promotion with nearly five years, less service than the man who stands immediately above him on the list. In three or four years more Dr. McLeod may reasonably hope to obtain administrative rank, and then will commence a supersession of the officers of the Medical Staff that will probably attract a deal of attention if it does not cause some friction. The age at which officers of the Home Medical Service obtain administrative rank is close on fifty-five—indeed, the last officer promoted only escaped being retired under the age clause by a very few weeks—while there is every probability of their promotion getting slower, in consequence of threatened reductions in the Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General grades. On the other hand, the men of the Indian Medical Service now gravitating to the top are, on an average, five years younger; indeed, many of them will have to retire at fifty-two or fifty-three, on completion of five years' service in the administrative rank: so that ere long we shall have the curious anomaly of the officers of one branch of the service being retired as Deputy Surgeons-General two or three years before those of the sister service can hope to attain to the same rank. It has been frequently brought to notice how old the executive officers of the Medical Staff are on promotion, and this evil seems more likely to increase than diminish, with the demon of retrenchment on the warpath and the cutting down of the senior ranks.

A PERIPATETIC GOVERNMENT.

(Times of India.)

No one who carefully watches the signs of the times can fail to see that the official centre of gravity in this Presidency is gradually shifting more and more from Bombay to Poona. Time was when Bombay was the real seat of Government and the administrative capital of Western India. The Governor and his councillors used, we are told, once to dine together in Bombay Castle: and that ancient and historic fortress was really the centre and seat of Government. But *tempora mutantur et nos mu tamar in illis*: the glory of Bombay Castle has departed; and though the name and tradition still lingers in official documents as a picturesque historical memento, the Castle is only a name, and Bombay itself, though the mercantile capital of Western India and the second city of the British Empire, is gradually ceasing to be the actual seat of Government. But although neglected by Government, Bombay still remains in every other sense the real capital of the Presidency. Where, then, it may be asked, does the Executive Government ordinarily reside? The question is a natural one, but it cannot be answered off-hand. The fact is that the local Government have, as matters now stand, no real head quarters in the strict sense at all. The Government resides sometimes in one place and sometimes in another, but, strange to say, least of all in Bombay, the place where you would naturally expect to find it. Roughly speaking, it may be said that the head-quarters of Government are, as, a general rule, to be found for one season of about four months at Poona; for two separate seasons, aggregating about three and a-half months at Mahabeshwur; for about one and a-half month on tour, with a brief episode of about three months in the year at Bombay—an episode, by the way, which some Governors, and notably Sir Richard Temple, used to shirk as much as possible. Even as it is, the annual Bombay season appears to be popularly regarded by many high officials as more or less of a nuisance and an inconvenience. Few of them think it necessary to take houses of their own, or to mix, except as visitors, in the general life of the place. As a class, they live completely apart from the permanent residents, and usually hail with delight the first indications that the Bombay season is drawing to a close, and that the Mahabeshwur exodus and the Poona season is approaching. The habit of regarding Bombay as a necessary evil, and the Bombay season as an episode to be shirked or shortened as much as possible, is not, we think, wise or in any sense desirable. If a certain proportion of the

high officials were desired to make Bombay their head-quarters, and were required to keep up houses there, a very great difference would soon be observed in the relations between the officials and the permanent residents, and Bombay would speedily resume its rightful place in the counsels of the Government. At present the marked jealousy of officials and the increasing disposition to criticise Government and Government measures in a hostile spirit is a noticeable sign of the times. This disposition may be attributed in very great measure to the practical isolation of Poona and to the increasing alienation of Bombay from the small official set which pulls the strings, but is entirely out of touch with all the rest of the Presidency.

CONDITION OF ASSAM COOLIES.

(Pioneer.)

Everyone is familiar with the exaggerated accounts of the Assam tea-planter's brutality which are constantly appearing in the Native papers; but those who seek to refute them labour under the disadvantage that the witnesses they cite on the other side are for the most part either planters themselves or officials. The evidence is, as a rule, perfectly trustworthy; but the professional calumniator is none the less able to discredit it on the presumption of prejudice. For this reason a singularly candid and fearless letter which a Baptist missionary has written to a Calcutta newspaper deserves to be brought prominently to notice. Mr. Herbelet is a missionary in Orissa, and some time ago, having accompanied a party of coolies connected with his mission to the tea-gardens, he made a point of observing the treatment they and their fellows experienced at the hands of the planters. The testimony he gives on this point can hardly be viewed, even by the distorted vision of the typical slander-writer in the Native Press, as other than absolutely *bona fide*; for a Missionary of Mr. Herbelet's class would be inclined, if anything, to take a view contrary to that of the planter and the official. And what does Mr. Herbelet say? He tells us he found the condition and prospects of the coolies better than that of the great majority of the ordinary labourers in Orissa, and far to be preferred to that of thousands in Bengal. "The coolies earn more, wear better clothes, and have better food than tens of thousands in these parts. House accommodation is provided for them; they have medical aid in case of illness, and while sick and unable to work are entitled to receive half-pay. In these respects, having privileges not enjoyed by the labouring classes in Orissa, they can all save money and buy cows (great numbers of them do so)—two things quite beyond the reach of the many with whose condition I am contrasting theirs." On the whole Mr. Herbelet's sojourn in Assam satisfied him that, although there may be individual cases of harsh dealing and injustice, "there is nothing to justify the highly-exaggerated accounts that are circulated in order to deter labourers from proceeding to Assam. The lamentable feature in the case is that the poor wretches in the overcrowded districts of Upper India who can scarcely keep body and soul together, are so deterred.

AN ESTIMATE OF LORD DUFFERIN.

(Bombay Gazette.)

The strangely malevolent estimate of the retiring Viceroy and his works, which appeared the other day in the leading and least reasonable of the Native papers in Bengal, would claim the scantiest of notice were it not that an attempt is being made to pitch the opinion of the Natives elsewhere in regard to Lord Dufferin in an almost similar key. Of the paper in question it may be necessary to say that it has not spoken fairly or dispassionately of a single act of the retiring Governor-General, and it must in part be for symmetry's sake that its final estimates of him are being written without generosity or judgment or good sense. We wonder if it is even yet too late to point out to the political school whose worst characteristics the paper in question embodies that there is such a thing as overdoing it, even in the condemnation of the wicked. Here we have a denunciation of the Viceroy which stops short of nothing in the whole range of political accusation. There is no need to take up in detail the charges that are made against him; it should be enough to ask if the public life of the British Empire is such a miserable sham that a nobleman whose career had been a long succession of failures would have been able for a quarter of a century to retain the places of prominence and honour and responsibility which have been confided to Lord Dufferin. Our statesmen at home are not fools; they are at least as good judges of character and political capacity as the half-fledged journalists who are trying to shape a public opinion in Bengal; and when a nobleman is entrusted in succession with the Governor-Generalship of Canada, the Embassies of St. Petersburg, of Constantinople, a special Commission to Egypt, and finally with the Viceroyalty of India, the public will need something more than the rancorous deprecations of a studiously hostile journalism to persuade them that a man of such antecedents should be

the incompetent, insincere, and entirely deceptive person that the Calcutta people are asked to believe him to be. These *à priori* considerations may be put first, as appealing to the English section of the community, whose judgments in such matters as this are not yet quite irrelevant, and who, with some knowledge of the principles on which the higher appointments of the Empire are made, will resent somewhat the imputation that at a serious moment in the history of India Her Majesty was advised to nominate for the most responsible post in her gift an incompetent and untrustworthy statesman. The ill-informed effrontery of the criticism we are alluding to cannot well be allowed to pass in silence. An increasing number of the Natives of India are learning to pronounce the phrases of English political life, but we are not sure that knowledge on these matters is more abounding to-day than ever it was, and there must be many students of the lower criticism who do not understand that for a statesman of the class that we are asked to believe Lord Dufferin to be there is absolutely no room in the Imperial system. He would have disappeared from view long years ago had he been the monument of incapacity and unreality that the malevolent imaginativeness of people who are pleased to consider themselves his enemies represent him to be.

Will the Bengali enemies of the Viceroy try to understand that in accusing him of every political vice within his reach they are much overdoing it, and are making themselves not a little ridiculous? It is part of their game to endeavour to convict Lord Dufferin of general misdemeanour by putting him in comparison with his predecessor. Well, the Statesman who sent Lord Ripon to India also sent Lord Dufferin, and we have lately had from his lips an estimate of the merits of one and the other which certainly leaves Lord Dufferin at no disadvantage. As one of the chief failures of the retiring Viceroy is said to be "the frontier demarcation and the Afghan business," it may be well to recall the fact that this enterprise was resolved upon and even commenced before Lord Dufferin set foot in this country. The ease with which the Russians will be able to break down the frontier marks is not greater than it would have been had they been put up in the time of Lord Dufferin's predecessor. Lord Ripon, so far as we are aware, did not contemplate the erection of a Chinese wall along the Russo-Afghan frontier, so that the observation that Russia may at any moment step over the frontier is irrelevant and childish. The incident of Penjdeh has left behind it a legacy of taxation; but to hold Lord Dufferin personally responsible for that is characteristically unfair. The business has not cost India any more than it cost England, for within a week of the brush between the Afghans and Colonel Alikhanoff Mr. Gladstone obtained from Parliament a vote of eleven millions sterling—a proof that representative institutions are not quite such certain safeguards against lavish expenditure as some of us seem to think. Whether or not the precautions taken for the strengthening of the frontier have been excessive is a question open to discussion. Our own belief on that point has been expressed often enough and plainly enough to entitle us to bespeak a reasonable judgment of the acts of Lord Dufferin's administration in regard thereto. The important additions to the frontier fortifications, and above all to the frontier roads and railways might, we have always held, have been in themselves deemed to be additions to the effective strength of the army, without resorting to the large numerical reinforcements which have made such considerable additions to the military budget. But the point is one fairly open to debate, and we certainly can find nothing in the new expenditure to give colour to the cock-sure opinion that the Viceroy has failed as a financier. If the new fortifications and the new works were necessary the extra expenditure is to be justified by the best of all reasons. There is one feature in the financial history of Lord Dufferin's administration which claimed something different from the foolish judgment that it is "a red-hot engine of oppression, which is slowly but surely consuming the people." "The people" who contribute to the Income-tax number about 300,000, and if there is one thing that the returns put beyond doubt it is that the only classes who contribute to it in reasonable proportion to their incomes are the official classes and the Europeans. Whether it be an engine of oppression or not, the introduction of the Income-tax has removed privilege from the Indian financial system, and has brought within the taxable area a large array of incomes, and especially European incomes, which otherwise would have contributed nothing to the new burdens which events have imposed upon the Indian Budget.

There is not a little malevolence in the spirit which could present to the world two such episodes as the income-tax and the demarcation of the Afghan frontier as samples of folly and failure. There is no arguing against a criticism such as this, but we must not ignore it in any account that we may take of the various elements that go to make up public opinion in India. We do not know whether Sir William Hunter would count the feline asperity with which some of

the Bengal politicians have turned upon a Viceroy who is, at least, generous and broad in his sympathies as one of the forces with which English statesmanship has to reckon in India. If, however, the solution of the problem of the day in India is to be found in rallying around the administration all the men of good-will and good character and good sense, who can add to its authority and its knowledge and its influence, we should say that until Bengal gives utterance to a worthier voice than that which finds expression in its newspapers it will be able to play no part in this great enterprise. The prating of loyalty to the Sovereign which is a perfunctory item in some of the programme of the day is an obvious hypocrisy when it comes from men who show a dishonest hatred for the statesman by whom the sovereign wields rule in India. A statesman who has shown absolutely no party preferences in India, and has been as impartial as the Empress herself, has been attacked with the virulence which partisanship usually reserves for the chief of an opposing faction, and in discreditable disregard of the representative character which the very title of Viceroy imposes upon him. The absence of any provocation to this way of dealing with him is one of the peculiar features of this denunciatory criticism. No word has fallen from Lord Dufferin that has clashed with real Native sentiment. The chivalrous courtesy of his demeanour in the face of all men has been the conspicuous characteristic of his public appearances and of his public utterances. He has disappointed some expectations only because they were conceived in folly. The men who are distinguishing themselves in these tirades of rancorous depreciation hoped that he would take sides in racial disputes which they themselves have done their best to provoke. He has known the obligations of his office too well to depart from an attitude of strict impartiality in the presence of these differences. His refusal to put down Mahomedan resistance to certain movements which a good many Mahomedans, at all events, do not like is costing him the good will of men who claim the full measure of English political liberty, while they show a ludicrous incapacity to understand so rudimentary a thing as liberty of discussion. In Bengal the antagonism to the Viceroy is, to an extent that it may be difficult to understand, in some other parts of India, an expression of Hindu jealousy of the Mahomedans. There is, so far as we have ever been able to see, no foundation for the belief that Lord Dufferin has favoured that community at the expense of their neighbours. But it exists, and it has been the motive for some of the unworthiest denunciations that a public man was ever subjected to. One question arises out of the criticism we have before us which it may be worth while for the publicists of Bengal to turn over in their minds—the question whether these exhibitions of their wilful determination to pass misleading and vindictive judgment upon statesmen sent to India to represent the Crown before the people of this country will help them to obtain from the English Parliament—which after all knows much more of Lord Dufferin than it does of them—powers to carry on in the legislative arena the pranks which some of them are playing in the journalistic.

THE BORDER CLERGY-LIST.

A FURTHER DISCOURSE ON THE PATHAN CHURCH.

(BY STARAIMASHI.)

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Recently I showed that the shrines of the Border Saint, although occasionally of exuberant dimensions, cannot be described as overornate. They are severely chaste in design as in construction, being but heaps of stones continually prolonged by the simple efforts of the Faithful. Although, however, the reputation of the Border Saint is independent of architectural gewgaws, and though the officiating priesthood don no canonicals, it must not be thought that the Pathan treats his church with indifference. Of modern ecclesiastical offices and dignities he has a goodly number with sufficiently long-sounding names; and if a Pathan clergy list was to be published, the *Valor ecclesiasticus* might perhaps be broadly defined somewhat as follows:—

Astanadars, literally holy place-possessioners, might stand for Lay Rectors with a traditionary devout reputation, or the descendants who, by virtue of the sanctity of an ancestor of pious memory, enjoy the present endowments or benefits of the *Astān*, *Ziārat*, or shrine. Theoretically the *Syud* is the direct descendant of 'Alī, the son-in-law of Muhammad; practically he is a bishop or primate of the Church, who would be usually addressed by the title of *Shah*, "Your Grace," and to whom the Pathan would figuratively take off his hat.

Pirs would, however, stand almost at the top of the precedence list, for they would be saluted as *Badshah*, "Your Excellency." "The congregation should rise when a Pir joins the assembly, and remain standing till he is seated." He often has charge of a shrine, and the Pathan Burke would show him as descended from a saint of repute. Ecclesiastically he is as powerful as

the Dean and Chapter, having all sorts of exclusive hereditary rights and privileges, receiving a tithe of the fields and flocks. "His social position is independent of his merits," and, says Bellevue, "all Pirs are comfortably off, if not rich."

A Mian might have the status of a Rural Dean, in that as a prelate he is becoming more or less obsolete. The Mians have abandoned the world in order to devote themselves to teaching the doctrines of Islam, but they still hold positions of dignified ease, luxurious benefices, the Barchesters of the Frontier. Some of them possess special powers to combat pestilence and famine; others are experts in discovering who are the sinners among their neighbours, and in pointing them out with the finger of scorn.

Sahibzadas, the sons of holy men, occupy about the same position in regard to Syuds, Pirs, and Mians, as Colonial Archdeacons do to Deans or Bishops, though all four classes are equally place-possessors, often comfortable place-possessors.

It is not necessary that any of the foregoing should be on the active list, but the Mullah is the ordinary hardworking Parish Priest, who has taken holy orders, perhaps with the title of *Maulvi*, the Muhammadan D.D.; has to attend to the services of the mosque, teach the creed, and look after the schools. The most numerous of all, he is the most important factor in ordinary Pathan life, and his influence is immense. The Residential Canon or Precentor may be represented by the Imam, whose business is to intone the service and lead the congregation. The Fakir is a mendicant Friar, generally a Dominican or Black Friar. The Shaikh, an elderly gentleman, who has relinquished worldly pleasures, or whom worldly pleasures have left stranded, and who has become a Lay Brother, or the disciple of a saint. And, last of all, comes the Talib-ul-ilm, or seeker after wisdom; a Curate with a taste for dining out; or it might be said, the reverse of an Almoner. The latter dispenses alms and distributes doles; the seeker-after wisdom does just the contrary.

If the Border curate is the bottom of the scale, the nearest approach to the head of this Church is probably an Akhund, literally a teacher; but the famous Akhund of Swat was, for almost half a century, practically the Border Pope—a character so famous as to deserve a discourse all to himself.

LONDON MURDERERS AND INDIAN MURDERERS.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

It was inevitable that the horror created by the atrocious murders and mutilations—made even more terrible with the long immunity of the unknown assassin—in the East of London should give rise to a great many theories as to the manner of man who did those foul deeds, and as to his presumed motive, if motive he had. The supposition at first entertained was that the deeds had been done by a lunatic labouring under a fearful form of homicidal mania. Medical experts regard the complete success with which the danger of detection has been minimised, and the manifest care which must have been taken to choose time and place and favouring circumstances to secure immunity from disturbance during an elaborate procedure occupying at least a quarter of an hour, and then of escaping unobserved, as completely negating the supposition a maniac was at work. The notion that a medical student had committed the crimes was absurd on the face of it. Medical students do not require to commit murder in the streets to procure bodies for dissection. The Middlesex coroner placed before the jury a suggestion that the murders were committed to supply a demand assumed to exist in America for certain organs, the upshot price offered for which was £20 a piece. As the object in view was stated to be presentation of the specimen to each subscriber to a new medical book about to be published in New York, it is not easy to understand how the worthy coroner argued out the theory which he asked the jury to accept. Obviously the outlay on the medical work must have been considerable, if with each copy a gift costing in London at least £20 was to be given away. How many subscribers were the publishers prepared to supply with those appalling inducements to take in the work? Little is now heard of this extraordinary effort of imagination, which surpasses even the most marvellous flights of Mr. Rider Haggard's genius. But instead we have a gentleman of long experience in India, who writes to the *Times* to say that, acquainted as he is with the methods of Eastern criminals, he has been struck with the probability that the White-chapel murders have been committed by a Malay or other low-class Asiatic of the class termed Lascars, of whom he believes, or at all events asserts, there are considerable numbers in Eastern London. Had the correspondent been contented to make this suggestion without giving any reasons for it, it might have passed with others for what it is worth, but he is incautious enough to give reasons for his belief. "The mutilations," he writes, "cutting off the nose and ears, ripping up the body, and cutting out certain organs—the heart,

&c.—are all peculiarly Eastern methods and universally recognised, and intended by the criminal classes to express insult, hatred, and contempt; whereas, here the public and police are quite at a loss to attach any meaning to them, and so they are described as a mere senseless fury of a maniac." The writer goes on to say that perhaps a man of this class, who had been hounded and robbed of his savings, had been led by fury and revenge to take the lives of as many victims as he could. This, London is told, is entirely consistent with Eastern ideas and practices of the criminal classes in this country. Nothing more completely erroneous was ever written. A Malay, inspired by the demon of revenge, would very probably run amuck; he would slay as many victims of any and every class as came in his way. He would feel it a duty he owed to himself not to pause for a moment in his career of vengeance, while his own unhappy existence was not determined by the stroke of fate which he would at once invoke and defy. A Malay, under the influence of his vengeful passions, does not stop to mutilate, or even to count, his victims; he goes right on, slaying as he goes, having no room in his mind for thoughts of evasion or escape. The Native of India, even when he takes to Thuggee, does not mutilate his victims. He is careful not to shed blood uselessly, and therefore employs the proverbial *rumal* for his deadly purpose. His motives are two—first to acquire the property of the victim; his second is the pious desire to propitiate a goddess who delights in victims. Dacoits are cruel, and in Colonel Henderson's interesting report just issued he mentions several cases in which gangs in Gwalior have recently slain men and women in order to rob them, and have carried their homicidal fury so far as to fling little children into the air and catch them on their sword points as they fall. But it is not alleged even by the head of the Thuggee and Dacoity department that either class have added mutilation to murder. When mutilations are resorted to the object is not to insult the dead, but to wreaking vengeance on the living. A brutal husband of the lower or criminal classes, cuts off his wife's nose, but then he does not kill her first. Mutilations of men are resorted to for purposes of intimidation, or to gratify revenge. The Deccan sowcars whose ears or noses were cut off by their debtors some years since, were subjected to the indignity when their lives were not threatened. So it is throughout the whole chapter of criminal experience in India. Mutilation is generally the alternative to death, and not its sequel or its purpose. The correspondent who wrote to the London paper that it is entirely in consonance with Eastern ideas and practice to murder men and women with a view to insult the body by taking away and secreting a portion of it, has a very confused and misleading recollection of what he had heard while he was in India.

BENGAL.

(Oct. 23.)

ON Sunday, October 14, a serious collision took place between Mahomedans and Hindus at Beldanga, in the Moorshedabad district, in which the former were the aggressors. The Hindus, having heard that they would be molested on passing the mosque on their way to the river to immerse the Doorga, they asked the protection of the police, and two constables were told off for duty; but this had no effect. The Mahomedans commenced pelting stones, and on being remonstrated with came in a body armed with sticks, attacked the image, and broke it to pieces, inflicting dangerous wounds on some of the processionists. Three Mahomedans were arrested on the spot, and a police inquiry is being conducted. Exceedingly strained relations exist between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

MR. FRANK WESTON, late agent for Reminyi, and now expecting a large company of players from Australia, met with a serious accident on October 21 while driving a trap. The horse bolted, and the trap was upset. Mr. Weston was picked up unconscious and removed to the General Hospital, where he remained insensible for some time. The base of his skull is severely injured.

ALL the fire insurance offices in Calcutta, with a view to promote common interest, have formed an Association under the name of the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents Association. It has been affiliated with the local Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, has been appointed chairman. The new Association has framed a tariff of rates under which all the fire insurance offices will charge an uniform rate.

MADRAS.

(Oct. 24.)

THE budget estimate of charges in connection with the Anglican Church in Madras for 1889-90 amounts to Rs.3,00,000. The average for the three years ending 1887-88 is Rs.2,96,554, and as both in the year last mentioned and in 1886-87 the charges were below the average by two or three

thousand rupees, the Government considers that an assignment of Rs.2,98,000 will be found to suffice.

At a polo match at Secunderabad on Oct. 11th a very ugly accident befell Lieutenant G. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd Light Cavalry. Playing on the same side, both Mr. Logan-Horne and Mr. Arbuthnot were making together for the ball, when their ponies collided, with the result that the latter's pony rolled over falling on the rider's leg and fracturing the thigh just above the knee. Luckily there were medical men on the ground, and Drs. Osborne, Hathaway and Hehir came at once to Mr. Arbuthnot's assistance. He was removed in a dhooli, and the limb was subsequently set by Drs. Kernan and Hathaway.

NINE thousand bags of food-grain were lying on the beach at Bimlipatam on the morning of Oct. 18, when it appears that, owing to a reported raising of the price of food-grain and the wretched crop prospects in the districts, looting commenced, and three hundred bags were pilfered. The town police force of sixteen men was unable to put a stop to the looting, so the local Volunteers were called out, and, together with other European and Eurasian residents, gave the police excellent assistance. All was quiet two o'clock. It is probable that the occurrence was rather accidental than premeditated. The collector has forbidden any enhancement of the prices, and the police force has been augmented temporarily by fifty constables.

BOMBAY.

(Oct. 26.)

MR. B. M. MALABARI has recently handed over to the trustees of the Victoria Technical Institute a sum of Rs.1,500, the interest on which will be applied in an annual prize of Rs.60, to be called the Marquis of Ripon Prize, in connection with the Ripon Textile School.

GOVERNMENT have, it is stated, granted a plot of ground behind the Elphinstone High School, measuring 1,600 square yards, for a building for the Bombay Gymnasium, together with a grant-in-aid of Rs.7,500 for the building. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit having offered a sum of Rs.10,000 for the gymnasium, it is to be named after him in future.

LIEUTENANT WHITE, of the 17th Bombay Infantry, is reported to have had a narrow escape whilst on a shikar expedition, twelve miles from Mhow, a few days ago. A tigress had been wounded, and Lieutenant White and Lieutenant Gordon, of the Carabineers, were out in search of her when she suddenly appeared, and made for the former. Lieutenant White fired, but the barrel of his gun burst, and the infuriated brute was within a yard of him when his companion took aim and sent a bullet through her heart. A miss would probably have meant the death of both sportsmen.

THE s.s. *Clan Macdonald*, which arrived at Bombay on Oct. 21, brought out a local pack of foxhounds for next season. The hounds (twenty-five couple) have been landed in excellent order, and are in charge of Walter Bell, the kennel huntsman at Worlee. They are reported to be a nice level lot, almost all young hounds, and promise well for many a good gallop over the Bandora country later on.

A NEW religious weekly, the *Indian Standard*, is about to be started in Bombay, under the management of the Rev. Scott, of the Free General Assembly's Institution. The new journal, it is announced, will seek to advance every cause of social well-being and true reform, and to exhibit the thought and work of Evangelistic Christianity.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

SOME new rules have been published in the Punjab in connection with the Famine Code, which have been approved of by the Governor-General. If these are strictly followed, thinks a local paper, by the local officials, and due precautions taken to note the first symptoms of the approach of distress, there ought to be no difficulty in dealing effectually with the sufferings of the people. At present there does not appear to be any actual distress, but the crops are suffering from want of rain in Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan, and Sialkot, and prices of food grains are rising in six districts, so the publication of these rules may be looked upon as a precautionary measure.

THE *Indian Mirror* finds itself in rather an awkward position, says the *Morning Post*, which adds:—"In a recent article on the regeneration of India, it is insisted that one of the chief objects the National Congress had in view was the encouragement and development of indigenous arts and manufactures. It appears, however, that the Executive Committee have indented on England for 1,000 chairs for the use of the delegates at the December conference in Allahabad at an estimated cost of Rs.4 per chair. We must say," writes the *Mirror*, "that we cannot praise the prudence of the step. The Congress aims at furthering the growth of Native arts

and indigenous manufactures, and it is, we think, inconsistent on its part to patronise foreign carpenters. We are sure there are Native carpenters in Calcutta, or even in Allahabad, who would be glad to undertake to supply the Congress with the required number of chairs, even at a less cost than it would have to incur in order to get them all the way from London to Allahabad. We wish the orders for the indent could be revoked." "It is passing strange," remarks the *Post*, "that they were ever given. It is simply farcical for the supporters of the Congress to rail at the Government of India for obtaining so much of its stores from abroad when the only order the Executive Committee is likely to give for a year goes to England."

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NOVEMBER 8.

POSTAL CLERKS IN BURMA.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the ordinary pay and allowances of postal clerks in Upper Burma were, until recently, 40 rupees per month and free rations; whether the free rations of postal clerks had been recently suppressed; whether half of the ordinary salary of a postal clerk was retained by the Government until it amounted to 800 rupees, kept as security against individual dishonesty, so that a postal clerk on a nominal salary of 40 rupees per month for forty months actually only received 20 rupees per month; whether other, and what, deductions were also made from the salaries of postal clerks for a guarantee fund against dishonesty as well of themselves as of other employes; whether he was aware that the suppression of the free rations had reduced some of those postal clerks to a condition of great misery; and whether he would state the salary of the Deputy Postmaster-General, and if it was correct that, in addition to his salary, the Deputy Postmaster-General received an allowance for rations, or on what other account, of 200 rupees per month.

SIR J. GORST: The first five questions relate to questions of local administration, respecting which the Secretary of State is not in possession of any official information. The salary appropriated to the office of Deputy Postmaster-General in Burma at the present time is 1,000 rupees, rising to 1,400 *per mensem*. The question whether a special allowance is to be made to the present holder of the office to raise his salary to an amount approximating to what he was receiving as first assistant to the Postmaster-General of India—viz., 1,280 rupees *per mensem*—is now under consideration.

THE HON. A. HAY'S APPOINTMENT.

SIR G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the public journals, that the Hon. A. Hay, recently an officer in the Scots Guards, had joined the Burma police force as a superintendent of police; whether that officer now belonged to the Indian Staff Corps or to any of the regular services; if he had been appointed to the Burma police, who appointed him; and whether he had passed in the Native language, and his fitness for the post had been tested by examination, or otherwise.

SIR J. GORST: 1. Yes. 2. No. 3. The Governor-General of India. 4. The Secretary of State is not aware what examinations Mr. Hay has passed. An examination in the Native language has to be undergone before a right to permanent employment in the police is attained.

THREATENED FAMINE IN INDIA.

DR. CAMERON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any information had been received at the India Office regarding the threatened famine in Goojerat, Kankan, Kattyawar, and elsewhere; and whether it was true, as stated, that "great scarcity, bordering on famine," already prevailed in Orissa; that the Government had been memorialised from Aska to open relief works and provide military protection; and that the collector of Vizagapatam had telegraphed for troops.

SIR J. GORST: In reply to a telegram from the Secretary of State, the Government of India reported on the 30th of October that in Goojerat (which for the present purpose includes Kattyawar) the situation was unsatisfactory, but nowhere critical. Distress in Khurda and Orissa had diminished and position improved, owing to heavy rain, but the paddy crop was not yet out of danger. Condition in Ganjam (North-East Madras) was critical, and distress might come later, but prices of staple food had fallen. No information has been received of any scarcity in Kankan. Since that date telegrams have been received from the Government of India, dated 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of November, reporting heavy rainfall in North-East Madras and Orissa, which still con-

tinue. Reports have been received by post showing that, owing to a failure of crops to the Khurda sub-division of Orissa, a relief system was organised early in August last, and seventy-six relief works were opened, gratuitous relief being given to about 1,000 people daily who were unable to work. The Secretary of State has no information as to a memorial from Aska, nor as to any necessity for military intervention.

Nov. 9.

THE HYDERABAD MINING COMPANY.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the fact that the whole time of the House had been placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, any opportunity would be afforded to a private member this Session to raise a discussion on the report of the Select Committee on the affairs of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company.

Mr. W. H. SMITH said that time at the disposal of the Government for public business during the remainder of this Session was very limited, and he regretted that he could not afford the facilities desired by his hon. friend in regard to that important question until next session.

ENGLISHMEN IN DUTCH INDIA.

Mr. WEBSTER asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether representations had been made to the Government of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands with the view to exonerating Englishmen resident in Netherlands India from the local militia, or Schuttery.

Sir J. FERGUSSON: As I have on several occasions informed the House, there is no stipulations in the treaties between Great Britain and the Netherlands, exempting British subjects from service in the militia in the Dutch colonies. Unless, therefore, it can be shown that other foreigners are exempt, Her Majesty's Government cannot properly make any representations against such service.

A CAMPAIGNING PHRASE BOOK.

[The German Government are distributing to the Austrian and German armies a Special German, Polish, and Russian dictionary with the pronunciation in use in campaigning.—*Vide Home Paper.*]

The Indian Government, we understand, have in the Press a somewhat similar dictionary intended for the use of the British soldier in his little expeditions. We are enabled to publish a few extracts from the "Manual of Conversation," which, it will be seen, is compiled for the most part in Regimental Volapük. Thus:—

Who is this person?
Kone O tum, yonder?
 Where is the enemy?
Kidderabouts Paythan?
 Is he in that nullah?
Nullah mallum? Kooch anybody there hai?
 Is he behind that mountain?
Lumber hill woller junter? T'other side ooper hai?
 Is he in force?
Kitna them beggars?
 Is he going to fight?
Shindy ho-jaiga?
 Indicate his position.
Just you bloomin' well butlao.
 Your information is incorrect:
You're a bloomin' jute bart woller, you are.
 You are not a *Malik*, and I cannot treat with you:
Mullick be damned hai! Orf'cer ke pars ow, an' 'e'll mullick yer.
 Be good enough to stop:
Hi yi! Tyro! Halt there! Baito or I'll blow yer hugly 'ead orf!
 Drop your gun at once:
Bundook let go, slippy!
 I am not going to kill you:
Hum nay marraga.
 Are you afraid? I shall not hurt you unless you run away:
Durro tum! Boat, eh? Boat acchy! Don't you dowro an' I won't marrow. But if you dowro I'll marrow you Jehannum ki marfik. Sumjer?
 Private of a Goorkha regiment, kindly direct me to the refreshments:
Hi you, Johnny, Canteen kiddar? Come along.
 I am hungry:
Khanna hai? Grub got it? All right, chupatti'll do.
 I want a sheep:
Baba mankta. Ba-ba!
 Have you not got a fat sheep? I will pay for it.
Baba not hai? Paisa hai. Kissiwasty no baba? D'you take me for a chor?
 That sheep is urgently required:

Just you dado a baba—moter waller an' none o'your lip?
 Why have you brought me a child?
Kissiwasty lurker hai? Take 'im away.
 Why do you fly from me?
Kyko cuttin' about ither-uther? Phere ow? I aint goin' to marrow you.

Take your women away from this place:
Nickle-jao Bibi-log. Pulton owega. Ah! That laoded you.
 Are you wounded? I will get you water.
Bullet got it, inside'im? Boat acchy. Hum pani hai Tum bait.

Put up your hands:
Chor do that chury. Ooper you—your sneakin' 'ands! Issimarfik! More ooper, or you don't get no pani!
 You must not shoot at a man who is giving you water when you are wounded:

Dekko! Yee bundook hai: yee your big thick head hai: yee pani hai. Now which'll you've?

You are still obstreperous; you must be quiet:

Abby dick givin', eh? You baito choop.

I am going to deprive you of your arms:

Bundook broke hai. Pistol no use hai. Chury hum smashega; an' there you are!

You must come into camp as my prisoner:

Sung ao! Isturuf. Quick march, Paythan. Tum pucker row hai. Hum puckrower. Iswasti chello!

Here is a camel, load him up:

Hi! Dekko this old 'ummin'-bird oont! Uski portmanteau pack kurro.

He is loaded all on one side and too tightly roped:

Sub cockeye, slew jam hai. Arsty with that there russey.

D'you want to cut 'im in arder?

Does he always make this disgusting noise?

Ham 'sher bubbly squeak bolter? What a jarnwar!

The camels are blocking the path of the infantry:

Hi you oont wallers argee! 'Ole bloomin' campaign kiwasty 'ere baitega? Charing Cross nay hai; picnic nay hai. Hoo-kee chell!

This campaign is now concluded:

'Can't you larrai kurro no better than this jat? Hum barrick ko jaiger. Tum choop or we'll be back phere an' make you sit ooper. Salamm!

R. C.

CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND has filed a suit against the G.I.P. Railway Company for one lakh of rupees as damages for injuries sustained by him recently at the Bombay Victoria Terminus, owing to the alleged negligence of the defendants in leaving a heap of stones in the road, and leaving the place unlighted, in consequence of which his carriage was upset. He also claims Rs. 10,000 for Lady Morland from the railway company for the injuries sustained by her on the same occasion.

The *Deccan Times* understands that the Government of India has decided to recall Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey, and place his services at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma duty either at the Ruby Mines or at Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, to study the system of tin streaming adopted by the Chinese, and apply it, if practicable, to the working of the metalliferous deposits of Tenasserim.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—"A small pamphlet has been issued for private circulation by Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, and Mr. A. F. Dowling, of the Kornafuli Association, on the Trade and Financial prospects of Chittagong, together with notes of a railway to Chandpur and Silchar. The statistics are very carefully compiled, and the authors state their case with force and moderation. The contention of the pamphlet is that Chittagong is the natural outlet for the produce of Eastern Bengal and Assam; that the port is easy of access and not dangerous; that the proposed railway would have a large immediate traffic, and would improve our communications with Assam and Burma; that there is a large amount of produce seeking a better outlet than that already existing; and that, with the exception of a bridge across the river Fenny, there are no engineering difficulties in the way."

THE report is gaining ground, says a Karachi paper, that the amalgamation of Sind with the Punjab is a settled measure, and will be carried out very shortly. The scheme in all its details is said to be lying cut and dry in the India Office, and the Secretary of State is only waiting for the recommendation of the Government of India. Unless the final decision is arrived at before the new Viceroy enters upon his office, the agitation against the annexation may be revived with better chances of a good hearing. It is our sincere conviction that the amalgamation of the two provinces will be a misfortune to Sind. All that the annexationists ask will be had as soon as the line between Delhi and Kotri is opened. To expect anything else from the Punjab Government, hampered as it is, with its own multiplying responsibilities and diminishing funds is a chimera and a mirage.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SCIENTIFIC RELIGION.*

It was known that the quondam man of letters and diplomatist, Laurence Oliphant by name, has abandoned the paths of fame, and betaken himself to a quiet retreat, there in due course to undergo the pains and perils of giving birth to a new creed. The infant thus launched into the world received at baptism the name of "Scientific Religion." What is it? What is its nature? How can others adopt it? Five hundred pages of the most abstruse explanations fail to reveal to an ordinary reader the faintest outline of what the author wishes to convey. At every turn there are the strangest of words. Who would know, unless told, that Sympneumata means "evolutionary forces, now active in man," and who could give a terse description of the purport of the latter phrase. What is a "hypnotic suggestion?" What is a "duplex cerebral action?" What is a "sphymograph?" What is a "dynasphere?" What is a "protyle?" What is a "biogen?" Take, again, sentences at random. "Hence it is that we have seen within the last few years a movement in the direction of ancient oriental mysticism, which would not have been possible did not a very powerful society exist in the invisible world, which has taken advantage of the increased attenuated condition of the odyllic sphere of the one to make an inroad into it." Once again. "And having also decided that matter can never touch matter, every atom being prevented from doing so by its own 'dynasphere' (nobody knows what a dynasphere is made of), and being further satisfied that the atomic abyss is as unfathomable as the interstellar space is immeasurable," &c., &c.

Does not the brain reel and become giddy under such a superincumbent mass of inexplicable terms, of meaningless phrases, of ponderous assertions, and of enigmatical dicta? The tongue of criticism lolls helpless in the mouth when such un-understandable a farrago of incomprehensibility appears page after page in never-ending sequence. How can a religion expressed in such terms make headway? How, too, can a creed take root which needs the seclusion of absolute retirement in a quite nook on Mount Carmel in company with the spirit of a departed wife? The great virtue of the Christian faith is its simplicity. "Love your neighbour, fear God, honour the King," are injunctions, the meaning and purport of which cannot for a moment be open to doubt; but scientific religion first bewilders, then perplexes, and, finally, overturns the intellect of its votaries. What manner of man must a person become to throw aside the cares of a life, to seek solitude, to lisp nonsense, and dream that in so doing he is serving God and raising up a new creed? If, as Mr. Oliphant proclaims, he cannot write save when the spirit moves him, it were devoutly to be wished that the good folks of the upper or nether world would leave the poor man alone, and allow him, as heretofore, to wield the most pleasant of pens, and indite the most fascinating of books. The sprites might have "run amuck" with some less gifted son of Adam, and left the world happier, and the gainer.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.†

What is International Law? The question is easy to ask, but the answer is so difficult that probably no two lawyers of eminence will agree as to its nature. A few moments' reflections will serve to indicate the peculiarity of the case. "Law implies," says Lord Coleridge, "a law-giver and a tribunal capable of enforcing it, and coercing its transgressors. But there is no common law-giver to sovereign states, and no tribunal has the power to bind them by decrees or coerce them if they transgress." What a vista of difficulty and doubt do these short, pithy sentences open out! Internally a nation can, of course, make laws for its own subjects; but how can any particular people lay down regulations for the guidance and direction of the denizens in other climes? Can England legislate for France, Russia for Germany, and America for Canada?

These few observations will serve to show the extreme delicacy, the never-ending uncertainty, which enshroud the matter which the late lamented Sir Henry Maine took in hand when he delivered his "Whewell" lectures before the University of Cambridge. Possessed as that eminent jurist was of the most clear, most logical, most subtle intellect of the present century it may be well understood that he has treated the intangibility of International Law with a lucidity, a penetrating acumen, which reflect the highest credit upon his capacity and powers of thought. It is not within the range of an unprofessional journal to examine critically the

* "Scientific Religion." By Laurence Oliphant. (W. Blackwood and Sons.)

† "International Law." A Series of Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1887. By Sir H. S. Maine, K.C.S.I. (John Murray.)

arguments of the writer. It must suffice to direct attention to a most masterly analysis of one of the most intricate and perplexing phases of law. There is an entire absence of technical phraseology. "He who runs may read," and even an everyday citizen of the world might, with advantage, peruse a volume which throw no inconsiderable a degree of light upon a matter the study of which is not of necessity confined to the denizens of Lincoln's Inn, or the citizens of the Temple.

COMPENSATION—THE PUBLICANS' CASE.*

This little *brochure* states with considerable ability and with remarkable force the case of the publican as regards compensation. It is, perhaps, a necessity that the matter should be cogently and reasonably argued, albeit it is pretty well understood that the opposition which the compensation clauses created in the House of Commons was due to the circumstance that the Separatist party were not possessed of sufficient patriotism to resist the opportunity of gaining a victory of sentiment by the aid of the temperance party. The events of the case had little, if anything, to do with the action of the disruptionists.

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL PICTURES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY AT VENICE.†

Travelling is now so much the fashion that there is scarce a person it the upper circles, if not, indeed, in the middle classes of society, who does not at time run across the Channel and visit the cities of the Continent. Amongst the many localities which lay claim to high attraction perhaps few are more prominent than the City of Gondolas—the grand, the beautiful, the romantic Venice. Of course, too, every visitor to that lovely city repairs to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts and Public Picture Gallery. Such being the case, Mr. Eastlake, well-known as the keeper of the National Gallery at London, has done wisely in compiling a *catalogue raisonné* of the far from insignificant collection of pictures which grace the land of the Doges. That such a work by such an authority is trustworthy is not open to question; it has evidently been prepared with care and diligence, and the author has wisely abstained from any consideration of the authenticity of the pictures of which the origin is more or less open to doubt.

The *Indian Magazine* for November (London: Kegan Paul; Bristol: Arrowsmith) does not seem to have suffered from the absence in India of its indefatigable editress. In particular, we have a very sensible article on "Marriage Reforms among Mohamedans in the Punjab," by Mohamed Shah Din; the writer seems inclined to think that, though "Musalmans are, as a rule, very touchy on matters religious, and the very name of reform in this direction (general ceremonies) is enough to doom the reformer," yet that, as to the marriage expenses, "the current of popular thought, like a stream that gradually changes its course, is drifting into the right direction." The well-known, and distinguished, Mr. Chan Toon contributes a very readable account of Nat worship in his Native country, Burma. The Burmese display the same fondness for giving to each rock, each stream, each grove, its own deity, which is so conspicuous, and which imparts such vivid individuality to, the works of the earlier Greek poets. From Burma we have also a well-translated extract (by Mr. St. John) from the "Great Jataka of Mahosahita." The review of Dr. Busested's "Echoes from Old Calcutta," will call the attention of many old "Qui-hyes" to the days when the glory of the present City of Palaces was not, and when the first and greatest of Governors-General bore sway in India.

We have received from Messrs. Over of Rugby an excellent little *brochure* containing a full and precise account of that noble school which has been immortalised as the scene of Dr. Arnold's life, and which has been so admirably and forcibly described in "John Brown's Schooldays." Considerable care has been expended on this compilation, and it serves a useful purpose for the many who have boys to educate, and sons to place out in life.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Alpine Winter in its Medical Aspects," by A. Tucker Wise, M.D. (J. and A. Churchill); "India," by Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.).

THE following Port Trust bye-law has received the sanction of the Bombay Government:—No vessel having on board more than 100 Native passengers arrived from Hodeidah, Camaron or Jeddah shall be allowed to enter either of the wet docks.

* "Compensation—The Publicans' Case." By Charles Cagney, B.A. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Notes on the Principal Pictures in the Royal Gallery at Venice." By Charles L. Eastlake. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN AND THE CONGRESS.

THE *Times* correspondent at Calcutta has for some time past been anxious that the Government of India should express some opinion upon the aims and bearings of the so-called National Congress towards English rule in the East. The same correspondent would have the Supreme Government take repressive measures against the brutal frankness of the Native Press in its abuse of that rule. The Governor-General in Council has, however, avoided giving expression to any public opinion on these matters, and this silence has been commented upon not very favourably by the Anglo-Indian Press in the three Presidencies. It has remained for Sir Auckland Colvin to take the initiative in breaking through the trammels of official reserve, and, according to the telegrams to-day, he has done so in no halting terms. Holding, as he does, very advanced opinions as to the widening of the bounds of political freedom and representation, young Bengal and the friendly agitators who support him may well have been surprised at reading the Resolution which we learn that his Honour has just published concerning the Congress. The following goes straight to the mark, and will be very difficult to answer:—

It is infinitely more agreeable to clamour for place and power than to adopt rigorous social reforms. The Congress party has been compared to the infant Hercules. It is well to remember that such infant prodigies, confined to the domestic circle, should be employed in the extirpation of poisonous life and in crushing the reptiles infesting it; the cleansing of Augean stables and the pursuit of golden fruit being reserved for maturer years. The Congress party represents only a small section of men, educated under the English system, who would be more usefully employed in educating the people than in educating the authorities. It is unreasonable to ask that a large system of representation should be introduced at the demand of an extremely small and peculiar section of the community; that the methods of administration familiar and agreeable to vast masses should be changed for those as much out of harmony with Indian political atmosphere as the banyan tree would be out of place in Parliament-street.

The claims of this minute and exceptional class are of such a character that no Rajpoot or Brahmin of Upper India would sacrifice a single hair of his whisker to attain them. It is objectionable in the highest degree that, in order to introduce these changes in the administration, the Government of India should be held up to hatred as standing between the people and the benevolence of the Government in England, as endeavouring in its own interests to obstruct measures having for their object the welfare of the people, and as embodying the tradition and practices of oppression and disregard of popular claims. All this, while utterly untrue, is calculated to further the designs of those who are disaffected towards English rule in India, and who gladly utilise the Congress mechanism for stirring up discontent, as well as to serve a propaganda for spreading the doctrine that the British rule in India is calamitous.

Even the most advanced Natives are merely in the stage of political babyhood. No nation, least of all an Eastern nation, can be trusted in less than the lifetime of a living man to adopt and put in practice conceptions of political life which are confined at present to the Anglo-Saxon race, and were elaborated by them only after long and painful centuries.

Whether Sir Auckland has done wisely in publishing this Resolution is a question open to comment. That his views,

and possibly his character, will be violently attacked in the Bengali Press may be accepted as a matter of course; but it may also be urged that he has put a weapon in the hands of his opponents. It will be said, perhaps, that the appearance of such a protest as his is the offspring of fear, and that in giving publicity to his opinions he has confessed that the Congress is a real political local power, which the Paramount Power has to treat with on a basis which must be recognised. If it has come to this Native opinion in India has certainly made rapid strides of late. But is this so? Does the Congress really represent the views, hopes, wants, or feelings of the peoples of India? This is the question the answer to which lies at the root of the whole matter. Those who are best acquainted with the inner life of the millions of India scout the idea that the orators and agitators who have engaged Mr. Bradlaugh as their representative in England are in any way representatives of the multitudes whose "wrongs" and "sorrows" they are so anxious to redress. The Lieutenant-Governor, who has just come forward to protest against them, unfortunately lifts them to a prominence which they themselves would have found some difficulty to climb to. We are afraid that the resolution which he has published will give the enemy "cause to blaspheme" him. They will say that had not the power of the Congress been great and to be feared a man of the character and opinions of Sir Auckland Colvin would not have thus come forward to protest; and we must fain admit that there is some force in such argument. Silence would, perhaps, in this matter, have been more powerful for good than speech.

But if the upholders of the Congress and the Congressmen themselves take to rejoicing on the ground that a Lieutenant-Governor is afraid of them, they may have less reason for self-congratulation if they will only peruse what a representative organ of the Mahommedans, whom they are so anxious to enlist on their side, thinks of them. The *Muslim Herald* says:—

To call the bulk of the agitators patriots is to put language to basest use. Inordinate vanity, grasping self-interest, and, in many instances, cowardly revenge, underlie all their specious pretences and hollow asseverations. The horizon that bounds their view is a larger number of offices under Government. They are incapable of self-sacrifice. Talk they can and talk they do, and—that is all! Were India in peril to-morrow, not a drop of patriot blood would stain the steel of the invader, although they talk bravely enough now of bombs and guns and wounds. Not only would they be useless in a moment of danger, but they are a danger in themselves. The bulk of them belong to a class that has lost nothing, and to whom the British Government owes no restitution. Sir William Hunter and the political gang now being got together in England cast a glamour around through which objects, insignificant, grow, in seeming, to vast proportions. The Congresswallahs are poor in all but assurance. A homely saw has it—"Put a beggar on a horse, and he will ride to the devil." The "patriots" aptly illustrate this truth. They defile the beard of Government and profess loyalty; they have a free Press which they abuse; they have the right of free speech which they abuse; and if power passed into their hands to-morrow, there is not the shadow of a doubt they would abuse that too.

The portrait is not flattering; but, so long as the Mahommedans of India are satisfied that it is a true one little fear need be felt of the results of Congress talk and agitation.

A CORRESPONDENT at Coonoor writes to the Ooty paper:—"The rumour here is that Mr. Woolley has failed to float the Nilgiri Railway Company in England, and is returning to this country in disgust. The Madras Railway Company, it is said, will take the work in hand, and, perhaps, for the better, as in that case the continuation of the line to Ootacamund may be looked upon as a certainty."



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 20.)

HEWETSON—The services of Mr. J. Hewetson, assistant commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras. **GREER**—The services of Mr. R. T. Greer, B.C.S., assistant commissioner, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

HERALD—The services of Mr. J. R. Herald, B.C.S., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

WATSON, Lieut. W. A., squadron commander 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted general leave in India for four months from June 4.

PENROSE—The services of Captain E. R. Penrose, officiating political assistant of the 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the time of his relinquishing charge of the office of assistant commissioner of Merwara.

THEORNTON, Major A. P., cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant commissioner of Ajmere from the date of assuming charge.

HERBERT, Captain C., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant commissioner of Merwara.

GORDON—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Gordon as Consul for Denmark at Aden.

FRIEDHEIM—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Friedheim as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

VOIGT—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Voigt as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ELLISTEN—The services of Major E. C. Ellisten, Bengal S.C., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

GRIERSON, Captain J. M., R.A., to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general, 2nd Brigade, Hazara Field Force, from the date of entering upon the duties of the appointment, vice Captain C. H. H. Beley, killed in action.

WORSLEY, Lieut. G. S., R.A., to be supernumerary subaltern No. 4 Field Battery (Hyderabad Contingent), dated Sept. 22.

MORTON, Lieut. E. R., North Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 30th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from June 17, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

RODWELL, Lieut. E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Jan. 30.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. P. W., Bengal Staff Corps, 21st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced May 11.

EVANS, Second Lieut. W. L., Liverpool Regiment, probationer Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), to Australia, for 91 days; pension service, 2nd year, commenced Feb. 5.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

DOBBS, Lieut. W. J. K., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 13.

BYRDON, Major W., Bengal C.S., has been permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 1.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Oct. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HAMILTON, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., to the officiating medical charge of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon A. E. Roberts, detailed for field service.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. P. D., wing officer, to be adjutant 11th Bengal Infantry.

CHALMERS, Lieut. R. C. H., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer, on probation, 14th Sikhs.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. L., supernumerary on the establishment, 23rd Pioneers, to be wing officer 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, vice Brooke, promoted wing commander. (Lieut. Davidson will be graded

in the regiment above Lieut. J. C. Sutherland, and below Lieut. E. Carbonaro.)

WOOD, Lieut. C. E., supernumerary on the establishment 9th Bengal to be wing officer, on probation, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, vice Wintle, vacated on appointment to the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

WEBBER, Lieut. F. P., Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry.

LOWIS, Lieut. R. M., officiating wing officer, on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, 24th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

DILLON, Lieut. G. F. H., wing officer, to be adjutant 26th Punjab Infantry.

BIRCH, Second-Lieut. F. W., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 27th Punjab Infantry.

WILLIAMSON, Lieut. O. C., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

NIXON, Major E. B., second in command 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity to the 37th Dogras, vice Leslie, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

EVANS, Colonel H. M., second in command, to be commandant 43rd Goorkha L.I., vice Cubitt, vacated.

MACGREGOR, Major C. R., second in command, sub pro tem., 44th Goorkha L.I., to be second in command 43rd Goorkha L.I., vice Evans.

LESLE, Major Sir C. H., Bart., second in command 37th Gogras, is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

CARUANA, Second-Lieut. A. J., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry.

FURLONGS.

TRACEY, Captain A., R.A., No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

GORDON, Lieut. E. R., 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

PRATT, Lieut. J. B. T., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 17.)

LUSON—The services of Mr. H. Luson, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P.W.D. of the Government, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector, Gya.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. E. B., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, is appointed to be an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

CASPERTZ, Mr. C. P., assistant magistrate and collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

STACK, Mr. J. C., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Singbhum, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Singbhum.

BOILEAU, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Gya, but will act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Julpigori, until released by Mr. G. H. P. Livesay.

PARISH, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Palamow, and is appointed to have charge of the police of that district.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 18.)

ARMSTRONG, Rev. W. F., chaplain of Hazara, is reappointed to the chaplaincy of the Fort and Cathedral, Lahore.

LONG, Rev. H. J., chaplain of the Fort and Cathedral, Lahore, is appointed chaplain of Ferozepore.

SHEPHERD, Rev. T. C., chaplain of the Murree Gallis, is reappointed to the chaplaincy of Jullundur.

PARSONS, Lieut. C. G., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Hazara district.

COURCY, Mr. W. B. de, extra judicial assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a district judge of the civil district of Jhelum.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 13.)

BEALE, Mr. A. C. is appointed to be an extra assistant commissioner, 6th grade, on probation, and is posted to the headquarters of the Hanthawaddy district.

PARROTT, Captain B. A. N., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Mergui to the charge of the Kyaukse district.

O'DONOGHUE, Mr. C. J., district superintendent of police, is placed in charge of the Mergui district.

LANG, Mr. J. L., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from the headquarters of the Hanthawaddy district to Rangoon.

The following transfers are ordered :—

WILSON, Lieut. A., assistant commissioner, from Mandalay to the Kyaukse district.

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., from special duty to the charge of the Ava subdivision, Sagaing district.

CAMPBELL—Furlough for two years is granted to Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, deputy commissioner.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 16.)

HOXY, Surgeon J., Indian Medical Service (m.c.), has leave for one year.

STONE, Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary C., Commissariat Department (m.c.), has leave for one year.

HOUSTON, Brig. Surgeon J. McD., M.D., Indian Medical Service, is placed on the Retired List, from Oct. 12, on a pension of £550 per annum, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BLENKINSOP—The services of Surgeon-Major F. H. Blenkinsop, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

NORTH—The services of Surgeon-Major J. North, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

FORMBY—The services of Lieut. R. F. R. Formby, Staff Corps, probationer, Commissariat Transport Department, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 19.)

RAWLINS, Lieut.-Colonel (Colonel) A. M., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, unemployed, is permitted, at his own request, to proceed to England.

STEVENS, Colonel H. C., 2nd in command 3rd Regiment L.C., to be commandant, vice Kerr.

MCLEOD, Lieut.-Colonel D. J. S., D.S.O., squadron commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Stevens, appointed commandant, remaining seconded for service on the Staff.

SIMPSON, Captain B. H., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, remaining seconded for service with H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.

JONES, Capt. F. L., squadron officer, to be squadron commander.

GEORGES, Lieut. H. W. E., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Simpson, seconded.

CURRIE, Captain J. W., wing officer, to be wing commander 20th Regiment Madras Infantry.

GRANT, Lieut. G. H., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, leave to England for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BARRINGTON, Lieut. R. M., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, leave to England for 182 days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 25.)

INGLE, Mr. W. A., is appointed to be city magistrates of Karachi, vice Mr. F. Gibbons, retired.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

AUSTIN, Mr. F., on his return from leave, to do duty as district superintendent of police in the Upper Sind Frontier District till further orders.

VINCENT, Mr. R. H., to do duty as district superintendent of police in the Shikarpur district till further orders.

BULKLEY, Mr. E. A., to act as district superintendent of police in the Ahmednagar district till further orders.

PENTON, Mr. J. E., to act as assistant superintendent of police in the Shikarpur district till further orders.

DAVIES, Mr. D., on being relieved by Captain T. R. M. Macpherson, to do duty as district superintendent of police in the Sholapur district.

BIDDLE, Mr. J. B. W., on being relieved by Mr. Davies, to act as assistant superintendent of police in the Khandesh district.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay command, with effect from Oct. 15, the date of their arrival at Bombay :—Surgeons J. W. H. Flanagan and W. R. Barnes.

PENROSE—The services of Captain E. R. Penrose, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 19.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BARTON, Lieut. A. E., 1st Y.L.I., who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 4th Bombay Infantry, dated Oct. 12.

LUCAS, Lieut. H. M. S., 2nd Gloucester Regiment, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer, on probation, 7th Bombay Infantry, dated Oct. 4.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. O. C. B., S.C., to be wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Lieut. Raitt, exchanged into the Bengal Staff Corps.

LYONS, Surgeon-Major F., Medical Staff, is posted to general duty. Poona district.
 HARRISON, Lieut. T. A., officiating wing officer (on probation) 9th Bombay Infantry, is transferred to the 25th Bombay Light Infantry in the same capacity.
 STEVENSON, Captain F., 19th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as second class district S.O., Poona District, during the absence of Captain Bayly, on leave out of India, or until further orders.
 PRINGLE, Lieut. G. O. S., R.A. (4-1 Welsh Division), to remain in England in extension of leave on medical certificate, from Sept. 13 to Jan. 12, 1889.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. H. Cadge.
Madras Estab.—Captain J. R. P. Gordon, 15th Hussars; Surgeon J. Hoey.
Bombay Estab.—Surgeon C. Monks, Captain H. Godfray, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. N. Ludlam, R. B. Thomson.
Madras Estab.—Colonel J. O. Hasted.
Bombay Estab.—Surgeon C. Monks.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Woodcock, S.C., fourteen days; Lieut. E. H. Cole, S.C., 183 days; Lieut. C. Schofield, S.C., six months; Major R. J. H. Wyllie, S.C., sixty-one days.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. R. Dittmas, S.C., six months; Lieut. W. N. R. Bates, S.C., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. S. Searle, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. W. M. Hughes, two and a-half years' extraordinary leave; W. K. Stent, furlough to Jan. 23, 1889, and to return; G. M. Goodricke, six months, s.c.; V. A. Smith (Cov.), fourteen weeks' furlough.
Bombay Estab.—F. H. Warden, two months, s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. A. Graves, S.C.; Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E.; Lieut. R. R. Swinton, S.C.; Lieut. St. G. L. Steel, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Colonel G. C. Bird, S.C.; Lieut. A. S. Rooke, S.C.; Lieut. H. G. Burton, S.C.; Colonel J. A. Richmond, S.C.; Lieut. C. E. Hendley, Prob. S.C.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—J. B. Bilderdeck.
Bombay Estab.—Surgeon C. Monks.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—Nov. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. T. R. Edwards, The College, Serampore, of a son. (News by telegraph.)
 KINGTON—Nov. 4, at Charlton Lodge, Linden Park, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kington, late 4th (Q.C.) Hussars, of a daughter.
 ORANGE—Nov. 2, at Clifton-green, York, the wife of Major J. E. Orange, A.P.D., of a daughter.
 REAY—Nov. 6, at Oak House, Bowden, Cheshire, the wife of Captain Charles T. Reay, Manchester Regiment, of a son.
 ROBERTS—Oct. 31, at Aberdeen, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Allan Scott Roberts, Deputy-Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.
 SMITH—Nov. 6, at Maidenstone Heath, Bursledon, Hants, the wife of Captain G. Spencer Smith, of a daughter.
 VERNON—Nov. 6, at Brynadal, Colwyn Bay, N. Wales, the wife of William H. Vernon, of a son.
 YOUNGER—Nov. 2, at 9, Cromwell House, Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. Younger, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREENHILL—WATSON—Oct. 31, at St. John's Church, Margate, George Fowler, second son of Thomas Greenhill, of Calcutta, to Georgiana Catherine, second daughter of Frederick H. Watson, of Birchiston, near Margate.
 KNOCKER—RAVENHILL—Oct. 7, at St. Barnabas' Church, Kensington, Herbert Paget Knocker, Major Royal Engineers, son of the late Commander J. B. Knocker, R.N., to Maud, daughter of Major-General P. Ravenhill, C.B., R.E.
 RUSSELL—MUNCKTON—Oct. 23, at St. John's, Woking, Charles Russell, Captain 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, to Georgina, widow of Dr. Alfred Munckton, and daughter of Captain Sherwood.
 MOLONY—GRIGG—Nov. 8, at St. Martin's Trafalgar-square, Francis Arthur Molony, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, son of the late

Frederick B. Molony, Madras Civil Service, to Katherine Mary, elder daughter of J. W. Grigg, Esq., of Heathfield, Tamerton Foliot, Devon.

DEATHS.

COTTELL—Oct. 5, after a short illness, at Kingsdown, Mayow-road, Sydenham, Captain Charles George Cottell, retired H.M. Madras Army, aged 73.
 DRUMMOND—Oct. 6, at Bath, Captain John Drummond, of Strageath, late Lieutenant 10th (the Prince of Wales' Own) Royal Hussars, and Captain West Kent Light Infantry Militia, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Drummond, C.B., of the Honourable East India Company's Service, Quartermaster-General of the Army in India, aged 72.
 GUBBA—Oct. 28, at Havre, France, Emily Urquhart, widow of the late A. L. Gubba, aged 80.
 HATHWAY—Nov. 3, at The Croft, Hampton-park, Hereford, Major-General Hamilton Robert Hathway Hathway, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 64.
 HOWARD—Nov. 5, at Mayfield, Cheltenham, Fanny Camilla Howard, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Atherton Howard, H.E.I.C.S.
 RITCHIE—Nov. 4, at Southmead, Wimbledon-park, Augusta Charlotte, widow of William Ritchie, late Advocate-General of Bengal and Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, aged 71.
 SCOTT—Sept. 27, at Brooklands, Reigate, William Lloyd Lewis Scott, late Major 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 82.
 WYLLIE—Oct. 30, at Dorking, Surrey, Catherine Maria, widow of the Colonel Robert Wyllie, H.E.I.C.S., aged 67.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

COATS—Oct. 17, at Merlin Park, Simla, the wife of Captain G. H. B. Coats, 25th P.I., District Staff Officer, Bundelkhand District, of a son.
 DESOUZA—Oct. 18, at Bandora Hill-road, Bandora, Bombay, the wife of Dr. Philip Clement de Souza, J.P., and member of the Municipal Corporation, and daughter of the late Colonel A. S. de Carvalho Souza, of Lisbon, of a son.
 GONSALVES—Oct. 23, at Bandora, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L.M., of a son.
 HUMPHRIES—Oct. 19, the wife of W. Humphries, Store Accountant, East Indian Railway, of a son.
 IRWIN—Oct. 13, at Murree, the wife of Major L. B. Irwin, 20th (D.C.O.) P.I., District Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, of a son.
 MIDDLETON—Oct. 18, at Madras, the wife of Mr. G. R. Middleton, Forest Ranger, South Arcot, of a daughter.
 SHARPLES—Oct. 16, at Bareilly, the wife of A. G. Sharples, Commissariat Department, of a son.
 THORNTON—Oct. 21, at Mangalore, the wife of Lieut. H. Thornton, Adjutant, 31st Light Infantry, of a daughter.
 VAN HAEFTEN—Oct. 16, at Madras, the wife of Mr. A. G. Van Haeften, Forest Ranger, Palghat, of a daughter.
 WEBB—Oct. 20, at Calcutta, the wife of W. T. Webb, Bengal Education Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAMBER—O'BRIEN—Oct. 15, at Dharmasala, Charles James Bamber, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon, Dharmasala, son of the late H. J. Bamber, B.C.S., to Claudine Oclanis, eldest daughter of Edward O'Brien, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Kangra.
 BARTON—JARY—Oct. 9, at Calcutta, Gerald Stephen Caldwell, son of the late C. H. Caldwell Barton, to Annie Matilda, daughter of the late Captain W. M. Jary.
 FRASER—MAUDE—Oct. 31, at Poonah, Stuart M. Fraser, Bombay Civil Service, son of J. Denholm Fraser, Esq., J.P., of Gotham House, Tiverton, Devon (late of Demerara), to Constance, only daughter of Colonel Edwin Maude, late H.M. 109th Regiment. (By telegram.)
 GUY—LAISTER—Nov. 2, at St. John's, Calcutta, Richard John Guy (Manager, Messrs. Harold and Co.), of Calcutta, to Elizabeth Maude, daughter of James Laister, of London. (By telegram.)
 GORDON—NEWMARCH—Oct. 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, Captain A. Hamilton Gordon, Royal Artillery, eldest son of General Hon. Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, K.C.B., to Isabel, second daughter of Colonel G. Newmarch, Royal Engineers.
 MORRISON—WILLES—Nov. 1, at Howrah Church, Calcutta, Wingate Morrison, of 104, Clive-street, Calcutta, and fifth son of J. R. Morrison, 102, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W., to Edith Anu Willes, late of The Bolton Studios, S.W., and elder daughter of G. Fessey Willes, of Boddington House, Northamptonshire. (By telegram.)
 PARTRIDGE—SHERRING—Oct. 13, at Naini Tal, W. R. Partridge, Bengal Civil Service, to Jessie Margaret, younger daughter of the late Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B., of Benares.
 SAWYER—MCLEOD—Oct. 13, at Darjeeling, Edmond Stratton, son of Mr. G. C. Sawyer, of 40, Brompton-square, London, to Jean Alexandra, second daughter of Brigade-Surgeon K. McLeod, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of H.M.'s Indian Medical Service.
 SMITH—LLOYD-VERNEY—Nov. 1, at All Saints' Church, Bombay, Edwin Philip Smith, eldest son of the Rev. Albert Smith, of Wendover, to Catherine Morforwyn, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd-Verney, of Clochfaen, Montgomeryshire. (By telegram.)
 SMYTHE—PETRIE—Nov. 3, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Andrew Smythe, Esq., of Leven, Fife, to Marian Petrie, daughter of the late David Petrie, of Dundee. (By cable.)
 STILL—WYNNE—Oct. 22, at St. Joseph's, Lanowlie, Arthur Horatio Still, Sergeant-Instructor, B.L.H., Bombay, to Frances Mary Wynne, of Lanowlie.

WEBB—TISDALL—Oct. 23, at All Saints' Church, Ajmere, William Wilfrid Webb, Esq., M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, second surviving son of Francis Cornelius Webb, M.D., F.R.C.P., to Anna Claire, second daughter of Major-General Archibald Tisdall.

DEATHS.

COLE—Oct. 14, at Ranikhet, Terence John, the infant son of Major Cole, R.E.

MORRISON—Oct. 14, at Umballa, Geraldine, the wife of Apothecary J. Morrison.

NETHERSOLE—Oct. 12, at Raipur, C.P., W. Nethersole, of the C.P. Commission, aged 33.

POSTANCE—Oct. 6, at Sahebgunge, Adelaide Mary Ann Postance, widow of the late Captain E. Postance.

PRATT-BARLOW—Oct. 2, at Mussorie, Sarah Godfrey, widow of the late Colonel C. G. Pratt-Barlow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government of N.W. Provinces have definitely adopted the scheme of a Volunteer Reserve.

ONE hundred new Magazine rifles have arrived at Calcutta for experimental purposes.

IN connection with the scheme for the reorganisation of Native contingents, the services of some picked non-commissioned officers will be lent to the Punjab Chiefs to act as drill instructors to troops of the various States.

THE Commander-in-Chief has given his sanction for a military tournament to be held in November in aid of the headquarters' building fund of the 2nd City of London Volunteers, of which General Sir Frederick Roberts is the honorary colonel.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Writing from Kunhar on the 15th Oct., the correspondent of the Allahabad paper says:—

The flying visit paid us yesterday by General Channer and his staff has enlightened us considerably as to the doings of the other columns, for excellent an institution as is the heliograph, and most valuable the service it has rendered, there are little details and incidents which the hardworked instrument finds no time to record, and which can only be conveyed by word of mouth. So, if my letter of to-day contains more news of the other columns than of ours, you will know the reason why.

It was a sporting performance of General Channer and his staff to descend from their mountain fastnesses and visit us down here, and strange, indeed, that the 2nd and not the 3rd column should be first to "drop in to tea." The fact is the road was considered impracticable, and those who had peeped over the edge of the *khud* brought back most discouraging reports; but, not to be beat, General Channer annexed a perambulating barber—whose vocation has made him acquainted with all the byeways and edges of the neighbouring country—and giving him the option of a divided carotid or a *backsheesh* in the event of his showing the way, Figaro wisely chose the latter course, and in four hours time the General was in our camp.

Our visitors complained sorely of the heat, and one might almost have imagined that a band of Esquimaux had descended into our midst. And for the first time we began to fully realise the difference of temperature experienced by our various columns—and wondrous tales they told us of shivering men wrapped in *poshteens*, of shivering men of the Suffolk *not* wrapped in *poshteens* and for five days with only one blanket—of snow they talked and huge fires of crackling pine-logs, till one began to conjure up visions of the hunting of the cariboo in the glorious backwoods of far-distant Canada, and to feel we were almost doing something wrong in sitting coatless gasping under the nearest shade.

It is truly wonderful how quickly the British soldier will adapt himself to the exigencies of any situation—no matter how novel and foreign to the ordinary routine of barrack-life—and whether he be called upon suddenly to row a boat, to bestride that unwieldy brute the camel, or build unto himself huts composed of mud walls and pine branches, as in the present expedition, nothing comes amiss; and from all accounts our men have been managing to make themselves pretty comfortable.

As regards actual opposition, if the other columns have not had the chance like us of meeting their foes in fair and open fight, they have been exposed to a form of guerilla warfare infinitely more harassing and discouraging. To be potted from behind a tree at twenty paces without the slightest chance of retaliation, and in most cases without seeing even a trace of your foe, must be in the highest degree aggravating, and nothing but the extremely bad shooting of these skulking hillmen has prevented our losses from being much more serious than they are. General Channer and Staff, for instance, ad-

vancing on a *sunghar* on the Barchar spur had a volley fired at him from not more than twenty yards' distance, and no one was hit. On the other hand, there are a considerable number of good shots among the enemy well armed—some of them old sepoys—and one reprobate who skulked up on the night of the 5th and shot one of the 40th picquet, shouted, as he disappeared down the *khud*, that he was a deserter from the 29th. A pity the villain got off scot-free!

This constant liability to stealthy attacks has, of course, rendered it necessary to have strong picquets posted round the camp, and night duty at first fell very heavily on the men, especially coming as it frequently did on the top of a heavy and long day's work, one regiment having as many as 112 men on one occasion on outpost duty. And long hard days have been the rule, not the exception. Take, for instance, the day on which General Channer burnt Seri. He left camp at Nimal 6.45 A.M., with picked men of the 2nd and 3rd columns, descended to Seri 5,000 feet, fired it and blew up towers, returning the same evening without a single man having fallen out, and reaching camp at night—a good day's work. On all hands I hear great accounts of the valuable services rendered by our active Khyber allies under their cheery leader Major Aslam Khan. They number 250 strong, and on their first arrival at our camp, a motley crew without blankets or ammunition, there was, I hear, a general turning up of noses—and a sort of feeling that the sooner the whole lot were packed off and sent back to their native wilds the better. But they soon changed all that, and for this particular form of hill warfare proved themselves invaluable auxiliaries and the best flankers the most exacting commander could desire. Their method of procedure is as follows. As soon as the wily foe has discharged his piece from his ambush, while the Sikhs open-mouthed stand gaping over the *khud*, the little Khyberis, without giving him time to reload, dash down on his lurking place like a pack of beagles, shouting and yelling like fiends, and discharging their pieces here, there, and everywhere, but seldom, if ever, failing to bring the astonished hillmen to bay. These tactics, I am told, have entirely disconcerted the Hassanzais, who show a decided disinclination to face this new style of warfare, and outwitted at their own game have almost entirely desisted from their unpleasant attentions.

THE DEFEAT OF ISHAK KHAN.

Latest Cabul news, dated the 12th Oct., fully confirms the previous reports of Ishak Khan's flight. The Ameer's troops have occupied Andkhoy and Shirbarghan, and the whole of Afghan-Turkistan is now quiet. Particulars of the fight at Tashkurgan go to show that the action was of a desperate kind, very unusual in Afghan warfare. The Ameer's general, Gholam Hyder Orakzai, had at his disposal four regiments of cavalry, each about 400 strong, a number of irregular horsemen, thirteen regiments of infantry, and twenty-six guns, the total force numbering about 8,000 men. Opposed to him was a force much superior in strength as regards cavalry and infantry, but with fewer guns. Cholan Hyder's camp was pitched in the Ghazni Gate Valley, near Tashkurgan, while the rebels held a position in advance of the Saiyadan Gorge, through which the road to Mazar-i-Sharif passes. On the morning of September 28th the Ameer's General determined to commence the attack, as Ishak Khan's troops were seen to be on the move, as if meditating to take the offensive. He broke up his force into two divisions, one under Abdulla Khan, Governor of Badakshan, with General Wakil Khan to assist him; the other under his personal orders. The former division consisted of three regiments of cavalry and irregular sowars, and seven regiments of infantry, with two guns attached to each. Twenty boxes of ammunition were sent on mules with each battalion as a reserve. Abdulla Khan advanced on the left towards some hillocks, which he attempted to occupy, but was met by Ishak's General, Mahomed Husain, who had taken one regiment of cavalry and four of infantry a somewhat circuitous route with a view of making a flank attack. The artillery opened fire at 7 A.M., and the infantry soon after became engaged, getting to close quarters as they charged each other with bayonet three times. Nothing decisive occurred until past noon, when Mahomed Husain's flank attack proved disastrous to Abdulla Khan. Gholam Hyder was directing the fighting against the troops commanded by Ishak in person, when he noticed that the firing had ceased away on his left. He rode over to discover the meaning of this, and found that the division had surrendered, and were almost surrounded by the enemy. Abdulla Khan and Wakil Khan had fled with their cavalry, believing the action was lost, and the rebels were looting the camp. Gholam Hyder states that on his being recognised shots were fired at him, but he killed one man, who tried to intercept him, and galloped back to his own division. This was the first phase of the action which was disastrous enough in its way to the Ameer's troops, but

Mahomed Husain failed to keep his men together once they saw a chance of looting, and thus he could not reap the full benefit of his initial success. The second phase of the battle was marked by a determined attack upon Ishak's main body, which proved successful, owing to the continuous fire which the Afghan regulars were enabled to keep up with their Martini-Henrys. Gholam Hyder carried a position which threatened Ishak's artillery, and as his infantry continued to advance the rebels broke and fled towards the Saiyadan Gorge. They were pursued, but their leaders, with a large body of cavalry, managed to escape. The slaughter here from the breech-loading fire was very great, 1,600 killed being reported by the Ameer's General. Ishak's artillery, baggage, and camp fell into the hands of Gholam Hyder, who then forbade his men to loot the camp, and withdrew them from the pursuit in order that they might replenish their ammunition pouches. Having done this he was prepared to meet Mahomed Husain, who tried to force his way towards the Gorge in order to rejoin Ishak. His troops, however, could not stand the fire directed upon them, and, as Abdulla Khan's division was by this time again in fighting order, the action ended in the utter break-up of the rebels. Their losses were again severe, and again the Martini-Henry did terrible execution. On the following day the Saiyadan Gorge was occupied, and on the 30th Gholam Hyder with six infantry regiments and ten guns began his march upon Mazar-i-Sharif. He met with no opposition, and the remnant of Ishak's troops, consisting of three squadrons of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, surrendered forthwith. The pretender, it appeared, had sent his family across the Oxus three days before, and had himself fled to Kerki, in Bokharan territory. His General, Mahomed Husain, was seized by the people of Takht-i-Pul, and brought into Mazar-i-Sharif. Thus ended Ishak Khan's rebellion. He risked a pitched battle, and it seemed at one time that he would have been victorious, but the tide was turned by the breech-loading fire of the Ameer's regular troops, and Gholam Hyder's success in the end was as complete as even his exacting master could desire.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Commander A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in harbour on October 24th, from Portsmouth, which she left on September 26th. She called en route at Queenstown on the 28th, Malta on October 7th, Port Said on the 11th, and Suez on the 13th of October. She brought batteries of Royal Artillery. During the voyage there was one birth and three deaths, that of a gunner from pneumonia, a child of Major Davidson from convulsions, and another child of a soldier from congestion of the brain. She had very fine weather throughout. She will sail for England on November 3rd.

The troops landed at Sassoon Dock yesterday, and were sent to Deolali and Poona by three special trains, leaving at 6.50 P.M., 7.45 P.M., and 8.40 P.M. respectively. The troops will be distributed as follows:—K Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., to Barrackpore; L Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., and C Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., to Kirkee; J Battery, 3rd Brigade, R.A., to Deesa; and drafts Royal Artillery to Umballa, Meerut, Mhow, Secunderabad, Cawnpore, Neemuch, Campbellpore, Allahabad, Mooltan, Lucknow, Barrackpore, Meean Meer, Nowgong, Quetta, Fort St. George, Rawalpindie, Deli, &c. The following are the names of officers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Col. W. Bisset, R.A.; Major T. T. M. Beaver, R.A.; Capt. W. R. Connolly, R.A.; Lieut. C. T. Percival, R.A.; Lieut. E. P. England, R.A.; Lieut. A. E. Bennett, R.A.; Major H. F. Smyth, R.A.; Lieut. W. H. M. Thompson, R.A.; Lieut. A. T. Butler, R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. G. F. MacMunn, R.A.; Major A. G. W. Hepburne, R.A.; Capt. C. De Tersey, R.A.; Lieut. T. M. Dickinson, R.A.; Lieut. E. F. Hall, R.A.; Capt. A. H. Hewat, R.H.A.; Lieut. S. D. Browne, R.H.A.; Capt. E. Vaughan Hughes, R.H.A.; Lieut. C. T. Caulfield, R.H.A.; Lieut. W. M. Grover, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. C. Courtenay, R.H.A.; 2nd-Lieut. H. F. F. Harris, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. H. Harvest, R.A.; Lieut. S. T. Chamier, R.A.; Lieut. W. S. Armitage, R.A.; Lieut. T. C. Thorp, R.A.; Lieut. E. E. Norris, R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. T. B. Mackintosh, R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. T. K. Kendall, R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. N. E. B. Bellairs, R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. C. T. Stewart, R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. S. Lethbridge, R.A.; 2nd-Lieut. A. R. Saunders, R.A.; Surg. H. C. L. Arnim, By. M.S.; Surg. F. C. Pereira, Ms. M.S.; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Murray, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. C. T. Gunning, 2nd York; Lieut. W. S. Nathan, R.E.; Lieut. C. Ainslie, R.E.; Lieut. P. T. F. Macaulay, R.E.; Lieut. C. L. Robertson, R.E.; Lieut. W. L. Liddell, R.E.; Lieut. F. E. G. Skey, R.E.; Surg.-Major W. B. Slaughter, M.S.; Surg. T. W. Cockerill, M.S.; Revs. T. Toomey, R. C. Priest; Mr. A. C. Curtis; Mr. A. H. Massie, R.A.; Mr. H. H. Cobbe, R.A.; Mr. H. Johnson, R.A.; Capt. H. G. C. Taylor, R.A.; Lieut.

C. H. D. Ryder, R.E.; Surg. D. T. Marshall, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. D. M. Moir, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. H. F. Whitechurch, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. J. A. Roberts, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. J. G. Hazel, By. Med. Staff; Surg. F. W. Gee, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. A. E. Grant, Ms. Med. Staff; Surg. P. W. O'Gorman, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. W. H. Gray, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg. G. T. Mould, Bl. Med. Staff.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Surgeon-Major Fannin, M.S.; Major W. L. Davidson, R.A.; Surgeon R. N. Murphy, M.S.; Surgeon G. S. Thompson, Bombay M.S.; Lieut. E. Le Mesurier, R.M.L.I.; Second-Lieut. J. E. Nixon, R.A.; Lieut. T. Campbell-Johnstone, R.A.; Lieut. T. M. Osborne, R.A.; Lieut. P. D. Hamilton, R.A.; Lieut. H. A. Cook, R.A.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."

Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, 4,173 tons, Commander R. Evans, sailed on October 25th for England, with the officers and men of the 6th Dragoon Guards and other details, consisting of 43 officers, 15 ladies, 18 children, 1,135 men, 42 women, and 103 children. The 6th Dragoons first arrived in India in February, 1878, being engaged during the Afghan War in 1879 and 1880, the headquarters being Mhow.

A portion of the regiment reached Bombay *via* Deolali on Wednesday morning by troop train, which left Deolali at 7.45 P.M. on the 23rd inst., and another portion was brought to the Sassoon Dock from Deolali yesterday morning by two trains, which left Deolali at 7.45 P.M. and 9.45 P.M. on Wednesday evening. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Bri-Surg. and Mrs. J. A. Scott and child, Bl. Med. Staff; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. Dennis and two children, 6th Dra. Gds.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. G. Beamish, Nor. Fus.; Surg.-Maj. E. J. Fairland, Bl. Med. Staff; Surg.-Maj. M. Knox, Bl.M.S.; Lieut.Col. F. R. Twynan, R.A.; Major and Mrs. R. Stevenson, 6th Dra. Gds.; Maj. D. A. G. C. Graham, 6th Dra. Gds.; Maj. T. C. Porter, 6th Dra. Gds.; Maj. and Mrs. J. C. S. Irving, 6th Dra. Gds.; Surg. H. N. V. Harrington, Ms. I.M.S.; Surg. R. F. Adams, Bl. M.S.; Surg. E. R. Da Costa, Ms. I.M.S.; Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Trevor, Bl. M.S.; Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Phillips and three children, 6th Dra. Gds.; Surg. J. D. T. Beckitt, Ms. M.S.; Capt. C. S. C. Boulton, K.R.R. Corps; Capt. F. M. H. Marshall, West Rdn.; Capt. H. M. Owen, 6th Dra. Gds.; Capt. M. Craddock, 6th Dra. Gds.; Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Beddy, 6th Dra. Gds.; Capt. W. L. Addington, Rl. West Surrey; Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mayes and four children, 6th Dra. Gds.; Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. J. Brittlebank and five children, 6th Dra. Gds.; Lieut. F. M. J. D. Rhodes, Rl. Fus.; Lieut. A. G. B. St. Leger, K.R.R. Corps; Lieut. G. T. J. Carey, High. L.I.; Lieut. E. C. B. Cotgrave, Staff Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. T. F. Graham, North Lanc. Regt.; Lieut. and Mrs. F. Whistler, High. L.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzj. Fleming, 6th Dra. Gds.; Lieut. R. H. Ewart, Bl. Staff Corps; Lieut. C. S. B. Evans, Lombe, Leinster Regt.; Lieut. A. G. M. Tozer, North Fus.; Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde Buller, 4th Rifle Bde.; Lieut. F. G. F. Browne, Rl. Warwick; Lieut. W. N. Congreve, 4th Rifle Bde.; Lieut. C. A. Osborne, 6th Dra. Gds.; Lieut. E. G. Elger, Somerset L.I.; Lieut. T. W. Blackway, 6th Dra. Gds.; Lieut. K. J. R. Campbell, 6th Dra. Gds.; 2nd-Lieut. D. P. Sunderland, 6th Dra. Gds.; 2nd-Lieut. H. O. Parr, East Surrey; wife of Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, Bl. S.C.; wife of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Rolland, Ms. S.C.

A CHINESE COLLEGE.—The *Chinese Times* says:—"In a few months the magnificent college on the south bank of our river, designed and built by Mr. Chambers under the auspices of the Viceroy Li and Sir Robert Hart, to serve as a technical college in which Chinese youths will acquire a thorough knowledge of foreign languages and the sciences and arts of the West will be opened, and we are confident that it will prove to be the progenitor of many similar institutions in the eighteen provinces of the Chinese Empire."

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—The only variations in this interest on Saturday were a rise of 1s. in Nine Reefs Shares, and a decline of 1-16 in Mysore. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 11-16 to 3 13-16, Nundydroog 1½ to 2, Indian Consolidated 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 10s. to 11s., ditto fully paid (£1) 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., Ooregum 31s. to 32s., ditto Preference 31s. to 35s., Devala-Moyar 6s. to 7s., Nine Reefs 15s. to 16s., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 10s. to 11s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., South-East Mysore 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1½ to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 5, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta; 7, Mameluke (s), Calcutta; 8, India (s), Calcutta; 9, Electrician (s), Calcutta; 9, Clan Lamont (s), Madras; 11, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 5, Clyde (s), London; 10, Clan Graham (s), Clyde; 10, Arcadia (s), London; 11, Shannon (s).

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 8, Wileysike (s), Aden.

MADRAS.—Nov. 8, Clan Matheson (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 3, City of Carthage (s), Bombay; 4, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; 4, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta; 8, Robilla (s), Calcutta; 8, Sutlej (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 8, Marana (s), Kurrachee; 8, Clyde (s), Hong Kong; 8, Clan Macdonald (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Cathay*, from London, Nov. 15; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Nov. 23; from Brindisi, Nov. 26.

For Bombay: Mr. W. L. Gray. From Venice: Baron Fagel, Count Bylandt, Rev. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Auld, four Misses Lambert, Mr. T. L. Sullivan. From Brindisi: Mr. Wells, Mrs. Rycroft, Miss Scott, Mr. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. St. G. Jackson, Mr. W. Steuart, Mr. W. R. White, Mr. J. B. Firth, Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. Byass, Mr. J. H. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Meyerstein, Mrs. H. Stanley Clarke, Mr. Bois, Mr. P. Downes, Col. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Leverson, Mrs. Cotton, Dr. Mackilican, Mr. J. Webster, Mrs. Mills, Mr. Marcom, Mr. Fribb.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Morice, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Sugden, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Boucher, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Mitchell, Sergeant and Mrs. Conolly and three children, Miss Plant, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Alexander. From Brindisi: Miss Hargreaves, Mr. W. Stuart, Miss Feeney, three Messrs. Carter, two Misses Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Miss Law.

For Ismailia: From Venice: Rev. and Mrs. Petter, Miss Petter, Mrs. Beames.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Leahy, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Mr. and Mrs. Echalez, Miss M. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and two infants, Miss Anderson, Miss Fisher, Mr. Luson.

For Malta: Lieut. J. Cunningham.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Royle and child, Rev. and Mrs. Strange and infant.

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Nov. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Milsom, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Dyson, Mr. J. Barnes, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gillifant, Mr. R. R. Bayne, Miss Shedlock, Mrs. McNee and child, Mr. Rawcliffe, Mr. Proctor, Lieut. Mercer, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Romilly, Mrs. Gartside, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Kitching, Mr. Conroy, Rev. and Mrs. Baynham, Mr. Snaggs, Mr. Deasey, Mr. C. Hull, Miss A. Dell, Miss Snaggs, Captain Gadd, Mr. Banister, Mr. Wocklidge, Mr. Grimshaw, Colonel Auchinleck, Mr. Cavell, Mrs. Johnstone, child and infant. From Port Said: Mr. Courage, Mr. Randolph.

For Aden: Two Misses Tanner.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, Capt. Wyld.

For Karachi: Mr. F. Bremner.

For Malta: Lieut. Dineby, R.N.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Nov. 16 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Meredith, Mrs. Cash, Mr. N. Cash, Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Wigram, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Beech, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. T. Wright. From Venice: Mr. S. W. Smith. From Brindisi: Mr. Hamilton.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. H. Miller, Mr. Schlegel.

For Malta: Lady Torrens, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner, General Percy Smith, Miss Findlay, Major McKean, Colonel and Mrs. Todd, two Misses Todd, Sir F. Freeling, Captain Greenway, Major McKean, Mrs. Medcraft, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Captain Thomas.

For Ismailia: Mr. Riches. From Venice: Rev. C. H. Sutton.

For Gibraltar: Captain Baker, Miss Eckford, Major Watkin, Major Lewis.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bowker.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Nov. 22; from Brindisi, Dec. 3.

For Malta: Mr. G. W. Greer, Mr. Alexander, Lieut. Benson, Lieut. Filton, Capt. Labalmondiere, Capt. Henriques, Mr. W. Boyd, Lieut. McLean, Mr. Knagg, Capt. Cockburn, Mrs. Ibbertson, two Misses David, Lieut. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Lawless, Mrs. Biddulph and child, Miss Winstone, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Coxon and child, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. D. Baird, Captain Pearson, R.N.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, Surgeon Major Martin, Mr. H. W. Lushington, Mr. J. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Pike, Miss K. Pike, Miss M. Pike, Mrs. Peacock, Mr. R. A. B. Preston, Mrs. Jameson, Capt. F. Mein, Mr. Jackson, two Misses Ward, Mr. R. Nathan, Lieut. Humfrey, Mr. W. Atherton, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. A. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Meehan, Miss M. A. Price, Mr. J. J. Connel, Mr. Laughton, Mr.

Measor, Mr. McLeod. From Brindisi: Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. Parmenides, Duke of Montrose, Mr. Graham, Mr. Hallum, Mr. Soland, Miss Soland, Mr. C. H. Moore, Capt. Henderson, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Col. and Mrs. McNair and two infants, Miss Harvey, Mr. H. Berners, Mr. Eyre Coote, Mr. Day, Mr. B. J. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. J. Rowson, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, Mr. Duff Watson, Mr. Dadabhoi, Mr. T. and Mrs. Thomas, Surgeon-Major Martin, Mr. J. Walker. From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Calvocoressi and child.

For Port Said: Mr. Benjamin.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. May, Col. Arthur Paget. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. McLeish.

For Aden: Colonel Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Sir Jno. Willoughby, Mr. Sargeant, Mr. T. L. Laurie, Mr. W. S. Hogg.

For Gibraltar: Miss Davies, Miss Paget, Mr. R. P. Lee, Mr. J. Smith.

For Karachi: From Brindisi: Mr. J. T. Anderson.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 29; from Nap'es, Dec. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Miss Ogilvie. From Naples: Mr. P. R. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, two Messrs. Phillip.

For Calcutta: Col. Shepherd, Mrs. Rigg, Col. and Mrs. Grov and infant, Mr. Kingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Mrs. Greenhill, Mr. Anderson, Mr. McMillar, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Rev. and Mrs. James and family, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Winckler and two children, Mr. Pirie, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Fleming. From Naples: Mr. Tawney, Mr. Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. Beddington, Miss Turner, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Willing, Mr. Alexander.

For Colombo: Miss Parkinson, Mr. A. Marshall, Mr. C. S. Campbell. From Naples: Lady Grant, Mr. Fraser.

For Ismailia: Dr. Boase, Mr. Monke. From Naples: Mr. Mill.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Nov. 29 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Dec. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Barrow. From Brindisi: Mr. Denham, Major Wyllie, Major Osborn, Mr. G. A. Stack, Capt. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Kerrick, Mr. A. S. and Mrs. Fleming.

For Colombo: Mr. Gilligan, Mr. C. Harding.

For Alexandria: From Brindisi: Two Misses Lee.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Spicer.

For Malta: Captain and Mrs. Lumley.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 7; from Brindisi, Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mylne and two infants, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. G. Moke, Mr. Lingham, Mr. H. S. Fraser, Miss J. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and two children, Mr. Meckintosh and infant, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. Iremonger, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lord and Lady Wynford, Miss Greenfield, Miss Row, Rev. and Mrs. Squires and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. C. P. Monckton, Mr. J. P. Goodridge, Mrs. A. King. From Brindisi: Mr. Mant, Lord Villiers, Hon. A. J. C. Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. Downes, Mr. B. Long, Mr. Pirie, Mrs. Iremonger, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. J. D. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Dady, Mr. F. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Rourke, Mr. Woodhead, Mr. Bottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck. From Port Said: Mr. Sergiades, Mr. Mitarachi.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Cooke Trench, two Misses Heathcote.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Carreras and four children, Miss Smyth, Mrs. Helsham Jones.

For Brindisi: Mr. Savile.

For Port Said: Captain Hon. H. Denison, Mr. Pennarden.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Dec. 13; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Ismailia: Captain Bennett, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Bentinck.

For Bombay: Miss St. John, Hon. M. Forbes, Lady Forbes, Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Inglis. From Naples: Capt. Amedroz, Colonel and Lady St. John.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. W. Corbett, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Miss Raikes, Mr. Drury, Mr. Liddle, Mr. Lunge, Mr. J. Campbell. From Naples: Mr. Hughes.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Dec. 13 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Dec. 24.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. W. W. Drew, Surgeon-Major Yeld, Mrs. C. E. Fox, Miss Hobhouse.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Fagan and child.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 20; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Warden and infant, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Mr. Collard, Miss Davies. From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Dr. Allen, Mrs. Waller and two children.

For Ismailia: From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Dec. 28 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel C. Beadon. From Brindisi: Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For Ismailia: From Brindisi: Mrs. Arnold and child, three Misses Arnold.

For Colombo: Mrs. C. Clarke, Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. C. A. Clarke.

For Gibraltar: Two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke.

For Malta: Mrs. Huyshe.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Pundua*, to sail Nov. 15.

For Colombo: Miss Clegg, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Christie, Miss Batten, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. J. McFarlane.

For Madras: Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Byron and Misses Byron, Mr. Campbell.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Tallock, Mr. C. Russell Wood, Mr. James Schatch, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. Geo. Aidet, Mr. C. Bearpark, Mr. Macleod, Mr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, Mr. W. Luke, Mr. Carl Sievers, Mr. C. H. Hornsby.

For Aden: Capt. E. V. Humphrey, Mrs. Wolff.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. S. Durham, Mr. J. W. Crowley, Miss Katie Latimer, Mr. P. F. Wise, Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Lewe.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. John McCarthy, Mrs. Grant and three children, Miss Noaks, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. H. D. Baddeley, Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pope.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Fernando, Mr. C. M. Cotterill, Mr. W. B. Ricketts, Mr. P. H. Couchman, Mr. W. Passe, Mr. F. A. Roden.

For Aden: Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Miss E. Lockhart.

For Malta: Miss L. C. Davidson, Miss Florence Gill.

Per B.I.S.N. *Kangra*, to sail Nov. 24.

For Kurrachee: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lewtas and infant.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. J. Phillips and child, Miss Phillips, Mr. W. P. R. Newlands.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Russell, Count de la Port, Mr. Wm. Tower.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. F. R. Wansborough.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mr. J. Liebenrood.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. E. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Nubia*, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Captain A. G. F. Browne, Colonel F. S. Cherry, Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Ovens, Miss Haley, Miss Crittall, Miss Luce, Miss Isabel Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykes, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Phillips, Mrs. Hogg, infant and nurse, Miss Hogg, Miss Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Sherwood Smith, Miss Coates, Miss Stanley, Mrs. Jacob, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Mr. G. R. C. Williams, Major L. A. T. McCudden, Mr. Jones.

For Port Said: Mr. Thomas Savage, Miss Savage.

Per s.s. *Britannia*, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 23.

For Port Said: Mrs. Challice.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Miss Hay, Miss Burgess.

Per s.s. *Asia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Bombay: Rev. Mr. Traill, Miss Wilson.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff, Mr. B. Darling and two children.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaisford, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 17.

For Madras: From *Suez*: Dr. L. R. and Mrs. Scudder.

For Calcutta: From *Suez*: Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. W. Stuart.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Hamond and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. J. F. Ryan, Mr. W. C. Brodie, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. B. Nelson, Mr. E. K. Everard, Mr. A. G. Graham.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. G. M. Cobban, Miss H. B. Robertson, Sister Sarah Johansen, Mr. C. R. Macleod, Mr. C. A. Holwell, Rev. N. P. Hansen, Mr. O. Grant.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. Moulson, Mrs. Moulson and four children, Mr. R. M. Haining, Mrs. Menesse.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. A. E. Harris, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann, Captain Brunner, Mrs. Hickie, Miss Hickie, Mrs.

Brown, Mr. H. R. Scott, Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss Muriel MacKenzie, Dr. F. Chand, Mr. N. L. Banerjee, Mrs. Banerjee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Thames*, Capt. W. A. Seaton, at Bombay, Oct. 22.

From London: Col. F. W. Grant, Lieut.-Col. Oldham, Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Spitta, Mrs. Oldham, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Spedding, Mr. W. K. Porter, Captain Stewart King, Colonel Coombe, Miss Andrews, Miss Pogson, Miss F. Andrews, Miss Leonard, Mr. H. C. Binder, Mr. Sexton, Mrs. Sexton and infant, Mr. Coles, Baron von Balveren, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Boxall, Sister Ellen, Sister Eleanor, Miss Pearson, Mrs. French, Mr. Bamber, Mrs. P. Smith, Miss Ternan, Mrs. Walsh, child and infant, Mr. A. S. Dyer, Miss Dyer, Miss Rumsey, Miss Browne, Mr. Petticin, Mrs. Collins and two infants, Mrs. Kilvert, Dr. M. H. Smith, Mr. D. Cavins, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Pogson, Mrs. Bedford and child, Mr. J. W. Field, Colonel North, Rev. J. McCullough, Mr. E. R. Logan, Mr. Pellat, Mr. Bell, and Mrs. and Miss McCarthy. From *Brindisi*: Colonel J. Charles, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Cook, Mr. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Kernot and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Hill, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Durst and infant, Colonel and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wace, Mr. C. R. Hills, Mr. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. Disney, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Hendley, Mr. G. Forster, Mr. Mallett, General Gillespie, Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Dawe, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. Paget, Mr. Bushby, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Birks, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Lane, Mr. H. Harvey, Mr. W. J. Greer, Colonel Little, Rev. J. Taylor, Mr. J. Field, Mr. Russell, Dr. Elizabeth Beilby, Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. Whitney, Rev. S. S. Allnutt, Captain Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Gray, Colonel Cunningham, Mr. Harriott, Mr. Furnival, Major Baird, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Ford, Mr. Jungheim, Mr. Brittain, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, Mr. Twigg, Mr. Graham Watson, Mr. Maritz Alsberg, Mr. E. John, Mr. Campbell Downie, Mr. Mr. Herman Burchardt, and Captain C. W. Hewitt, I M.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, at Brindisi, Nov. 2.

From Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. P. G. Ashdown, Lieut. Hennig, Mr. and Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Hullah, Miss Hildebrand, Mr. E. S. Martin, Rev. J. Willock, Mr. Alexander, Mr. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. Makesey, Mr. J. Poutz, Mr. J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Farr and child, Colonel Galloway, Mr. St. John Brodrick, Mr. Stenhouse, Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Philips, Mr. T. and Mrs. Bean, Mr. W. Hewitt, Mr. W. N. Inglis. For *London*: Mr. J. H. Edwards, Mrs. Bateman and three children, Mrs. Hilby and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Nutall, Mr. Rai, Mr. Miles and infant, Mr. Whitten, Col. T. Cadell, Col. Blenkinsop, Mr. Ward, Mr. Tod, Miss Thomas, Mrs. da Costa.

From Ismailia: Mr. Braydon, Comte de Serriome. For *Venice*: Mr. C. J. Spencer. For *London*: Mr. Turner, Mr. and Miss McDougall, Mr. Gibson.

From Calcutta: Miss Pinniger, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson and child.

From Port Said: Captain De la Chardis.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. Weighell, from Bombay, Oct. 26.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. L. Lincke, Mrs. Wicks, Mr. Greenman, Mr. J. Mackinnon.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Nutter, Mr. R. Reeve, Captain L. G. Oliver, Mr. P. Nurassima Charrier, Mr. M. Armo Modelly.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Hugh Rowlands, Miss Thom, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. H. R. Stuart, Mr. Asquith.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.

For Suez: Miss Maud Beyts, Mr. Walter Beyts.

For Colombo: Mrs. Buchan and child, Mrs. Spicer, Mr. D. W. Wilkinson, Mr. W. E. Richard.

For Madras: Mrs. Pollard-Urquhart, Mr. W. Galiffe, Rev. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. George Duncan, Mr. H. M. Northey, Mr. J. A. Bowie, Miss F. E. Twiss.

For Calcutta: Misses M. and R. Sheriff, Mr. E. Pinches, Mr. Thomas Lusk, Mrs. S. Kilgour, Mr. W. W. Goodfellow and native servant, Mr. J. Perry, Mr. S. J. Jessop, Mr. T. E. Turnbull.

Per S.s. *Clan Drummond*, from Gibraltar, Nov. 5.

For Calcutta: Mr. D. R. Lindsay, Mr. Ritchie.

For Madras: Mr. Downing, Mrs. Law, Miss Law.

For Colombo: Mr. Roetgers and two infants, Mr. Wm. Whittaker.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. Shallard, from London, Nov. 1.

For Gibraltar: Captain Morse.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Baring and infant, Mr. Boustead, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Chambers. From *Brindisi*: Mr. Boustead. From *Venice*: Rev. Dr. Wood.

For Malta: Sir James Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. Jenner, Mrs. Rivers, Major Mathias, Mr. Adair, Mr. J. F. Golden, Mr. Powell, Rev. A. Allen.

For Ismailia: Rev. and Lady Blunt.

For Bombay: From *Brindisi*: Mr. P. Clark.

For Gibraltar: Mr. H. Jacobs.

For Calcutta: Mr. Hopkins. From *Venice*: Mr. C. G. Williams.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sulej*, Capt. Worcester, from London, Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Venning, Surgeon-General Penny, Miss Penny, Miss M. Thorne, Lady E. Fitzmaurice, Lady B. Fitzmaurice,

Lady Maude Anson, Mr. J. and Mrs. Lyon, Miss Burden Sanderson, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. W. Goldring, Mr. L. D. and Mrs. Hearsey and four children, Sister Grace Raphael, Sister Mary Faith, Miss Woollings, Mrs. Allen, Miss Rix, Miss Duan, Miss E. F. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Miss Cameron, Mr. Gray, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. R. Turner, Mrs. Peacock, Mr. Hooper, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Carroll and three children, Mr. Brady, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. A. S. Allardice, Mr. W. Rendal, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Griffiths, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence and two children, Miss F. Oxley, Capt. Hon. C. Harbord, Mr. Pakenham, Dr. and Mrs. Fenn, Miss Lyon, Miss Beach, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Schutt, Mr. C. M. Stewart, Mr. Edwards. From Brindisi: Mr. A. S. B. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. Birkmyre, Mrs. Birkmyre, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children, Hon. Mrs. Halliday and child, Mr. Negroponti, Mr. Zaretsky, Mr. W. M. Ellis, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Comte de Basterot, Mr. Hichens, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg and child, Mr. Minors, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. Davidson, Surgeon-Major Gardner, Capt. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Frere, Mr. W. Digby, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Captain and Mrs. Poynder, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. Cole, Capt. Streatfield, Lady Florence Streatfield, Mr. J. Mumford, Hon. A. F. M. Halliday, Mr. C. Wallis, Mr. W. Home, Mrs. A. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Miss Grimley, Mr. R. G. Palmer, Miss Barlow, Mr. Schmalz, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. A. C. Oliver, Mrs. Gordon. From Marseilles: Mrs. Talbot. From Ismailia: Mr. Facheri, Rev. W. Leaf. From Port Said: Mr. R. G. Palmer.

For Malta: Mr. M. Lyon, Miss McGill, two Misses Hobart, Miss H. Pink, Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Banting, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Mrs. Palliser and two children, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Macdonough, Mr. Etheridge, Mrs. Hendren, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, General and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Wood, Mr. J. Mason, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Long, Mr. Doodridge, Mrs. Bennett and child, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Millar, Miss Savory.

For Ismailia: Hon. C. P. T. and Mrs. Berkley, Dr. Worthington, Mr. McGregor, Dr. Fraser.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Forster and child, Miss Pink, Miss Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Child, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. D. Wilson, Miss Lond, Miss A. A. Davies, Miss Dewar, Dr. Ward, Mr. Thomson, Miss Schollar, Mrs. Vandergo, Mr. Duffitt, Mr. and Mrs. Ashcroft, Colonel and Mrs. Pedler.

For Brindisi: Miss Comdi, Mr. Aikman.

For Aden: Rev. B. Wilkinson.

Per P. and s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Holmwood, from London, Nov. 8.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. Marshall, Hon. Mrs. and two Misses Marshall, Miss H. M. Holland, Miss Loutlid, Mr. Bullen, Mr. T. J. and Mrs. Bolland, Miss Bolland, Miss M. L. Henderson, Mr. Holmwood, Lady Harrison, four Misses Harrison, Miss à Beckett, Mr. Graham White, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Faulconbridge, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. Currie, Miss Walker, Mr. Manhood, Mr. Percival White, Mr. Summers, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. S. Christie, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. Sastie, Mr. Crouch, Mr. B. Jumeer, Mr. Oakshott, Miss Oakshott, Mrs. Knox White, Mrs. Taylor. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. W. Mayberry, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers and three children, Mr. R. Topping, Mr. A. Archer, Mr. T. W. Oakshott, Mr. D. White, Mr. Wood, Mr. Moller.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Maitland, Messrs. W. H. and H. Stanes, Miss de Salis, Mr. W. L. Buyers, Mr. D. Maclean. From Naples: Mr. R. Downer.

For Colombo: Miss Macready, Mr. Hawker, Miss Hawker, Mr. Gordon Johnstone, Mr. Gow, Mr. T. H. Ferguson, Mr. Walker, Miss K. Hawker, Mr. M. R. Brown. From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Templer, two Misses Templer.

For Ismailia: Miss McCuish, Rev. Mr. Rennerman.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Merton Hall*, from Liverpool, Nov. 8.

For Bombay: Miss Schultz, Mrs. E. Wilkins, Mr. Ernest Shaw, Mrs. Reinold, Surg. Lyons, Mr. E. R. Ross, Mrs. Kenworthy, Master Frank Kenworthy.

[The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, Nov. 2.

For London: Colonel H. Wintle, Mrs. Wintle and two Misses Wintle, Rev. and Mrs. Sandys, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Wright, Mrs. C. F. Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. Johns and three infants, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Vansittart Mackay and infant, Miss Whitty, Mr. J. L. Lyle.

For Brindisi: Colonel and Mrs. Vibart and infant, Capt. H. W. Young, Mrs. Westland and child, Mr. A. T. Freund, Mr. Bayley, Miss Ham, Mrs. Harvey James, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mr. J. M. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Broddan, Mr. W. H. D'Oyley, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent.

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Nov. 9.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Crombie, Mr. A. Bulkley.

S.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, from Bombay, Nov. 16.

For London: Mr. Marsden, Miss A. M. Kelly, Miss M. Coutts, Miss E. Coutts, Col. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mrs. and Miss Venables.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Young, the Earls of Eglinton and Winton, Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Colonel F. Coddington, Miss Archer, Mrs. and Miss Sandford, Miss Shaw.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Ross and two Misses Ross.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. S. Bason, from Bombay, Nov. 30.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Verney, Colonel V. D. Henderson.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, from Bombay, Dec. 14.

For Brindisi: Lord Dufferin, Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir.

For Suez: Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. L. Flower.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1888.					
Euphrates	21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec. 1889.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
	1889.					
Serapis* ...	2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan. Gibraltar	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1888.				
Crocodile	—	—	—	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
Malabar	—	15 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Nov.	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
	1889.				
Euphrates	30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
	1889.				
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis*	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out *via* the Cape.

THE *Siam*, which brought the mails last week, says a Calcutta paper, "was signalled off Bombay at 12.30 (midnight), and anchored in Bombay harbour at two o'clock on Monday morning. The mails for this side of India were thus delayed in Bombay from 2 A.M. to 6 P.M., or sixteen hours. They ought to have been sent on by special train to overtake the ordinary mail train which left Bombay at 6 P.M. on Sunday. The natural impression created is that this means was not employed to expedite delivery of the home letters and papers in Bengal, because the Government of India is absent at Simla, and public convenience—the mere non-official wants of the capital—count for nothing in the official mind."

THE Secretary of the Madras Victoria Technical institution lately made an application to the Madras Government for the contribution to the funds, and at the same time made a statement as to their condition. From this it appears that Rs. 1,04,826 have been already subscribed and some Rs. 15,000 promised, making a total of say, Rs. 1,19,826. The following is the order of the Madras Government on the application:—"The Government are prepared to contribute a sum equal to a maximum of half a lakh of rupees, but such special contributions as that of the Mangalore Jubilee Committee cannot be taken into account. The other sums mentioned by Mr. Adam come to Rs. 92,826, and the Accountant-General will at once pay to him half that sum, or Rs. 46,413, to be debited to 26, Scientific and Minor Departments. The only conditions which His Excellency in Council considers it necessary to impose are that the nomination of the chairman or president and of one-third of the members of the Executive Council shall be reserved to the Government; and that an annual report of the working of the institute be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. The Government members will be nominated from time to time after the other members have been elected."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 93½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	104	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	97	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6½ pr.ct.	882½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr.ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr.ct.	840
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr.ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr.ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	18	100
Coleba ...	1,880	25	600
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	13½	1,200
Port ...	8,500	55	1,400
French ...	all	60	640
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khanggaum ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	375
Mummar M. ...	all	40	220
New Berar ...	500	60	535
New Indian ...	125	10	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	300
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,050
Sind ...	750	50	405
Volkart ...	500	75	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	360
Alliance Spinning ...	500	80	460
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	96
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	870
Central India ...	500	45	1,070
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	35	675
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	1,080
Empress Co. ...	all	25	680
Farmanjee Petit ...	1,000	25	590
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	700
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	780
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	600
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	25	675
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	50	1,010
Khandasah ...	1,000	30	625
Khatana Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	700
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	120	2,000
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,185
Mazagor ...	250	8	150
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	70	1,450
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	725
Oriental ...	625	25	440
Paral ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	60	1,280
Sunderdas ...	1,000	30	600
Southern India ...	500	15	205
Southern India ...	250	12½	270
Southern Maharashtra ...	1,000	35	400
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	25	680
Western India ...	1,000	—	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	2,060
Do New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	8
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,300
Indian Guarantess Suretyship ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachi Lining and Shipping ...	800	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	381
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	165
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	30	—
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,331
Thacker and Co. ...	15	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 22.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	98 15 to	— 0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	—	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	104 8 to	104 12	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	103 8 to	104 12	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106 12 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106 4 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1903) ...	106 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107 8 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107 8 to	—
4½ of 1892 (1902) ...	99 4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	99½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	225	145 to 150
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	212½	136 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	102 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	— to
Unconventured Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	120 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,600 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	17½ to
Do. D. deferred B. Shares ...	£1	9 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	347½ to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100	75 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	103 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	118 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	125 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	108 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	92 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	133 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	84 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	2.5 to
Gourapore ...	230	145 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	84 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	133 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	93 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150	140 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	81 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	130	275 to 230
Murree Brewery ...	100	165 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	133 to
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	104 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	150 to
Ranekistopore Press ...	100	40 to
Raneesingha Coal Association ...	100	67 to
Riverside Press ...	100	67 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	215 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	108 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	85 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	100 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckle ...	100	75 to
Acruptipore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	97 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80	30 to 35
Do. contributory (Assam) ...	200	235 to
Do. contributory ...	100	122 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	38 to
Central Cachar ...	200	118 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	34 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	63 to
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	64 to
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AND

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 2nd November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 31st October; and from Calcutta to the 30th October.

THE Viceroy, on his way to Calcutta from Simla, was expected to stop at Aligarh, to visit Sir Syed Ahmed's College.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has visited the troops of the Hazara Field Force at Oghi, Chermang, Kunhar, and Durband.

THE operations of the Hazara Field Force have resulted in complete success. The Akazais and Hassanzais paying the fines imposed in full, an advance being made to Thakot, and practicable military roads being driven into the heart of the country. Beyond firing a few stray shots at a safe distance from our columns as they moved the tribes offered no further resistance.

THE Chinese *Ampa* was to leave Lhasa on October 19th, but a report was prevalent that a section of the Llamas was trying to prevent him from starting, being still inclined to oppose the opening of negotiations.

RECENT action on the part of the Chins in attacking a village at Indin, Upper Burma, has resulted in the Government ordering the 43rd Gurkhas to take action against that tribe.

THE latest news from Kabul is that the Amir intends spending the winter in Afghan-Turkistan. He will probably visit Maimana and Herat, returning by Kandahar, thus making a tour of his kingdom. Captain Griesbach accompanies him to Balkh.

THE Madras Government is sending Mr. Garstin, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, to Orissa, to inquire personally into the distress on the Ganjam coast, with powers to start relief works if thought necessary.

THE effects of the famine at Guzerat are being felt at Bombay, thousands of persons having found their way into that city from the distressed districts.

THE Crawford Commission opened its sittings at Poona on Oct. 23, and since then has sat continuously. Mr. Latram, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine appeared for the Government, and Mr. Inverarity defended Mr. Crawford.

THE Government of India have been considering the question of coolie emigration to the French colonies, with the result that such emigration has been stopped.

THE Committee, of which Mr. R. G. Macdonald is president, appointed to consider the reduction of Account work in the offices of Executive Engineers commences work at once, Government desiring their report to be presented by March 1st. Lahore, Allahabad, Bombay, and Calcutta will be visited in succession, and the evidence of local officers of experience taken. This inquiry extends only to the Buildings, Roads, and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department.

NOT only is an inquiry to be made with a view to the reduction of Account work in the offices of certain Executive Engineers in the Public Works Department, but Mr. R. G. Macdonald has been deputed to examine, at the same time, into the work done by the Examiners' offices in

all branches of the Department. It is alleged that the establishment employed in Examiners' offices is unnecessarily expensive, and the Government therefore wish to ascertain what portion of the work is necessary to efficient administration; what portion, if any, may be dispensed with or simplified; and what reduction can be made in the numbers and salaries of the persons employed. Mr. Macdonald has been specially instructed to direct his attention to the cost of the agency employed in these offices, and to report whether the work required to be done could not, in his opinion, be carried out by a less expensive staff.

MAJOR MELLISS left Simla on the 29th Oct. on a visit to the various Punjab Chiefs, to arrange the preliminary steps regarding the reorganisation of portions of their armies. The actual numbers of men which each State will put on a footing of efficiency will be decided at Lahore during the Viceroy's stay there. Thereafter Major Melliss will go to Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad, to gather further information as to the military value of the forces of those States.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the Simla Volunteers took place on the 27th inst. in the Town-hall. There was a fair muster of members of the corps; General Chesney, who subsequently delivered an address to the Volunteers, and several military officers and a number of ladies and gentlemen were also present. Colonel Morton opened the proceedings with a few remarks regarding the year's shooting and the general efficiency of the corps, after which Mrs. Chesney gave away the prizes. After the distribution Major Leigh made a short speech with reference to Colonel Morton's services to the Volunteers, and the loss that the corps would sustain in his departure in February, and Mrs. Leigh then presented Mrs. Morton with a silver salad-bowl, subscribed for by the members of the corps.

THE Simla Municipality have just been officially informed that the octroi tax upon petroleum must no longer be levied, as the oil is already taxed for Imperial purposes. This means a loss of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 a-year, to meet which it is proposed to levy octroi upon piece-goods, brass, and hardware.

THE court-martial upon Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkley, Commandant of the 17th Bombay Infantry, commenced on Oct. 22nd at Mhow. The charges are numerous, but they all relate to misappropriation of regimental money or deficiencies in the regimental accounts, and fall under five main heads. The first has to do with a sum of money paid to the credit of the regiment for charpoys made over to the 30th Bombay Infantry, part of which sum, it is said, was paid in to Colonel Bulkley's private account, and retained by him. Secondly, deficiencies are alleged in the half-mounting fund amounting to Rs. 5,000. Again, Colonel Bulkley is charged with having on different occasions drawn cheques upon the regimental band fund, aggregating in all Rs. 3,800, and appropriating the money to his own use. The hutting allowance accounts are also alleged to show a deficiency of Rs. 2,815; and, finally, the charge-sheet states that, exclusive of the above deficiencies, Rs. 10,085 is wanting from the regimental cash balances, and unaccounted for.

THE appointment of Colonel R. P. Nisbet, Commissioner of Rawalpindi, to succeed Mr. Plowden as Resident of Kashmir, which was looked on as practically settled, has fallen through.

A RESOLUTION on the working of the mints shows that the net imports of gold into India during last year amounted to Rs. 2,99,24,810, as against Rs. 2,17,70,652, the previous year.

THE mints are worked at an annual loss of over four and a half lakhs.

ANOTHER resolution on the working of the Indian Companies Act during last year shows that at the close of the year there were 910 companies possessing a nominal capital aggregating 3,025 lakhs, and the actual capital, so far as reported, 2,233 lakhs; the greatest number of these are regis-

tered in the Bombay presidency; the number of companies registered during last year was 125.

THE first cotton passed through the Aurungabad mills on the 26th October, but the formal opening is deferred, pending the reply of his Highness the Nizam, who was invited to preside at the ceremony.

A PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE has been held in Bengal to discuss the subjects which are to come before the Allahabad Congress.

A PROVINCIAL CONGRESS is to be formed in Bombay.

It has been decided to send an expedition in the beginning of December against the Sawlapaw Chief in Eastern Karenni, who has been invading Mokine, one of our Shan States, and who refuses to pay allegiance.

A COLUMN, consisting of 100 Europeans and 150 Native troops, will march from Papun, in Lower Burma, and co-operate with a column somewhat stronger from Upper Burma. The Western Karennis, who are very friendly, will doubtless co-operate.

A SMALL survey party will, in all probability, be sent to the Chittagong Hills this winter.

THE alignment of the proposed Delhi and Kalka railway has been begun. The line will connect Calcutta with Kalka.

A SMART encounter with dacoits is reported from Burma. The dacoits lost three men, two of whom were cut down by Lieut. Atkinson, who was severely wounded. A native officer and eleven Sepoys were wounded and a havildar killed whilst storming a strong position of the Setkya pretender.

BOH THADO, a noted dacoit chief of the Pakoko district, was wounded in an encounter with the military police, and being unable to run stabbed himself with a knife, the effect being fatal.

THE following are the final arrangements for the Viceroy's tour:—Nov. 13th, leave Simla; 14th, arrive Lahore; 15th, halt; 16th, leave Lahore; 17th, arrive Patiala; 18th and 19th, halt; 20th, leave Patiala, stop at Aligarh to visit Mahomedan College, and in the evening arrive at Etawah; 21st, leave Etawah and arrive at Boghanathpur; 22nd, leave on board the *Rhotas*, and sail for Dacca; 26th, arrive Naraingunge, visit places of interest, and take train for Dacca; 27th, halt; 28th, leave Dacca; 29th, arrive Goalundo 2.8 A.M., Calcutta 4.3 P.M.

HER MAJESTY's troopship *Serapis* left Bombay on Saturday en route for Portsmouth.

THE recent fight at Tashkurgan, in which Ishak Khan's forces were dispersed, shows in a striking manner, thinks a contemporary, what dangerous possibilities there are in a country like Afghanistan. The action was one in which the defeat of the Ameer's troops would probably have made the Pretender undisputed master of the country north of the Hindu Kush, and for some hours it looked as if nothing could avert that defeat. With the Khinjan column completely broken and the majority of troops forming it taken prisoners, with his camp looted and his line of retreat threatened, Goolam Hyder, the Ameer's General, must have felt himself in desperate straits. He had no reinforcements to fall back upon, and he had to trust entirely to his Ghazni troops to retrieve the right. This they did, thanks to his pluck and resolution in taking the offensive even after his colleague, Abdulla Khan, had been hopelessly beaten; and his success in the end was unquestionable. He was, however, in the position of a man fighting a desperate battle, for no help could reach him from Bamian on the south, as the Hazaras had beaten back a contingent sent from Ghazni, while to the north no diversion had been made from Maimena, though this would have been of material assistance. How disastrous a defeat would have been to the Ameer's cause has been shown by after-events. The fugitives from the Khinjan column fled southwards, bearing the news that Ishak had gained a great success, and disquieting rumours circulated at once in Kabul, Ghazni, and even further towards our frontier.

NOTES.

THE fear that India, especially in the Madras Presidency, was on the eve of another famine is happily being allayed, according to the news to hand by the present Overland Mail. Heavy rain had set in along the Madras coast on October 31st, and the latest accounts gave reason to hope that it would go sufficiently northward and westward to relieve some of the Deccan districts, which are most in need of it.

THE reports of partial famine on the West Coast, of which one of the Madras papers speaks, are to be received with caution. The West Coast, as far as Goa, has had an abundant rainfall, while further north, between there and Bombay, it has not been short enough to give ground for fears of famine on the coast. Large quantities of grain, we are told, are being forwarded by rail to Calicut; so large, indeed, that the Madras Railway Company find it difficult to meet the great demand for trucks. In the Nizam's dominions the prospects are discouraging, but the Hyderabad paper says that it is fully established that nowhere is the scarcity general. An occasion, however, is likely to present itself for putting into operation on a large scale the scheme of irrigation works which, if carried out on sound principles, will prove to be one of the most useful features of Sir Asman Jah's administration.

THE local Press says that the situation is not without anxiety, for the finances of Hyderabad, though in the main on a sound footing, are in a transition state, and a serious loss of land revenue this year would cause inconvenience to the Nizam's Government. It is fortunate for the State that Mr. Mehdi Ali, who did it such invaluable service during the famine of 1877, has returned, and that if a time of scarcity is at hand, his Highness and his subjects will be able to profit by the experience of that skilled financier and revenue administrator.

THE news from Orissa, however, is not favourable, as writers on the spot declare that a famine there is inevitable, although the distress may be mitigated by early rain. A correspondent, said to be of long experience in that country, asks how is Orissa to meet such a strain? And he explains the situation thus:—"The Rooshookulia project, intended to ward off famine, has been barely commenced, although planned now twenty years ago. The Chilka Canal, which would enable grain to be brought to and from the coast, is no nearer to the coast than twenty years ago. The pier which it was hoped would enable rice to be landed in spite of the surf—which in 1866 kept cargoes of rice in the roads for days from want of means of crossing it—is found to be inside the surf, and is useless even in ordinary weather, when the boats can ply with no difficulty. Should rain not fall and the stocks fail grain must be speedily imported as a reserve for the poor, otherwise Government must be prepared to hear of a heavy mortality—even with rain now distress must be severe." In fact, until a railway is opened up from the Central Provinces to Gopalpore, distant only 200 miles, the coast district will never be safe from famine. It seems far more important to push on this than the Rooshookulia project, which will cost lakhs, for a much less certain result.

LORD DUFFERIN has been fortunate enough to please Bombay, and so the verdict on the four years' achievements which have earned the Marquisate is a favourable one. "The defences of the Bombay Harbour," says a local eulogist, "have been undertaken in a serious spirit. Two great railway lines, which will bring to Bombay the produce of two great areas of hitherto unopened country, have been undertaken, and are now far advanced. In the direction of foreign affairs Lord Dufferin's service to India is indisputable." There will not, says the *Pioneer*, be much quarrelling with that last remark; but from the place it occupies in the descending scale of the Viceroy's deserts it

is evident that foreign policy would not have counted for much with the critic unless a happy accident had linked it with a railway for Bombay. There is something that is very nearly touching in the simplicity of the local spirit when in perfect unconsciousness it betrays itself in such remarks as these.

THE Press of Upper India had appointed, in the usual off-hand Press way, Colonel Parry Nisbet Commissioner of Rawalpindi to succeed Mr. Plowden as Resident of Kashmir, but the appointment has fallen through on the question, it is said, of salary. The Allahabad journal, though generally the constant supporter of all Government measures, does not give its approval in this instance, but protests pathetically:—"When an important Native State is in such case that its ruler pressingly needs the advice and assistance of a British officer, and a man whom he trusts, who possesses, moreover, exceptional qualifications for the post, is found, we begin to understand how severely pinched is the Indian exchequer when the State loses such a man on a relatively small question of pay."

It is also down upon the Supreme Authority in another personal matter:—"Every now and again the Government of India seems to take a pleasure in showing how mean it can be. Two or three years ago, when the Archæological Survey was remodelled, the appointment of Major Keith as a Curator of Public Monuments was summarily abolished, contrary, as we understand, to the term of his nomination. Major Keith had worked indefatigably at a congenial task, so much so that his health has given way under his labours; and the value of his services had been testified to both by Sir Lepel Griffin and by the Government of these Provinces. After a long delay the Government have acknowledged his claim to compensation, and have offered him—the choice between £40 and six hundred rupees."

It may be remembered that some short time ago the *Echo* gave considerable space for many evenings to Mr. Cumberland's "Reminiscences of a Thought-reader." In one chapter Mr. Cumberland recorded his experiences in India, and he did so in his usual manner of not effacing himself. He is again performing in London, but his thought-reading in the *Echo* has reached India, and he may perhaps like to see what a Calcutta journalist says of him. Here is Mr. Robert Knight's (*Statesman*) reminiscence of Mr. Cumberland—"Mr. Cumberland's unfavourable opinion of the "Baboo" is not unnaturally traceable, we suspect, to the fact that the self-assertiveness and conceit of which he complains are so offensively conspicuous in his own manners, that he could hardly fail to detect the resemblance, while his *amour propre* would fain make him regard it as a caricature. The impudent familiarity of the man in his public thought-reading performances in Calcutta was to ourselves intolerable, and we felt humiliated at seeing high officials of the State entrapped into appearing on the platform with him as his assistants. His affectation of having been admitted to the intimacy of half the crowned heads of Europe, who had treated him with mere politeness, was intolerable. We could not better hit off his vulgar assumption, perhaps, than by saying that it closely resembled the bearing of that unfortunate class of Baboos who have brought so much ill-will upon the Bengalee amongst Europeans generally. But Mr. Cumberland's generalisations will be estimated at their true worth by all who know the man."

THE record of joint-stock enterprise in India during the past year shows that the advantages and opportunities afforded by the Companies Act of 1882 continue to be understood and appreciated, though perhaps in a more sober and restrained fashion than in previous years. At the beginning of the year there were 888 companies, with a nominal capital of 2,913 lakhs. Of these 103 collapsed, but 125 new ones were registered, so that there was a net gain in the year of 22 companies. The great majority of the concerns are formed to work mills or presses for cotton, jute, wool, and silk; and it is significant of the commercial energy and activity of the Western

Presidency that of the 960 lakhs invested in this way it has subscribed 663 lakhs, or about two-thirds. Another noticeable feature is the increase in the number of companies formed on the limited liability principle to promote retail stores and shops; a phenomenon which is probably to be accounted for by the large profits reaped in recent years by one or two firms engaged in the import of miscellaneous stores and general bric-a-brac, but which at the same time may be expected to give to that trade an additional stimulus. There can be little doubt that the operation of the joint-stock principle in India will thus assist the diffusion of European goods for general consumption at cheaper rates than would otherwise have been possible.

THERE is a definite prospect of the proposed acceleration of the Calcutta-Bombay mails being effected. Early next year, the train from Calcutta will start before the usual mail time, and will have a dining car attached. It will run at a somewhat higher rate of speed, and curtail the time occupied by stoppages. In this way it is proposed that twelve hours should be saved on the journey each way, thus enabling Calcutta to reply to English letters a week sooner than at present, and putting an end to the great and discreditable anomaly of the Indian postal system.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 18.

The Viceroy left Simla on the 13th inst., and reached Lahore on the following day. Replying to a municipal address, he said:—

"We are in course of putting the whole North-West Frontier into a reasonable state of defence. The Black Mountain campaign has been brought to a successful termination, and the reckless and cruel tribes who, on various occasions, have invaded our territory, burnt and raided our villages, and murdered our fellow-subjects have been made to feel that, though long-suffering and slow to avenge, the British power to punish offences is irresistible."

"As long as I live I shall always retain a most affectionate remembrance of the brave and high-minded races of the Punjab."

On the 15th inst. addresses were presented from four Mahomedan associations. In the course of his replies the Viceroy said it was matter for satisfaction that the frontier defence policy was approved, and that the necessity for the annexation of Burma was fully appreciated. He had aimed at discouraging racial animosities and at securing a community of sentiments between the different great nationalities in India. He then delivered a short address in Persian. Later, the Aitchison Hospital was opened by Lady Dufferin, and in replying, on behalf of his wife, to a vote of thanks, the Viceroy said that the task of carrying on the work would devolve on Lady Lansdowne. On the 16th Lady Dufferin received a deputation representing all classes, who presented an address with 50,000 signatures, testifying to the general appreciation of her efforts to promote the happiness of the people of India. Addresses were also presented by the Native ladies.

On the 12th inst. the Commander-in-Chief proceeded from Quetta to the Khojak Pass, and inspected the railway works at Shelabagh, and thence by the rope incline to the top of the Khojak. The railway works show great progress. The General arrived at Hurnai on the 15th, and commenced the march to Dilkuna.

At a recent trial of the new magazine rifle by a party of the Worcestershire Regiment, in the presence of Sir F. Roberts, the percentage of hits at 1,100 yards on screens representing companies was 54. The rifle was approved as an effective and handy weapon.

The Crawford Commission has reached the 22nd day of its proceedings, and will probably sit for another fortnight. The evidence given by Native officials in the judicial service discloses an extraordinary system of bribery and corruption. These confessions of criminal conduct have been given in evidence by the witnesses on a reported undertaking of the Government to hold them harmless. A rule has, however, been issued in the Bombay High Court by Justices Jardine and Birdwood, calling upon certain of these Native judicial witnesses to show cause why they should not be prosecuted on their own confession for having trafficked in

public appointments and paid illegal gratifications to a public servant.

The Mahomedans throughout India are uniting in support of the opposition to the native Congress agitation. At a recent meeting in Scinde the chairman, in the course of his speech, expressed an opinion that the agitation, if permitted to proceed, would eventually result in a second mutiny. The Maharajah of Benares, writing through a private secretary, remarks that it is notorious that the Congress leaders openly state throughout India that all taxes are to be abolished by the Congress, and persuade the ignorant people to support the movement by purchasing cards ranging in price from one anna to 1,000 rupees. He wonders the people have not already risen against the Government. The movement has lately been greatly discredited by the discordant nature of the views expressed by certain of its leaders. A large number of the more respectable Bengalees disapprove the extreme opinions recently promulgated by the most advanced party. There is very little real earnestness in the agitation, and, as the novelty has now passed away, Native feeling on the subject is rapidly growing cool.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

Lord Dufferin, continuing his tour prior to his departure from India, held a durbar at Patiala, at which he made an important announcement regarding the offers of the Native Princes to assist in the defence of India.

His Excellency said that the Government would not avail itself of the offers of money, but would ask the chiefs having already good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of them to such a pitch of general efficiency as to fit the men for service with the Imperial troops. For this purpose British officers would be appointed to advise and instruct the Native officers, drill instructors would be lent, breechloaders presented, and each Punjab chief would be given a battery of four guns.

The festivities in honour of the Viceroy's visit to Patiala were on a grand scale. The State troops paraded in large numbers, and in the evening a display of fireworks took place, and the city was illuminated. There was also a grand military display.

An alarming fire broke out last night in the Viceregal camp, by which Lady Helen Blackwood's tent was destroyed. The flames were, however, got under control by one o'clock in the morning. No wind was blowing at the time, otherwise the whole camp would have been destroyed.

SIKKIM.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

It is doubtful whether the Chinese Ampa has yet left Lhasa. The Foreign Secretary will proceed to Darjeeling to confer with the political officer on the spot. A force of 1,000 men will garrison Chumbi, and 500 will be stationed in Gantok. The new road from Kopku to the Jalep is now open for mules.

A severe earthquake occurred in Sikkim on the 9th inst.

About 6,000 Tibetan troops are between Choombi and Phari, and the Tibetan commander at Galing has posted strong pickets at Yensakha, Choombi, Pema, and Rinchagong. The British patrols have advanced to Nethang, a point commanding the two main roads, one from Rinchagong, the other leading past Gambak-Gampa.

Huts of a more permanent character are being constructed at Gnatong. The sappers and pioneers camped at Byuton are making a road beyond the Jalep, and a telegraphic wire has been laid to Byuton. Major Maxwell commands the wing of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

It is doubtful whether the Ameer will proceed to Turkestan. A large quantity of Snider ammunition was recently sent from Peshawur to Cabul.

Ishak Khan is at Kurcha, near Tajora. He has a large military body-guard, and is reported to have collected a large amount of treasure and to possess a very considerable amount of property.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

All the troops constituting the Hazara field-force have returned to British territory. General McQueen, in his farewell orders, states that the Hassanzai, Akazai, and Pariari Sayads and the Jikariwals have tendered full submission. The Machai Peak, Thakot, Pokal, and the principal villages of the Allais were visited by the force, while the construction of roads along the Indus valley to the Chagarzai border, and to Thakot from the Agror valley, will afford ample scope for the rapid movement of troops in the future. He congratulates the troops on their exemplary conduct, and the soldierly spirit exhibited throughout the campaign.

General Channer returns to his command at Julinder. He

was the moving spirit of the campaign, and earned universal approval by his splendid dash and energy, and the inexhaustible fertility of his resources in every emergency.

The Kyberree levies exhibited such fine soldierly qualities, and proved such invaluable allies for mountain warfare of this description, that it is strongly urged that regiments should be formed from the tribes.

BURMA.

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

Major Raikes will join General Faunce as chief political officer at Kale.

Mr. Hodgkinson, Commissioner of Pegu, has made a tour through his division, and has examined the villagers personally as to the reason of the late outbreak. It appears that the chief causes of discontent were the bad crops, the cholera, the disarmament, and the punitive police-tax. The villagers asked that their guns might be returned, or the price of them paid. Mr. Hodgkinson admits that he did not feel justified in refusing to entertain this request, since it was accompanied by a statement that the authorities had directly encouraged the people to arm. Complaints of the police-tax were made at Zeegone and Tharrawaddy, but they were most numerous at Gyobingouk and Minhla. Mr. Hodgkinson argues that the tax could not have been felt, as it amounted only to a little over one rupee per household. He also told the villagers that they did not need guns in order to defend themselves from dacoits. However satisfactory his arguments are on paper, it appears that there was marked discontent on these two grounds. Further, though the Government may only have got a small amount per household, probably the tax-collector levies a great deal more. Mr. Hodgkinson concludes as follows:—

"It is difficult to obtain the candid opinion of Burmans on our policy and administration. When it is obtained, there is no disguise that the removal of the King, the representative of the nation and head of its religion, is resented even by those who have been long our subjects. There is a strong belief among the common people that sooner or later the kingdom will be restored."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

IN WONDERLAND.

(Pioneer.)

"Will you walk a little faster?" said the whiting to the snail,
"There's a porpoise just behind us, and he's treading on my tail;
See how eagerly the gudgeons and the whip-tailed rays advance:
Will you, won't you, will you won't you, won't you, come and join the dance?"

The Interminable Muddle had advanced one step further towards the Embarrassing Jam. Far away in the West, Sir W. W. Hunter spread his wings on the blast and skimmed the new-found path of Earnestness which his enemies called his Milky Way. "Treat them, Oh, treat them seriously," fluted Sir William, and the echo of his cry came back, a hundred-fold multiplied, from the ever silent spaces of the East.

"Treat us, Oh, treat us seriously!" clamoured the Proprietors of the Interminable Muddle. "We love you with a love that threatens to destroy our reason, but at the same time we desire nothing more than your complete reorganisation, subversion and effacement—always by genteel measures. Just, worthy, sublime, oppressive, brutal, unsympathetic Government of India, extend to us the shadow of your protection while we go about to improve you! Oh, thou, sitting upon the hilltops adorned with red-tiled roofs, girt as to the loins with a girdle of red-tape and daily drunk upon ink, be kind to us! We desire only freedom of discussion. Let no man be permitted to disagree with us, or bloodshed will ensue. Those holding contrary opinions are *chamars* and the sons of *bungis*, grey-muzzled apes and eaters of forbidden flesh. Above all things, do we desire temperate discussion. We will discuss, and thou, advancing with the clatter of a thousand office boxes, shining painfully on account of the C.S.I. and the C.I.E., do thou keep thy temperature! Wise, merciful, tyrannous, far-seeing, and most easily to be hoodwinked, protect us while we govern thee!"

This was the Prayer of the Proprietors of the Interminable Muddle, and it went up day and night amid squabbles, altercations, recriminations, abuse, tears and whimperings. But loud and clear above all rose the voice of Sir W. W. Hunter, crying:—"Be of good cheer. Give the drum a oner!" and each cry was followed by a new boom.

The Government of India said no word for good or bad,

though it was credited with evil actions, intrigue, fraud and wrong. So the cry went up afresh:—"We will distribute the fruits of the land; we will clothe the widow and the fatherless and bind the sickness with green withes. We will cause the *bunna* to lie down with the *bazugar*, the *nat* with the *Nawab*, and the B.A. with all four; and we will give to each a Maxim gun and two revolvers. We will secure to all the privilege of saying to the Viceroy:—"Well, old man, how are things in office to-day?" We will make a new heaven and a new earth, for we are the crested jay-hawks of Aryavarta one and indivisible, if the Government whom we adore will only keep the *lathis* down; but we are certain that it intends privily to destroy us, and is even now arranging disturbances to discredit our Holy Mission. Pigs, we preach you love! Dogs of the *bustees*, our watchword is Brotherly Affection!"

And the Government made no sign.

It sat with its chin on its hand and murmured: "Same old people, same old *bandobust*. Same old everlasting suspicion. "Must borrow a *hazur-ki-parwasti* even when they want to turn us upside down. Leave 'em alone, and they'll go Home dragging their tales behind them."

And this was exactly what the Proprietors of the Interminable Muddle did. The brutal Anglo-Indian shut his left eye and said:—"Connu," so they fled afar, screaming like gulls, westward down the Line of Least Resistance, straight to the bosom of the Holy British Elector who knows everything, believes everything, and does—nothing.

But before ever they launched themselves upon the Black Water they caste a jibe at the Man of Feeling who controlled the destinies of Bombay. "You're another of them—a hide-bound bureaucrat!" they groaned, and departed, leaving the Man of Feeling disconsolate.

Alone of all the Stewards of the State, he possessed an Educational Policy worthy of the name; and therewith culture to the tips of his finger nails. "Oh Heavens!" gasped the Man of Feeling; "Have they known me for three and a-half years, and am I still misunderstood? Lend me an ink-pot!" Wisely, profoundly and unreservedly did the Man of Feeling indite a manifesto-setting forth how he approved of Principles, advocated Theories and honoured Notions; and by those Principles, Notions, and Theories considered the Interminable Muddle an excellent Idea, partaking of the nature of the Lyceum Augustus Harris's pantomimes (and this was truth) and an Alhambra ballet. "How dare you think of fearing me. You ought to love me, man," wrote the Man of Feeling, and the Manifesto was made public.

Sir S. B.—y, Sir A. C.—n and Sir J. B. L.—l read it at breakfast together. For a while nothing was heard save the heavy breathing of the red khitmatgars behind their chairs. Sir A. C.—n whistled the *Nunc dimittis* softly, being of a devotional frame of mind. "God gie us a gude conceit o' oorself," said Sir S. B.—y. He was thinking of his darling Municipality. "*Hakim do jane-valon men ek anjan*," said Sir J. B. L.—l, for he had been a Settlement Officer in his day, and knew the wisdom of the country side. There was another pause.

"Well?" said Sir S. B.—y, wearily; "You see what that means? Climb down and take sides, *mes amis*. Sail into it—ahem—bald-headed!"

"Never!" said Sir J. B. L.—l, with a shudder.

Sir A. C.—n read the Manifesto a second time. "For the Man of Feeling excellent. For his Excellency the Governor a little premature, eh?" said he; "What one might call Hunterian. Is it possible that he thinks that a Governor has a character? He governs."

"No, he does not," sighed Sir S. B.—y, "he is governed. They will be asking a pronouncement from *you* next, C.—n. They will ask you to declare on oath whether you really hid *lathials* in—what's that reeking village in the centre of Allahabad?—Colonelgunge, or suborned a Telegraph clerk to mutilate the Congress telegrams. You will have to write manifestoes on politics, and *such* politics!"

Sir A. C.—n dipped his fingers daintily in the "bowly glass" and dried them carefully. "I *hope* not," he said simply: "I am supposed to look after a Province. It's quite a big province, and you have no idea what a lot of things have to be done in it from day to day. Strange as it may appear to you, I'm, to put it shortly, a Governor."

"I too had some dignity once," said Sir S. B.—y; "I wonder if that will help me when they request my reasons in writing for not shouting 'Congress ki jai' from the top of the Ochterlonny Monument."

Sir J. B. L.—l took up the Manifesto. "He thinks he is misunderstood after three and a-half years. I think they understand their man perfectly. They have taken the measure of his foot to a fraction. On my word it's a beautiful draw!"

"You can laugh," said Sir S. B.—y, though Sir J. B. L.—l was doing nothing of the kind. "Your Province doesn't cold *suttee* with one hand and constitutionally light fireworks with

the other. It will be some years before we see you on the hustings."

"It will," said Sir J. B. L.—l. "By the way C.—n, I hear that the boys in your Muir College are upset with this little business, and are working badly in consequence. Is that true?"

"Can you ask?" said Sir A. C.—n. "Can you object? When Governors—Governors who are supposed to be responsible to some one or other—throw themselves into the scrimmage—why in the world should schoolboys stand out of it? As B.—y says, take sides, gentlemen, and d—n administration. Off with your coats and come into the arena! The Man of Feeling has been three and a-half years in the country, and *he* sees the wisdom of it. Why should we, mere Civilian hacks with only thirty years' service, be wiser than he?"

"Because," said Sir S. B.—y slowly, "we are not fools."

"H'm," said Sir A. C.—n, "there's a great deal to be said on both sides. They called Dickey the Apollo Bandar; what can we call the Man of Feeling? I want some objectives."

There was a twinkle under the penthouse of Sir J. B. L.—l's eyebrows, as he entrenched himself behind a chair.

"Call him?—why The McCaucus? Reaysus, of course, and keep Sterndale's hands off me."

The *sederunt* broke up in confusion before the only jest that the Warden of the North had ever perpetrated in his long and meritorious career.

But the occasion justified it.

A PANEGYRIC ON THE MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Sir George Birdwood's article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on the "Mahratta Plough" tells us a good deal about that most useful implement, but it tells us much more about the Maharashtra whose fields it furrows. And the telling is done with a power of description and a warmth and a wealth of fancy which should make this article, to Indian readers, by far the most acceptable thing in the magazine literature of the month. For Sir George is a child of Maharashtra; he confesses that that fair land is to him his dear native country, and he tells of its beauties with a more than filial enthusiasm. It is of the ethnographic rather than of the political Mahratta country that he speaks. He excludes from his survey the kingdoms which grew up under the fostering care of the Peshwas, and then went their own way. The exclusion of the Mahratta kingdoms of Guzerat and of Central India from the survey deprives it of few characteristic features, and gives it an ethnographic unity that it would not have had if Sir George Birdwood had taken in the whole of the territory on which the Mahratta power had made itself felt. The Mahratta Ditch at Calcutta and the field of Panipat even farther away are reminders of the wide extension of the military energies of the Mahratta people. But the Maharashtra which inspires his affectionate admiration is a country more easily defined and much narrower in its limits. It is, for the most part, a country of surpassing beauty. In speaking of it as the "great basaltic kingdom of Maharashtra" Sir George Birdwood brings into view in one short phrase the natural features by which it impresses itself most deeply upon the imagination. If we cannot all of us proclaim, as he does, a knowledge of it from Belgaum to Indore and from Surat to Assirgar, most of us from the heights of Mahableshwar, of Khandalla, and of Matheran, have seen the more majestic of its beauties. The basaltic kingdom everywhere asserts the peculiar character of its kinship. The prevailing note in the harmonies of its landscape is a grandeur just marked enough to overshadow the fantastic formations of its peaks and plateaux and mountain spurs. And the wealth of its beauty is sustained and continuous. The panorama seems never to end. Where it fades away into mystery it is only like the dying away of the day's light, which survives through its survival, is beyond the range of vision. No one who has drunk at all deeply at the fountains of delight which spring in the mountains of Western India will wonder at the enthusiasm with which this latest interpreter of their beauties descends upon them. The only wonder is that not only the love for them, but the power to depict them as graphically as Sir George Birdwood has done, should remain with one to whom they are a distant memory. We are half inclined to ask if his glowing descriptions of the mountains and upland valleys of Maharashtra, of its streams and forests, of its sunrises and its sunsets, is the work of to-day or of the time when he was living in the midst of it, under the full and prompt inspiration of the splendours that were spread around him. It is difficult to accept as a simple treasure of the memory this admirable picture of a sunset as seen from Mahableshwar:—"At first the hills and dales of the Konkans seem to be suddenly transmuted into silver, shining, as with its own light, in dazzling brightness along the ridges of the hills, but with a softer lustre in the dales, where their ethereal illumination

is subdued by the lengthening shadows of the sinking sun. In the twinkling of an eye all is changed to radiant gold, clear as topaz on the hill tops, with the sea on the left ruled in long levelled lines of chrysolite; and when the day closes upon the Eastern hemisphere, the rapidly-falling mists pass from a glowing purple to dense indigo, and the cleared sky at last reflects back from the darkened landscape the deep transparent sapphire which is the proper tincture of an Indian night." This may have been written in London last month, but we do Sir George Birdwood no injustice in half-suspecting that the picture was painted *in situ* some time in the seventies. If some of his pictures have been thus treasured up they were worth the treasuring. The depth of his affection for the scenes and phenomena of the Mahratta land finds expression too, not in glowing pictures alone, but in at least one passage which reminds us very strikingly of what in Cardinal Newman's writings would be recognised as expositions of the sacramental theory of nature. There is a sentence in the "Apologia" which is at once brought to mind by Sir George Birdwood's conclusion that "before natural scenery of such spiritual expression and significance men have ever recognised that this outspread green earth, with the revolving circle of the sun and moon and stars above, are but the marvellous contexture of the veil dividing between the world we see and the unseen, inscrutable life beyond." Do the Mahrattas with the wealth of inspiring phenomena that abounds in their pleasant valleys—praying carpets, spread out before the high altars of the mountain land, as another eloquent interpreter of the Indian landscape has called them—do they more consciously than their neighbours see through the diaphanous veil that parts the seen from the unseen? It pleases Sir George Birdwood to declare, as it will please his readers to learn, that they do, and that the pantheism that runs through the daily ceremonial of the village life of Maharashtra is an intensely real and living thing. And so their patriotism is in the warp and weft of their religion; their country is sacrosanct; and Sivaji, when he treacherously slew the Bijapur General Afzul Khan was an Aryan imitator of Joel, the wife of Heber the Kenite, "and it will be a bad sign for the Mahratta people if they ever come to think less of Sivaji for it." Perhaps so; and yet we shrink in these days from a conclusion which starts from the somewhat fierce assumption that the presence of a Mahomedan in Maharashtra was not merely an intrusion, but a profanation and a sacrilege. Unfortunately, the condition into which Sivaji's grave was allowed to fall by his countrymen makes it doubtful if even the nobler exploits of his life have been remembered as they should be. Sir George Birdwood's Conservatism covers his view of many other things than Sivaji's place in history and in popular tradition. He shows a strong predisposition in favour of the Hindu ideal of womanhood. In a passage which might have been taken from one of Mr. Ruskin's ethical discourses, he extols the stay-at-home virtues of the Chit-pavan women of the Konkan, their outward and visible charms faithfully mirroring the innate virtues of their pure and gentle natures—"perfect daughters, wives, and mothers, after the severely disciplined, self-sacrificing Hindu ideal, the ideal also of Solomon, Sophocles, and St. Paul, remaining modestly at home, as the proper sphere of their duties, unknown beyond their families, and seeking in the happiness of their children their greatest pleasure, and in the reverence of their husbands the amaranthine crown of a woman's truest glory." This beautiful piece of figure painting we must hand over to the criticism of Mr. Malabari, in the hope that it will not be rudely defaced by a publicist so obstinately given to the realistic view of things. It is, after all, a part, which fits very well into its place, of Sir George Birdwood's general estimate of the constitution of society in Maharashtra and elsewhere. India, he holds, has much less to learn of us than we imagine. We used to think that we could improve the plough of the country, albeit that it came from Mesopotamia and the lands adjacent which a respected member of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry once promised to civilise by the steam-plough. Well, we tried to show the Chief of Jamkhandi what the steam-plough could do, and now the executive parts of the machine, duly daubed with sacred red, are installed in some temple in that tiny State, as not by any means good enough to turn over the soil of Jamkhandi, but quite good enough to serve as a minor god, probably of the mischievous order. We thought, too, that we had found out the Indian cultivator in a glaringly wasteful stupidity when we saw that he burnt the manure of his cattle-shed, and put only the ashes on the soil, until careful experiment showed that he was right, and that those who wanted to teach him his business were wrong. Sir George Birdwood would have us believe that it must be the same with every attempt to improve the mechanism of Indian agriculture. The Indian plough here regards as a part and parcel of a fixed crystallised life, and he warns us against any attempt to disturb it. So, then, we are to accept the agriculture of India as a thing incapable of development, and we are not at all sure whether

such attempts as are being made in Northern India to send Indian produce to market cleaner and better prepared than it has been hitherto, by means of steam-threshing engines, will be regarded as an invasion of the sacro-sanct field of agriculture. In Sir George Birdwood's estimation it is all "Happy India;" and looking down from the heights of Maharashtra in these October days upon the green *mavals* that are scattered around them, while the watercourses are still running and the fields are green, the toiler from the city can scarcely help echoing the phrase. But we should have something else to say if, for a change, we sought our October rest in Guzerat and Central India, where, if all accounts are true, things are in preparation that will turn those pleasant words, and that "*Civitas Dei*" into which the winter has transmuted them, into sadness and mockery. Meanwhile, Sir George Birdwood's panorama is before us, and we shall do ourselves an injustice if we do not make the most of so remarkable an aid to our appreciation of the country around us.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION

(Pioneer Correspondent.)

Probably no one of the numerous expeditions which we have from time to time despatched against the tribes on our frontier has ever been organised at such short notice as was the Hazara Field force. The orders were issued on 7th September, and on the 30th the whole force was concentrated at Oghi or Darband. Large numbers of transport animals had to be collected and supplies stored during this period of three weeks, and that no breakdown or failure occurred anywhere shows that the lessons inculcated during the earlier stages of the Afghan War have not been thrown away. Everything worked with perfect smoothness, and by the 3rd of October, the date on which the terms of our ultimatum expired, all was ready for an advance. On the morning of the 4th October, the 1st Column, consisting of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Hazara Mountain Battery, 3rd Sikhs, and 5th Goorkhas, and half a company of Sappers and Miners ascended the Kiarkot ridge and occupied Mana-ka-dana. The opposition was very slight, and there were no casualties on our side. A lucky artillery shot, claimed by both the Hazara Battery and two guns of 3-1 South Irish (who had been sent to the Hata spur to cover the advance), fell amongst a knot of the enemy, killing three and, it is believed, wounding five or six more; in fact, the enemy themselves acknowledge that number. One man also was found killed by musketry fire. The same day the 2nd Column, under Colonel O'Grady Haly, consisting of four guns, 3-1 South Irish and two Gatlings, the Suffolk, 40th Bengal Infantry, and 45th Sikhs, ascended the Barchar spur, bivouacking at old Barchar. General Channer, commanding the 1st Brigade, accompanied this column. Part of the 3rd Column, under Colonel Sunderland, consisting of two guns 3-1 South Irish, the Sussex Regiment, and 14th Sikhs, ascended the Sambalbut spur and bivouacked at the village of that name, while the remainder of the column, consisting of the 24th Punjab Infantry, under Maj. Young, and two guns of No. 2 Battery, Punjab Field Force, bivouacked some little distance up the Chatter spur. Our first night's experience was an unpleasant one; a dense fog, followed by a heavy drizzle, and the unwonted sensation of reclining on mother-earth (said mother being in an extremely damp, disagreeable, and uncomfortable frame of mind) rather murdered sleep. That some of us did sleep, however, was evident from the sounds, resembling those of a foghorn, which proceeded from certain quarters, but which everyone angrily disclaimed next morning. At daylight we were all up and on the move again, and about 8 A.M. the 3rd column (with which I was) having joined with Major Young's column at the junction of the Chatter and Sambalbut spurs, opened the ball by firing a few rounds of common shell against the position occupied by the enemy, to cover the advance of the Sussex Regiment under Colonel Wardroper, which led the advance. The position selected by the enemy was one of great strength; but they seemed to be few in number, and not to have any intention of making a stand anywhere, otherwise there might have been wigs on the green at this particular spot which seemed intended by nature for defence. A few hundred Afridis would have made it very unpleasant for us. However, the Royal Sussex and the guns soon turned the enemy, such as they were, out of their position, and once having got them on the run they were kept moving until at 10.45 A.M. we had gained the crest of the ridge with a loss of only three of the Sussex and two of the 14th Sikhs wounded. The 24th Punjab Infantry had been left at Tilla (the place where the guns opened fire) to bring on the baggage and form the rear-guard. In the meantime the 2nd Column, under General Channer—cr should I say under Colonel O'Grady Haly? With this system of both brigade and column commanders it is rather difficult to say who is in actual command of the troops. There is an old story of the late Lord Clyde when Sir Colin Campbell was commanding a brigade containing amongst others a Highland

regiment. This regiment he was for ever inspecting in season and out of season, finding fault with this and that, to the no small indignation of the Colonel. One day, seeing the regiment drawn up on parade, he galloped up to it and began as usual to find fault, calling out, "Who the devil commands this regiment?" On this occasion a quiet voice behind him replied: "Weel, Sir Colin, I don't just exactly know, whiles its me and whiles its ye." This was the Colonel of the regiment who had just come on parade, and seeing Sir Colin going round the ranks, had quietly followed him. The bearing of the above observation lies in the application of it, as Captain Bunsby was wont to remark. However, the 2nd Brigade, under Colonel O'Grady Haly, and led by General Channer and staff (who, leaving the troops to come on afterwards, boldly assaulted the enemy's position, thereby very nearly getting shot for their pains) ascended the Barchar spur, and at about eight or a little after became engaged with the enemy. We could hear their guns and the growl of the Gatlings. They too, met with little opposition, and reached the crest-line without a casualty. I should have mentioned that during the advance of the 3rd Column General McQueen accompanied the fighting line, and the pace at which he led the way up the steepest parts of the ascent taxed the powers of many of us younger men to keep up with him. In the meantime the first column had established itself on Chitabut, with the loss of one man of the Fusiliers killed and four wounded. We were soon in heliographic communication with them and with Oghi, and learnt the news of General Galbraith's action of Kotkai and the lamented death of poor Beley. I was much struck with one remark I overheard an officer of high rank make regarding Beley; he said: "He carried an introduction in his face;" and those who knew him will appreciate the truthfulness of the expression.

The Khyber Rifles meantime had ascended by the Chigri spur, a very steep spur between the Barchar and Sambalbut spur, and joined our column at Nimmal. The whole of the rest of the day, and the night too for that matter, there was a continual fusillade. Our position, surrounded on all sides by forest, allowed the enemy to creep up very near us unobserved. It was astonishing to find they could afford to waste so much ammunition, as their firing did us no damage, and I sadly fear that our own had a similar result. A man of the 14th Sikhs was shot early next morning at an advanced picquet on Akhund Baba, but this was in broad daylight. The original intention had been to push on to Seri on the 5th, but the baggage and rations were so far behindhand that the further advance was postponed till next morning. On the morning of the 6th, therefore, General McQueen advanced with the 14th Sikhs to a place called Kaima, about half-way to Seri, while the Sussex Regiment, and subsequently the 24th Punjab Infantry, were engaged in making the road for the baggage animals. The spur is exceedingly steep and difficult, and every foot of the way had to be made; the consequence was that it was nightfall before the baggage had arrived of a portion of the force, and the 24th were accordingly left at Akhund Baba to protect the remainder. This was a very unpleasant day and night. The enemy buzzed round us like bees, and three of the Sussex and I think four, if not five, of the 14th Sikhs were hit. Finding the country so difficult, and the baggage such an encumbrance, General McQueen resolved to return next day to his former position on the ridge, and to strike out thence with small columns lightly equipped. The column accordingly retraced its steps, the 14th Sikhs and a half-company of the Sussex forming the rear-guard, personally superintended by Colonel Sunderland. The enemy followed up very closely, screened by the wooded slopes of the spur, and kept up a brisk fire during the whole of the retirement. Fortunately the trees and rocks intercepted most of their bullets, but the 14th Sikhs had three men killed and two wounded, and most of us had some pretty narrow shaves. The men of the Royal Sussex Regiment, who formed the extreme rear party, and who were personally directed by Colonel Sunderland, worked most intelligently and shot remarkably well. They were all, or nearly all, marksmen, and they accounted for some ten or a dozen of the enemy, some of their shots being really wonderful. A tribesman's head above a wall at 270 yards distance is not a large mark, but it was a sufficiently good one for one of the Sussex men. In the meantime, while this retirement was being carried out, a reconnaissance was made by the 24th Punjab Infantry under Major Young towards Punjgali, and the Khyber Rifles were subsequently sent to cover his retirement. This, also, was closely followed up, and our loss amounted to three killed and three wounded of the 24th Punjab Infantry, and two Khyberis wounded. I must here digress to pay a tribute to the Chyber Rifles under Alsam Khan. They are the perfection of troops for this kind of warfare, their activity and previous mountaineering experiences specially fitting them for a campaign of this nature, while their dexterity in the destruction of property leaves nothing to be desired. They have been lent Sniders for this business

only, but they have been so useful that I hope that, as a reward, they may be allowed to retain them.

When the 3rd Column advanced towards Seri on the 6th, their place had been taken by the 2nd Column under Colonel Haly, accompanied by General Channer and the Brigade Staff, 1st Brigade. They were now settled at Nimmal, an open grassy plateau, which had been held by the Khyberis the previous night. The 3rd Column camp was now shifted to Akhund Baba, the highest peak at this portion of the range being 9,150 feet high. The Headquarter camp is a little below this, on the neck connecting Nimmal and Akhund Baba, and which is called Kehigalli, but has incorrectly become known as Kaim Galli. Our retirement from the Seri spur and establishment of the 3rd Column at Akhund Baba marks a distinct phase in the campaign, and with it I shall bring this, my first letter to a close. With this day, viz., October 7th, the enemy's activity ceased. They had begun to realise their losses, and although our retirement from the Seri spur, and also the retirement of the reconnoitring party, had undoubtedly temporarily emboldened them, as our reasons for doing so had been misunderstood by them, yet when they found us next day as active as ever, and that we could go where we pleased over their country, their resistance collapsed; and where on the 7th one could not show one's head without the chance of a bullet through it, on the 8th one might pass unmolested.

A word about the country we are in. The eastern slopes of the hill up which we advanced are for the first 2,000 feet or so bare granite rock with scanty patches of cultivation here and there and without a tree. As one reaches about 6,000 feet, however, the country alters, and we have forests of magnificent paludas and briar with chestnut, walnut, sycamore, &c., intermingled. The sides of the hill are desperately steep, and this steepness is the cause, I presume, of our difficulties about water, which have been great. The crest of the ridge is narrow, widening occasionally into grassy open spaces, surrounded by trees, which, if it were not for the scarcity of water, would offer a succession of the most splendid sites for sanatoria. On the western side the slopes are even more precipitous than on the eastern side, but are marked by a series of long spurs running down to the Indus, the crests of which are our chief highways. The fall to the Indus is sudden. The distance from the top of Akhund Baba to the river as the crow flies cannot be much over five miles; but in that five miles there is a descent of about 8,000 feet. This will give some idea of the nature of the country we have to operate in. It is further broken into numberless gorges and ravines, affording cover for the tribesmen, but which, it is to be hoped, will be thoroughly explored and traversed by our troops before we leave the country. In my next letter I propose to deal with what may be termed the punitive phase of the expedition, which will bring matters up to the present date.

P.S.—I find I have omitted the doings of the 1st Column on the 6th October. A large body of the enemy having taken up a position on Dodar Peak, the 5th Fusiliers, 3rd Sikhs, and two guns of No. 4 Mountain Battery were sent against them. They drove them off in splendid style, with a loss to them of about fifty killed and wounded, our casualties being only two men of the 3rd Sikhs wounded.

THE CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIAN AND EURASIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Delhi Gazette.)

When the surprised investigator stumbled on the historic fly in amber, and wondered how the dickens he ever got there, he did not come across a wonder of less dimensions than that which attaches to the society whose name stands at the head of this article. Why in the wide world this institution should continue to encumber the earth with its presence were matter for great controversy, if the subject were worth striving about. Here is an institution, said to have been inaugurated by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian fraternity in order to guard their interests and further their cause, and yet it is allowed to go to sleep month after month, without having affected the very smallest results. The few schemes that have from time to time been advanced are utterly impracticable and unworthy of the great community which the Society is supposed to represent. Pettifoggery will never assist the Eurasians out of the back slums, and elevate their character as a people. Such schemes as those already devised will not help the poor, but tend rather to depress them. What is needed is some plan which will open up new avenues of usefulness, and increase the earning power of the poorer members of the community. If the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association only start out on a large colonization scheme, secure large estates on one of the nearest hill ranges, and go in for a thorough European and Eurasian settlement as they have managed at Whitefield in Southern India, then they will earn a name, and secure the praises of all future time. Instead of doing this, they are busy adjusting petty differences, and fooling away precious time and opportunity. Jealousies,

love of popularity and a hundred other meannesses, will never make a community great and prosperous. There must be *mind*, and mind must manifest itself in leading power. Given the presence of a leading mind, and the right purpose, and much will be accomplished.

In Southern India *one leading mind* has accomplished all that has been effected in the rescue work which stands out as a noble monument to the name and fame of Mr. David White. This man might have taken post with the few Eurasians of the best class—by best we refer to the well-to-do-class—and, boxing up with the European, might have ignored his country and the claims of his countrymen, and ended his days as a “miserable mediocrity.” Instead of this he refused to yield to the promptings of false shame, started out on a philanthropic and patriotic effort, and has proved the truth of the possibility of a resurrection, in the grand raising up of the lost and the fallen. Under the kindling of his energetic patriotism, and manly defence of his countrymen, Eurasians in Southern India have learnt to respect themselves, have emerged from the dark night of degradation and despair, and have commenced a career which is bound to lead them to independence and self-reliance. What Mr. White has effected the men of Calcutta ought to be able to do, if they would only unite and be more unselfish in their aims and objects.

The only feature of the South Indian Institution which has been copied by Calcutta is perhaps the least beneficial to the Southern Eurasian. We refer to the Deposit and Loan Branch. Of course this branch has developed abnormally, and has done good in saving men, compelled to borrow, from the Native money-lenders, who shylocked them out of half of the loan, and made them pay heavy interest besides. But, while this negative good is admitted, it is a fact that the establishment of loan societies is a direct encouragement of a general failing. Indebtedness is the curse of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, and to furnish them with helps to borrow is to demoralise them. The intention that led to the starting of the Loan Branch was doubtless a good one, but a good motive sometimes leads to an ill deed, or the deed may not be half as good as the motive. Like the Madras Society, Bombay has worked the Loan business up to a financial success, and Calcutta too will find heavy indents made on the Loan Bank. But it would be far better to conserve energy for developments more in accordance with the public welfare.

Then the Calcutta Society really must measure up to the responsibility. It has a community to raise, a large number of degraded men and women to elevate, and it cannot effect this unless there is unanimity, self-surrender, and enthusiasm. Hitherto Calcutta has done nothing, and the record has not any deeds worthy of being enshrined in the memories of men. But there are still opportunities for usefulness. Let all energies be bent to attaching Eurasians to the soil. Let the Association move Heaven and earth to get out into the farm and the field, and then it will achieve undying success.

BENGAL.

(Oct. 30.)

DURING the Pujas the rush to Darjiling was something altogether exceptional. The strain upon the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with its heavy regular traffic, was specially severe, and it is gratifying to learn that the management was fully equal to the occasion, and that the arrangements were uniformly excellent. From the 5th to the 11th inst. no fewer than 25,784 up-passengers, with 3,875 maunds of luggage, were despatched from Sialdah.

THE Calcutta Turf Club seems determined to act up to the letter of its new rules as regards objections where matters of fact only are concerned. It has been sensibly laid down that in such cases the local stewards of a race-meeting are the persons best able to give a decision, and that consequently the Calcutta Turf Club will not interfere if reference is made to them. A case in point has just occurred: the stewards of the Umbala Races overruled an objection lodged against *Shamshad*, but the case was carried further to Calcutta. The answer given from the headquarters of racing in India was that the decision of the local stewards was final on all matters of fact.

THE following notifications appear in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—Mr. St. John Leeds' services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. H. E. Ransom is transferred to Patna in his place. Mr. W. F. Meres is promoted to the first grade of District Judges, and will continue to be employed on deputation in Burma. Mr. C. W. Bolton is appointed to act as Magistrate of Mozufferpore. Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Hajepore, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate of that district, while Mr. H. J. McIntosh is to have charge of the Hajepore sub-division. Mr. R. H. Renny, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is to have charge of the Palamow sub-division. Mr. G. W. Place, Joint-Magistrate of Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga. The ser-

vices of Mr. H. G. W. Herron, Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. The Rev. H. O. Moore is to act as Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. Mr. W. D. Blyth, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, has been granted an extension of furlough for one month.

MADRAS.

(Oct. 31.)

It is notified in the *Gazette of India*, with reference to the Notification of the 16th February, 1887, that the order conferring upon K. Kunjan Menon, late Subordinate Judge of Mangalore, Madras, the title of “Rai Bahadur,” as a personal distinction, is cancelled. This, of course, is consequent on his conviction for bribery at Tellicherry.

ALTHOUGH there was an increase in crime and a decrease in its detection last year in the Madras Presidency, the local Government appears to be fairly satisfied with the condition of the police. The inspection work done by all classes of officers, from the Acting Inspector-General downwards, is said to have been remarkably complete and satisfactory. Better results are, however, looked for in the future, and the Government feels assured that the active measures which the Inspector-General of Police has taken to remedy matters will not be ineffectual.

COLONEL T. TABUTEAU, Commandant 28th M.N.I., writes from Vizianagram:—“I received at 4.10 P.M. on the 20th ult. a telegram from the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam requesting that a company might be sent at once to keep order. At 6.30 the same evening the F. Company 28th Regiment M.I. left in marching order (not a man being absent), and arrived at Vizagapatam at 8 A.M. the next day, having marched the distance of thirty-six miles in thirteen and a-half hours. I am sure that my brother officers of the Madras army will agree with me in being proud of the sepoy of the Coast army after such good marching.”

BOMBAY.

(Nov. 2.)

VISITORS to Bijapore will be interested in learning, from a note which the Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett, Chaplain of Dharwar, sends to the *Bombay Diocesan Record*, that the beautiful little church which has been fitted up in the Gagan Mehal Gateway will shortly be consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay. The gateway, Mr. Bartlett remarks, is an interesting building connected with the ancient Audience Hall of the Bijapore kings. This palace is said to have been built about 1568 by Ali Adal Shah I., and for many years was the royal residence. The gateway opens on the main road of the Ark-Killah, opposite the Anand Mehal or Joy Palace. It was cleared out in 1884, and has since been furnished with an altar and other church ornaments. It is square, with a front and depth of three arches, in all parts elaborately ornamented in plaster work. Some of the designs are exquisite, and show to perfection the inventive genius of the workmen of that day. It has already been used for divine service, and for two baptisms and a burial.

THE Bombay Races, writes the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, will commence on Saturday, 2nd March, and continue on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday following. The prospectus is delayed to allow of the terms of some races (the prizes for which are to be presented) being inserted. The first entries will be 1st December. The date of the races has been fixed rather later than usual to allow of horses that have been running at the Civil Service Cup meeting time to return, and also to avoid clashing with military inspections.

IN recognition of the kindness and hospitality afforded to the 21st Hussars when they passed through Poona in December, 1887, that gallant corps has sent a very handsome cup and a photo in a very pretty frame of several of the officers, warrant officers, and sergeants of the regiment, the latter bearing the following inscription:—“Presented by the members, 21st Hussars, to the members Sergeants' Mess, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, in recognition of their kindness and hospitality to the 21st Hussars and their wives when they passed through Poona from Colchester in December, 1887.”

AMONGST the passengers who landed at Bombay on the 22nd inst., from the steamship *Thames*, are the following:—Miss Florence E. Leonard, from Bristol, England, to itinerating evangelistic work in the villages around Ludhiana, in connection with the Society for the Promotion of Female Education in the East. Mr. Robert McCollough, from Kingston, New York State, U.S.A., who goes to Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency, to be Professor of Natural Science in the College of the American Board at that place. Mr. McCollough intends to add Native evangelistic work to his duties as Professor as soon as he has acquired the vernacular. Miss Margaret M. Rumsey, from Chippenham, England, to rescue work in

Bombay, in connection with Mr. Gladwin's Mission. The Rev. S. S. Alnutt, of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, returns to his work after a vacation in England, as also do Miss Andrews and Miss Pogson of the Society for the Promotion of Female Education in the East, Ludhiana. At the last meeting of the Free Church of Scotland General Assembly, held in Inverness in May of this year, Professor T. M. Lindsay, D.D., of Glasgow, and the Rev. J. Fairley Daly, B.D., of Renwick Free Church, Glasgow, were appointed as deputies to visit the Missions of the Church in India. Mr. Daly has just arrived in Bombay, but Dr. Lindsay failed to connect with the mail at Port Said, so will not arrive until next week.—*Bombay Guardian*.

DEATH OF MRS. DORA M. GLADWIN.—The *Bombay Guardian*, in announcing the death of this lady, says:—Widely known as she has been, as wife of the Pastor of the M. E. Churches at Cawnpore, Agra, Nagpore, and Secunderabad; then as one of the pioneer leaders of the Salvation Army in India; and latterly as the friend and succourer of the outcast and the fallen. Mrs. Gladwin was the sixth daughter of the late Mr. Henry Miles, of H.M.'s Customs, Bombay.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB. (Oct. 31.)

WE are heartily glad to hear, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the long series of undetected thefts of arms has apparently been broken at last. On the 24th the Railway Police at Peshawur recovered thirteen Government Martini-Henri Rifles. The arms are said to belong to the West York Regiment at Mooltan, and were, it is supposed, stolen from that Regiment a short time ago. The bale of goods in which they were discovered had been booked from Channu to Peshawar; and Channu Station is only about fifty miles from Mooltan. The police also arrested the person who came to take delivery of the goods; so that they are very possibly now on the track of an extensive illicit trade in arms across the frontier.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

IRISH PICTURES.*

It is no disparagement of other charitable societies, which embrace in their sphere of action the dissemination of sound, wholesome literature, to assert that the Religious Tract Society stands *facile princeps*, whether as regards the inherent interest of their text or the profuse and magnificent series of illustrations with which the letter-press is in many cases adorned. It would not be easy to find, for instance, amidst the endless array of works which herald the glorious days of "good King Yule," a single volume which can compare in beauty to Mr. Lovett's most enchanting account of Irish scenery and Irish charms. The eye is fairly dazzled with the wild, ragged loveliness of this most lovely of islands; where Nature has decked the works of creation with lavish beauty and exquisite grandeur, but where, alas! there has grovelled in the mire of discord rebellion, intrigue, and crime. Ireland happily peopled, happily governed, happily reaping where she sows and gathering where she plants, happily free from the crime of the professional agitator—a serpent in the dust, who leaves a trail of ruin which all parties should endeavour to avert and not to encourage—would be a paradise on earth; for surely never was given to man such miniature scenes of grandeur, of solemnity, of splendour, of quiet repose, and of attractive verdure. Look at Mr. Lovett's book; open it anywhere, everywhere! What can be, what could be, imagined within the limits of fancy to be more sweetly superb than the Lakes of Killarney, of which a most sweet and soothing picture is given at page 105! Look at the Vale of Avoca (page 62); the mind, the power of ideal conception, fails to picture anything more truly exquisite. If sublime might and majesty be required, turn to the engraving of Carrigan Head, Donegal (page 182), of "Carrick a Rede," and Giant's Causeway (pages 214 and 215). This done, this "feast of eye" finished, no reader need grudge on mental fare of such surpassing richness the small dip into the pocket which, thanks to the liberal enterprise of the Religious Tract Society, is so comparatively trifling as to bring this volume within the reach of the many who want, at this season of the year, to make others share the happiness of food for the mind no less than diet for the body.

RURAL RAMBLES.†

Seldom is it the good fortune of a reviewer to meet with a more charming subject of criticism than is afforded by "Rural Rambles." The poetry is excellent, the pictures are most

* "Irish Pictures," by Richard Lovett, M.A. (Religious Tract Society.)

† "Rural Rambles." (W. H. Allen and Co.)

delightful, and the "get-up" is tasty in the extreme. Altogether it is a fit and suitable "Christmas card" for those who are prepared to spend a couple of shillings in this direction.

EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.*

"Elizabeth Barrett Browning," says Mr. Ingram, "is one of England's purest as well as greatest poets." This is high praise, so far as the former portion of the dictum is concerned. Few will gainsay the truth of the contention. She herself was the purest of the pure, and her poetry was a reflex of her own high qualities; but that she was one of the greatest of those who have gained a niche in the temple of fame is somewhat questionable. Admitting that her finest work, "Aurora Leigh," is replete, to quote once again the words of Mr. Ingram, "with magnificent aspirations, glowing thoughts, brilliant scintillations of genius, innumerable gemlike passages of pathos, passionate rushes of language, and daring assaults upon time-honoured customs," is not his further criticism both true and destructive? "When the glamour of perusal has passed off, and the reader begins to take a calm survey of the whole story, he is astonished at the extent of its shortcomings."

Still, taken as a whole, Mrs. Browning's works are of a very high order of merit. The more they are read the more they are liked; not, perhaps, from a purely artistic point of view, but because they reflect such fire, such enthusiasm, such exquisite sentiment, such delicate sympathy, such contempt for wrong, such love of right! Her verse is so sweet, so melodious, so stirring, and yet, withal, so gentle, that the verse is loved no less than the woman who wrote it.

The task of writing her biography was not easy. So much as to early details is obscure, so much has been said amiss as regards truth, so much is supposition, so little fact, that the task of weighing, sifting, and reducing to a level of plain, sober truth must have presented no inconsiderable difficulty. But Mr. Ingram has evidently undertaken the work as a labour of love. His criticisms are so genuine, so appreciative, that when he blames he always reserves a few words of approval to break the severity of the harsher judgment. And the result is a most interesting and valuable biography of a lady whom all love, all admire, and all lament.

HAZELL AND SON, BREWERS.†

This is a temperance tale, and, of course, there is the due and proper amount of invective against breweries, public houses, and "drinkerics," and drink of every sort. Equally, of course, all the ills in the tale arise from "cursed alcohol" and intoxicating fluids. This is all very well; and, perhaps, as the object of the work is to aid the cause of sobriety, which the author has so much at heart, the reader must swallow the "goodie-goodies" as part of the performance. Apart from this defect of faddism, the book is not badly written.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have issued a new and cheaper edition, in nine volumes, of Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea." It is only necessary to say that the type is clear, the paper good, and the price moderate. No review is needed as to the text of a history which is a standard work in the English language.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—Several works published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society. "The Wife's Help to Indian Cookery," by W. H. Dawe (Elliot Stock); "Miss Baxter's Bequest," by Annie S. Swan (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier); "Cloudy Days," by Francis Bourdillon; "The First Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer," by Major R. D. Gibney (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Life and Opinions of Major-General Sir Charles Macgregor," two vols. (William Blackwood and Sons).

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, in a letter to the Government of India on Sir Alfred Croft's report on State aided education and the Government Resolution thereon, concurs in the suggestion that the general report on educational progress asked for by Lord Kimberley should only be submitted once in five years. The Secretary of State has read the report and the resolution with much interest, and notes that the Mahomedan community have made marked advance in regard to education. With regard to technical education, he agrees in thinking the subject of such importance that it is necessary to take what ever steps may be practicable to encourage its development.

* "Eminent Women Series—Elizabeth Barrett Browning." By John H. Ingram. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Hazell and Son, Brewers." By Annie S. Swan. (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier.)

A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED.

ELECTRICAL AND PUMILINE PINE TREATMENT.

JOHNSON'S HYGIO - ELECTRIC BELTS

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT).

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For
Rheumatism,
Sciatica,
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Indigestion,
Paralysis, Epilepsy,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
and every form
of Nervous or
Organic
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

THE NATIVE ARMIES OF INDIA.—I.

ACCORDING to the telegrams from India published this morning Lord Dufferin has at length openly defined the policy of the British Government towards the Native States with regard to the armies which they maintain under treaties with the Paramount Power. His Excellency,

on his way from Simla to the Plains, paid a visit to the Maharajah of Patiala, and at a Darbar held there on Friday last, in the presence of several Princes and Chiefs of the Punjab, he declared what the relations were in future to be between the ruling Power and its feudatories. He is reported to have said:—

The feeling shown by the feudatory chiefs, both Hindus and Mahommedans, three years ago, when war was threatened, could not be misunderstood.

He was convinced that their attitude in the crisis not only created a favourable impression in England, but produced a very striking effect in other countries. The Government had resolved not to accept the pecuniary assistance so liberally tendered, but they would enlist the co-operation in other ways of those Chiefs with specially fine fighting material at their command.

They would be asked to reorganise a portion of their armies, making them thoroughly efficient, while each would remain a purely State force, recruited in the territories of its Chief, and serving within them. Their troops would be gradually raised to such a pitch of efficiency as would enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available resources to meet external danger.

British officers, with their headquarters in British territory, would be appointed to advise and instruct the Chiefs, and Native military drill instructors would also be provided. Breechloaders would be presented to them, while each Punjab Chief would receive one battery of four guns. The Government would in no case ask a Native State to maintain larger forces than would afford support, or would it take undue advantage of its loyalty.

The speech, we learn, was listened to with marked attention, and loudly applauded. In conclusion, the Viceroy said: "I trust that the Chiefs selected will, in any case regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, while those whose armies it is not found possible to utilise in some manner will understand that, if they cannot usefully contribute to the fighting strength of the Empire, they can in other ways render services equally meritorious, and equally sure to win the approval of the Queen and Empress."

No one of Indian experience will deny that the policy now laid down is a wise one. It is a bold attempt to solve what has hitherto been one of the most difficult problems of the many with which the Paramount Power of England has had to contend in its administration of India. The question of the armies of the Native States has been a two-edged sword to handle. Recruited, as they mostly were from not the most law-revering portions of the population, they have always been viewed with considerable distrust, and even when the loyalty of their Chiefs was unquestionable, with considerable doubt as to their possible efficiency if ever called upon to aid the British Government in defence of the Empire. Indeed, it is little more than a month since one of the leading papers in India thus described them:—"The armies of Native States as they exist at present, except in a few exceptional cases, are mere armed rabbles, more an object of dread to their Chiefs than anything else, comprising, as they do, all the turbulent rascals in the State, and finding occupation for men who would otherwise be discontented robbers preying on the outlying villages. These so-called troops are many in number, but, practically, untrained, and quite unused to anything like European discipline, that strong chain which binds together into a resistless and unbreakable bundle what would otherwise be weak and disconnected sticks. These troops are rather a source of danger than of strength to the Chiefs themselves, for they could not be led against a foe if they were unwilling, and could not be restrained if they wanted to fight."

It requires no military education to understand that such an army must give cause for considerable anxiety to the ruling Power, especially when rumours are rife of approach-

ing dangers from without. When the danger came from within, as in 1857, the mischief done by the "armed rabbles" was widespread and great, for they harried the peoples whose friends they were supposed to be as well as the foe they pretended to desire to drive from their country. And then it happened also that the very troops (the Gwalior Contingent, for instance) which had been drilled by British officers, having deserted their own ruler, became the most troublesome enemy which we had to encounter, as witness the grasp they got on Wyndham at Cawnpore. When the Mutiny had been put down, and peace everywhere restored, the question of what to do with the armies of the Native Chiefs was continually before the minds of successive Viceroys, but the difficulty of finding a satisfactory answer to it was perplexing in the extreme. It was considered too hazardous an experiment to do what is now about to be done—drill and discipline them by British officers. The memory of the struggles we had had with the Gwalior Contingent did not encourage a repetition of the experiment. And so nothing was done, and the position remained unaltered. The Government at home were not without warnings that such a state of things was a standing danger to the stability of our rule in India. Confidential reports were called for, and furnished; but the matter blazed almost into flame when a secret despatch from the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, found its way to publicity in the columns of the *Times*. Lord Napier's views were strong and alarming, and he expressed in no doubtful or halting sentences his distrust of the wild soldiery which, under agreements which we were afraid to break, we allowed the Native Chiefs of India to maintain and foster. The idea of increasing the efficiency of such soldiery by giving them British officers and drill instructors, and furnishing them with arms of precision and field batteries, was not then hinted at as even a possibility of the future. To-day we learn that a great change has come over the minds of our statesmen, and an experiment is about to be tried which will be watched with the closest attention by Europeans and Natives alike. The experiment is a bold one—hazardous it may seem—but we hold it to be a wise one. It will show to the Natives of India that England is giving them her full confidence, and calculates upon the emulation that will be created amongst the Native States as to their capacity for a united defence of the Empire. It is a stroke of strategy that crowns well that policy of protection against any foreign foe which Lord Dufferin has been devoting his energies and talents to carry out, and we believe that it will bear the test of trial should the hour of trial come.

TUESDAY'S *Gazette* contains the following notification:—

WHITEHALL, Nov. 12.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignities of an Earl and Marquess of the said United Kingdom unto Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Earl of Ava, in the Province of Burma, and Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, in the county of Down and in Burma aforesaid.

THE BALAGHAT-MOYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED.—This Company have sold the gold produced in September (218 ozs. from 105 tons quartz) for £786 18s. 3d.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 27.)

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., junior under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

CATHER, Major T. P., R.E., director of Transport, Upper Burma Force, to be commandant Royal Engineers, vice Major A. R. F. Dorrard, R.E., who has vacated that appointment.

WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel T., R.A. ordnance officer, 1st class, is appointed superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, vice Colonel H. W. Stockley, R.A., whose tenure of appointment expires.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

FRAZER, Lieut. G. S., East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, from March 6, 1887.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. M. W., North Staffordshire Regiment, wing officer 27th Bengal Infantry, from March 24, 1887.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

COFFE-SMITH, Lieut. L., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, officiating officer 9th Bengal Lancers, Feb. 13, 1887.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. McIver, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, April 7, 1887.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

MAGRATH, Lieut. H. A. F., Royal Marines L.I., Madras Staff Corps.

HURLEY, Lieut. M. R., Royal Marine L.I., Madras Staff Corps.

BRABAZON, Lieut. A. H., Royal Marine L.I., Madras Staff Corps.

BERGER, Lieut. E. D. C., Royal Marine L.I., Bombay Staff Corps.

DENNYS, Lieut. A. H., Royal Marine L.I., Bombay Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

DOVERTON, Lieut.-Colonel J. C., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army.

BEATSON, Surgeon C. H., to be surgeon-major, Medical Department.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on railways in that Presidency:—

BULL, Mr. C. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways.

PENNY, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways.

BUYERS, Mr. W. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on return from leave).

SPRENGER, Mr. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, Assam (on return from leave).

GERRARD, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways.

BICKERTON, Mr. C. H. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways.

GRANT, Mr. T. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways (on return from leave).

ROGERS, Mr. A. C. C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways (on return from leave).

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

LEEDS—The services of Mr. W. H. A. St. J. Leeds, assistant magistrate and collector, Barh, Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

RANSON, Mr. H. E., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh sub-division of that district.

MERES, Mr. W. F., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of district and sessions judge, vice Mr. T. M. Kirkwood resigned. Mr. Meres will continue to be employed on his present deputation in Burma.

POSFORD, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Tipperah, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the second grade, vice Mr. W. F. Meres.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors, vice Mr. J. Posford. Mr. Pargiter will continue to act as district and sessions judge, Pubna.

BOLTON, Mr. C. W., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Mozufferpore, during the absence, of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

HAMILTON, Mr. F. S., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is appointed temporarily to act as magistrate and collector of that district.

MCINTOSH, Mr. H. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Hajipore sub-division of that district.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is appointed to have charge of the Palamow sub-division of that district, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating deputy commissioner of Singbhum by Colonel W. L. Samuells.

PLACE, Mr. G. W., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Gya, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

HERRON—The services of Mr. H. G. W. Herron, assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

GREER, Mr. R. T., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. F. E. Pargiter.

MOORE—The Rev. H. O. Moore, domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop, is appointed to act as senior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. A. Kitchen.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 25.)

UDNY—The services of Mr. R. Udney, deputy commissioner of Kohat, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment on special duty.

DYER, Rev. J. P., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed chaplain of Dagshai, vice the Rev. J. S. Sandys' proceeding on furlough.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., assistant commissioner, on being relieved of the charge of the Mooltan district, is appointed to officiate as district judge of Mooltan.

PARSONS, Lieut. C. G., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Hazara as a temporary arrangement.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 27.)

O'BRIEN—Consequent on the expiry of the tenure of hill station duty of Surgeon J. Anderson, Surgeon-Major B. O'Brien is appointed to the civil medical duties of Mussoorie from the date of taking charge.

ANDERSON, Surgeon J., will continue in medical charge of Mussoorie till relieved by Surgeon-Major B. O'Brien. With effect from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of civil medical duties of Mussoorie, his grade station will be Mainpuri.

With effect from Oct. 20, the date on which Mr. F. C. Daukes, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, appointed a deputy commissioner, 1st grade, in Assam :—

BULLOCK, Mr. F. S., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

SMITH, Mr. V. A., joint magistrate, 1st grade (on furlough), to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

SCOTT, Mr. R., joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that grade.

FOX, Mr. F. W., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

FRASER, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that grade.

JACKSON, Mr. W. G., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

WELLS, Mr. W. F. W., officiating director of land records and agriculture, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, on being relieved by Lieut. Colonel D. G. Pitcher, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Rae Bareilly.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 27.)

THOMPSON, Mr. G., B.A., inspector of schools, 3rd grade, on return from leave, on medical certificate, is posted to the Northern Circle.

ELLIOTT, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Northern Circle, on being relieved by Mr. Thompson, is posted to the Southern Circle.

MITCHELL, Mr. A. P., officiating inspector of schools, Eastern Circle, on being relieved by Mr. Hari Gopal Padhye, will revert to his substantive appointment of superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

McKAY, Surgeon-Major H. K., on return from furlough, is posted to the Seoni district as civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail.

WALLACE, Mr. D., executive engineer, Eastern Division, is transferred to the Jubbulpore Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 20.)

GREEN, Lieut. G. E. T., assistant commissioner, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from Linge to the headquarters of the Thayetmyo district.

ALBAN, Lieut. W. G., battalion commandant, is transferred to Mandalay to do duty as supernumerary commandant of the Mandalay Battalion.

O'DONOGHUE—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. C. J. O'Donoghue, district superintendent of police, to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Mergui district.

ALDORTH, Mr. St. L. B., is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st Class in the Salween district.

The Chief Commissioner approves of the following appointment in the Thayetmyo company of the Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

FRENCHMAN, Surgeon Edulji Pelandji, to be honorary surgeon.

FORCHHAMMER—The services of Dr. E. Forchhammer, professor of Pali, Rangoon College, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the local Government from Oct. 10.

GRAY, Mr. J., headmaster, Middle Department, Rangoon College, is appointed to act as teacher of Pali during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. Forchhammer.

BREXTON, Mr. R. C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., is granted six weeks' privilege leave, from Oct. 13.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 23.)

HASTED—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., secretary to Government, P.W. Department, of his seat as additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be additional members of Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations :—Officials : Mr. J. F. Price, Acting Chief Secretary to Government ; Mr. J. Grose, Acting Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue ; Mr. Bhasham Aiyangar Avargal, Madras Royal Railway Volunteers ; Rai Bahadur, Junior Professor of Law, Presidency College. Non-official : Mr. J. A. Boyson.

WACE, Rev. W., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, on being relieved at Thomas's Mount by the Rev. W. W. Elves.

BLACK, Rev. J., M.A., is appointed to act as joint chaplain of Vepery, on being relieved by the Rev. W. Wace.

HILL, Rev. F. C., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of Bolarum.

THEORNHILL, Mr. W. H., officiating deputy superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, is appointed to be deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

HAYES, Mr. A. M., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for fifteen months.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 26.)

FORMBY, Lieut. R. F. R., 4th (P.W.O.) L.C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to rejoin his regiment for duty.

L'ESTRANGE, 2nd Lieut. H. L., Leinster Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be wing officer (on probation), 3rd Bengal L.I.

TRAYERS, Lieut. J. O., Devonshire Regiment, a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be wing officer (on probation), 24th Regiment Madras Infantry.

SMITH, Surgeon-Major J., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, to the medical charge of the 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major F. H. Blenkinson, who changes.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings :—

DIXON, Surgeon A. L. H., Medical Staff, doing duty, Bangalore and Relgaum districts, to do duty, Madras district.

MR. FRANK WESTON, theatrical manager, who was injured in Calcutta in a trap accident lately, has succumbed to his injuries.

It is notified that in future the Traffic Department of State Railways will be recruited by (a) transfer of officers from the engineering branch of Public Works Department ; (b) promotion of specially qualified men from subordinate ranks ; (c) appointment of qualified traffic officers in England, under covenant for a term of years ; (d) appointment of nominees of Director-General of Railways, after passing the examination laid down in the Public Works Department Code, Vol. I., Appendix C, paragraph 1, which is intended to show that a candidate has received a liberal education.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 1.)

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., C.S., is granted furlough for one year.

MILITARY.

GORDON, Lieut.-Colonel J. E., General List, squadron commander 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from the date of being struck off duty; pension service, 28th year, commenced Aug. 25.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical establishment from Oct. 24, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

HOJEL, Surgeon J. G.

ARNIM, Surgeon H. C. L.

THOMSON, Surgeon G. S.

MACKENZIE, Captain T. H., Staff Corps, wing commander 14th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 20th year, commenced Feb. 3.

HYDE-BAKER, Lieutenant L. S., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from Oct. 23, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following appointment is made, from Oct. 25:—

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel C. A., Staff Corps, to be deputy adjutant-general, vice Colonel De L. R. F. Wooldridge, whose tenure of service on the Staff expired on Aug. 31.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Oct. 26.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PURVIS, Lieutenant H. J. E., 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse), officiating wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer on probation.

PARKEE, Lieutenant H. P. E., 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation 9th Bombay Infantry.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. T. A. F. R., 1st Bengal Royal Munster Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

WARD, Lieut. T. M., 2nd Bengal Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

GORDON, Captain J. W., Staff Corps, wing commander 17th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 25th Bombay Light Infantry as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

POVAH, Major J. R., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Field, S.C.; Lieut. H. N. Warde, S.C.; Lieut. W. S. Mardall, S.C.; Lieut. H. B. Brownlow, R.A.; Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel J. M. C. Galloway, Cav.; Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Blenkinsop, S.C.; Lieut. F. H. Yate, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. H. Cadge, A. R. Coard, Captain D. L. de la Chevois, A. Hullah, Lieut. H. N. Warde, L. St. J. Brodrick.

Bombay Estab.—W. A. Boulton, J. Foard.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Gowan, S.C., two months; Lieut. F. J. H. Barton, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Colonel G. C. Bird, S.C., fifteen days; Colonel H. A. T. Nepean, S.C., six months; Surgeon-Major J. Hunter, three months; Captain T. W. J. M. Georges, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. J. Forster, S.C., two months; Lieut. C. H. C. Heyman, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Major M. Langhorne, R.E., eleven months' furlough, from Dec. 1; W. A. Francken, one month's furlough; Captain M. J. Meade (B.S.C.), one month's furlough; W. Hoey (Cov.), two months' furlough; J. H. M. Smith, privilege leave, commuted into leave on m.c. for five months; C. E. Vining, three months, s.c.; L. F. Maclean, one week's furlough, and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel A. Landon, Inf.; Surgeon-Major G. C. Hall, Lieut. C. Jackson, S.C.; Lieut. P. Malcolm, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. G. Nurse, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel A. L. McNair, S.C.

Indian Marine.—Captain G. C. Parker.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson, C. H. Tawney, A. Springer, C. A. G. Lillingston, W. H. Cole, J. B. Rostan, J. P. Goodridge (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. Avron.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—Nov. 11, at 18, Bina-gardens, South Kensington; the wife of J. Bernard, C. and T. Staff and Royal Marines, of a son.

DENNIS—Nov. 11, at Mornington Lodge, Sandycove, Ireland, the wife of Major G. L. T. Dennis, 1st Wilts Regiment, of a daughter.

FORSTH—Nov. 13, at Netherleigh, Leamington, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Forsyth, of a daughter.

HARMAN—Nov. 10, at 15, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, the wife of Major T. E. Harman, of a daughter.

ROBBINS—Nov. 13, at Fareham, Hants, the wife of Major H. E. Robbins, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a daughter.

STUART—Nov. 7, at Bognor, the wife of Captain Charles Stuart, s.s. *Inanda*, formerly of the s.s. *Dabulamanzi*, of a daughter.

WALLACE—Nov. 8, at Bayford Hall, Hertford, the wife of Major-General Hill Wallace, C.B., late R.H.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOSANQUET—THOMPSON—Nov. 15, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. Claude Bosanquet, Vicar of Christ Church, Folkestone, brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D. Richard Arthur Bosanquet, youngest son of the late Samuel Richard Bosanquet, of Dingestow Court, Monmouth, to Ruth, eldest daughter of Sir A. Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I.

CASSELLS—MEARS—Nov. 15, at St. John's Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. Alan Watts, Vicar of Dartford and bridegroom's brother-in-law, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Thornton, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Kensington, and by the Rev. R. Bayne, the bridegroom's brother-in-law, the Rev. J. W. Cassels, Chaplain to H.M.'s Indian Government, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. W. P. Mears, formerly of the Indian Army.

CLARKE—BURDETT—Nov. 13, at St. Mary's, Lambeth, John Clarke, Warrant Officer on the Indian Staff, to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late Charles Burdett, of Clapham.

FLEMING—TOD—Nov. 14, at St. Peter's Church, Woolton, near Liverpool, Allan Stopford Fleming, Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Edward Fleming, of Belville, county Cavan, to Lila, third daughter of the late Archibald Tod, of The Grange, Woolton.

MEIKLEJOHN—FORBES—Nov. 15, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, George Forbes Meiklejohn, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, to Sandelia Augusta Drummond (Lilla), second daughter of General Sir John Forbes, K.C.B., of Inverernan.

OWEN—PATERSON—Nov. 13, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, the Rev. E. J. Owen, Curate of Maker, Cornwall, to Jessie Beatrice, third daughter of Captain Augustus Paterson, late 42nd Royal Highlanders.

WETHERALL—BERESFORD—Nov. 10, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, W. A. Wetherall, Esq., late of the Indian Navy, son of the late Colonel C. Wetherall, K.C.T., 13th Hussars, to Annie Georgina Beresford, daughter of the late Captain W. Beresford, Indian Cavalry.

DEATHS.

ASTON—Nov. 12, at 6, Elgin-avenue, W., Lieut.-Colonel Henry Aston, late 10th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 84.

BUTLER—Nov. 12, at Fraserburg, Cape Colony, Herbert Paton (Bertie) Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., fourth son of the late J. H. Butler, F.R.C.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, and Matilda P. Butler, of Gipsy-hill, aged 30. (By telegram.)

CLARKE—Nov. 7, at Thalassa Lodge, Worthing, suddenly, Thomas Clarke, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of Richard Clarke, Esq., also of the Madras Civil Service, aged 73.

CLEGHORN—Nov. 7, at Rome, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late P. Cleghorn, Esq., of Stravithy, Fifeshire.

COOPER—Nov. 13, at 1, Athelstan-terrace, Westgate-on-Sea, Allen Arthur Cooper, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and son of the late Frederick H. Cooper, C.B., I.C.S., aged 31.

DUCAT—Nov. 11, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, Major-General Claude Malet Ducat, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 55.

GRIERSON—Nov. 9, at The Lawn, Southport, Lieut.-General Henry Grierson, aged 71.

LUCAN—Nov. 19, at 12, South-street, Park-lane, W., Field-Marshal the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., aged 88.

MANNINGHAM-BULLER—Nov. 9, at Woolwich, Lieut.-Colonel Ernest Henry Manningham-Buller, Commanding 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, youngest son of the late Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, Bart., of Dilborne, Staffordshire, aged 49.

MITCHELL—Nov. 9, at The Mount, Totnes, Devon, Major-General John Mitchell, late R.M., aged 80.

PORTER—Nov. 10, at Chepstow-villas, Bayswater, W., Marianne, the wife of Colonel J. F. Porter, of the 1st Madras Cavalry (retired).
 RENNIE—Nov. 11, suddenly, at 18, The Barons, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Major-General Charles Elphinstone Rennie, aged 49.
 THOMSON—Nov. 15, at The Hall, Dulwich, Sir Donald Ferguson Thomson, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D., lately Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister to the Shah of Persia.
 WELLESLEY—Nov. 14, at Barnes, Colonel W. H. C. Wellesley, aged 75.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—Oct. 28, at Delhi, the wife of R. Barlow, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, of a daughter.
 CAMPBELL—Oct. 23, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of J. C. Campbell, P.W.D., of a son.
 McCONOCHIE—Oct. 24, at Darjeeling, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor J. McConochie, Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps, of a daughter.
 MACINNES—Oct. 21, at Jeypore, the wife of the Rev. John MacInnes, M.A., of a daughter.
 LETHBRIDGE—Nov. 8, at Rayapuram, Madras, the wife of Francis W. Lethbridge (The Buffs, on service with the 9th Regiment M.N.I.), of a daughter.
 LYLE—Nov. 5, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H. T. Lyle, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.
 MARCAR—Oct. 24, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of W. A. Marcar, Military Secretariat, of a son.
 POGSON—Oct. 23, at Madras, the wife of N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., Government Astronomer, Madras, of a daughter.
 REID—Oct. 13, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut. L. H. Reid, 37th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEATSON—FRASER—Oct. 29, at Madras, J. F. Beatson (Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Mandalay), to Theresa, daughter of the Rev. D. Fraser, D.D., of 3, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, London.
 BROWN—HOPKINS—Oct. 9, at Akyab, John Shaw Brown, C.E., Secretary and Engineer, Akyab Municipality, to Maggie Hopkins.
 DENNY—WHEELER—Oct. 25, at Mussoorie, H. T. Denny, Lieut., B.S.C., 28th P.I., son of General J. Denny, to Lucy Maud Massy, daughter of Colonel G. Wheeler, Bedford, England.
 FOSTER—BURKE—Oct. 22, at Ghazipur, Samuel Foster, Opium Assistant, Benares Opium Agency, to Anne, third daughter of Mr. John Burke, late Assistant Professor, Veterinary College, Lahore.
 FRASER—MAUDE—Oct. 31, at Poona, Stuart M. Fraser, Bombay C.S., to Constance, only daughter of Colonel E. Maule, late 109th Regiment.
 HASLAM—BOTTOM—Nov. 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Kurrachee, the Rev. James William Barnabas Haslam, Chaplain of Upper Sindh, to Florence Emma, youngest daughter of the late Frank Bottom, of Nottingham.
 SMITH—LLOYD-VERNEY—Nov. 1, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Mr. Edward Philip Smith, eldest son of the Rev. Albert Smith, Vicar of Wendover, Bucks, to Catherine Morforwyn Lloyd-Verney, eldest child of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd-Verney, of Clockfaen, N. Wales, and eldest grandchild of the Right Hon. Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Oct. 23, at Howrah, James Alexander, late chief officer, H.M.'s *Planet*, only son of James Alexander, 1, Albert-street, Aberdeen, aged 35.
 ARRAKIEL—Oct. 23, at Berhampur, Moorshedabad, M. G. Arrakiel, retired Government servant, aged 59.
 CROOKSHANK—Oct. 24, at Hurrupore, Punjab, from a wound received in action at Kotkai, on Oct. 5, Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, C.B., Commanding 34th Pioneers, aged 47.
 HIMMAT SINGH—Oct. 26, at the European General Hospital, Jeevi Ba, the wife of Staff Captain Himmat Singh, of the Salvation Army, aged 27.
 SMART—Oct. 23, at Jamalpore, Bengal, Louisa, relict of the late Captain J. R. Smart, H.M. Indian Marine Service, aged 61.
 VYSE—Oct. 19, at Naini Tal, Harold Walter (Hal), son of Captain C. Frederick and Alice Vyse, aged 9.
 WAUGH—Oct. 23, at Ferozepore, Evelyn Eliza, the wife of Conductor J. N. Waugh, Ordnance Department.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—The *Subodha Patrika* says:—The Merchandise Marks Bill lately introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council is calculated to meet an evil which has lately attained to enormous proportions, and has in consequence called for an emergent remedy. False or colourable trade marks and false marking of quantities has become so common as almost to prevent all honest trade in the goods concerned. The wholesale dealers and retail traders are, as a general rule, in the secret. The victims who are cheated and defrauded are the customers who actually use the goods, and they are generally powerless to seek their remedy under existing law. The new Bill proposes to render such practices penal and prevent the importation of such falsely marked goods. Generally speaking, a legislative enforcement of trade morality is of doubtful advantage. But in the present case the Bill is recommended by the experience of the United Kingdom, and has, indeed, been demanded by the public opinion of the very class of persons who, if anybody, must from the nature of the case suffer all the inconvenience likely to arise from it.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NOVEMBER 12.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CHITTAGONG TO DIBRUGARH.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had before it a proposal for the construction of a railway from Chittagong to Dibrugarh; whether one of the conditions of the proposals was the concession of land and of certain coal and petroleum rights; and whether he could state the full particulars of the proposal, and by whom such proposal was made.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has received two such proposals, which have been sent to the Government of India for consideration and report. Until a reply has been received it is undesirable that the particulars should be made public.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

In reply to Sir G. CAMPBELL,

Sir J. GORST said: There are rules regarding the appointment of Europeans to the police in the various provinces. The Secretary of State has no reason to doubt that the appointment of Mr. Hay as an assistant superintendent has been made in accordance with them. No rules proposed by the Civil Service Commissioners are anywhere in force. There is no preliminary examination for admission to the Burma police, but an officer would lose his appointment if he failed to pass certain examinations in the Burmese language and criminal law within a prescribed time.

Nov. 15.

THE OUTSTILL SYSTEM IN BENGAL.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Government had been called to an official minute recently published by the Government of Bengal, in which it was admitted that the working of the outstill system in Bengal of late had been such as to stimulate the consumption of intoxicating liquors; and what steps, if any, would be taken to give effect to this decision of the Government of Bengal.

Sir J. GORST: The minute referred to is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th of October, 1888. The Government of Bengal find that, owing to the neglect of the rules prescribed by the Bengal Education Commission, certain outstills licensed early in 1887 in the Hooghly and Howrah districts have become a nuisance, and have caused the price of liquor to be cheapened. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that the existing arrangements shall be thoroughly revised, and it is intended that the rules shall be so enforced as to prevent undue cheapening of liquor. Steps will be taken in concert with the Revenue Board for ascertaining whether similar laxities in the outstill system have been permitted in other districts.

SIR J. GORST AND THE AFFAIRS OF HYDERABAD.

In answer to Dr. CLARK,

Sir J. GORST said: My attention has been called to an article in the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, which I understand to insinuate a charge that I have employed Mr. Palmer as an intermediary either in the affairs of Hyderabad generally or in reference to the Hyderabad Committee of this Session in particular, is wholly false. It is not my intention to take any action in regard to such statements. Perhaps the House will allow me to add that in the winter of 1883-84, before I had ever held office, I acted as legal adviser to the Prime Minister and Senior Regent of Hyderabad. Since that time I have had nothing to do with the affairs of Hyderabad, except recently as Under-Secretary of State for India. In that capacity I have acted under the direction of my noble friend the Secretary of State, and through the regular officials of the India Office. (Hear, hear.)

Nov. 16.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

In answer to Mr. KELLY,

Sir J. GORST said: The Secretary of State is aware that proposals relating to the Deccan Mining Company are now under the consideration of the Nizam's Government at Hyderabad, in consultation with the Resident. No terms have been yet submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but, of course, no alterations detrimental to the interests of the Nizam will be sanctioned.

THE wickedest man on the wickedest paper in Lahore says:—The apotheosis of Lord Dufferin will not really take place till he arrives at Aden, when the swimming boys will salute him with cries of "Av'a dive—Av'a dive."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar proceeds to Lucknow to be attached to the 17th Lancers for duty.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., who has been acting for General Gillespie at Mhow, has returned to Bombay, and resumed charge of his district.

HOSHUNGABAD having been transferred from the Nagpur Brigada to the Nerbudda District, will in future be garrisoned by Bengal troops. The regiment at Jubbulpore will find the detachments which ordinarily consists of two companies of Native Infantry and the relief will be carried out annually by rail.

A TROOP of the 16th Bengal Cavalry will march by road from Jullundur to Umballa for employment on orderly duty on the departure of the 9th Bengal Cavalry until the arrival of the 10th Bengal Lancers. A troop of the 17th Bengal Cavalry from Ferozepore will march to Lahore for duty on the departure of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

THE 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade will leave Dinapore on the 2nd and 3rd of December for embarkation at Calcutta on the 5th of December in the Indian Marine steamer *Canning* for conveyance to Rangoon. The depôt of this battalion will be quartered at Shahjehanpur, where it will remain until required to rejoin the headquarters at Bombay next trooping season for embarkation to England.

THE 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, proceeding to Burma, will leave Lucknow in sufficient time to arrive at Calcutta and embark on the 19th of November in the Indian Marine steamer *Clive* for conveyance to Rangoon. The depôt of this battalion will be quartered at Sitapur in the same barracks as the depot of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment, where it will remain until required to proceed to Bombay for embarkation for England next trooping season.

PRIVATE THOMAS CONROY, of the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment was recently tried by a court-martial and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of assaulting his superior officer, in that on the 12th of October he struck with his fist Bombardier Freeman, on the face, while in the execution of his duty. Six months of the term of imprisonment were remitted by the General Commanding, while confirming the finding of the Court.

THE Commander-in-Chief has just issued a circular directing that the saddles used by all Bengal and Punjab Cavalry regiments are for the future to be of one uniform pattern. This pattern is very similar to the universal pattern saddle about to be introduced into British cavalry. It offers the advantages of a very considerable reduction of weight, great strength, the arch being constructed of angle-iron, and a roomy seat; and brings the rider much closer to his horse. The circular further directs hunting stirrups are to take the place of the round ones now in use, experience having shown the former to be much less tiring to the feet. Besides this, a fixed pattern of cloak with cape and hood is for the future to be worn by all regiments.

THE following places have been fixed as regimental centres for Bombay and Madras Native Infantry under the territorial scheme of 1886:—Madras—First and Second Pioneers, Regimental Centre, Bangalore; 2nd, 29th, and 33rd Infantry, Belgaum; 3rd, 23rd, and 31st, Trichinopoly; 5th, 16th, and 27th, Berhampore; 6th, 14th, and 21st, Bellary; 7th, 19th, and 24th, Belgaum; 8th, 12th, and 17th, Bangalore; 9th, 11th, and 28th, Madras; 10th, 25th, and 32nd, Secunderabad; 13th, 20th, and 22nd, Pallavaram; 15th, 26th, and 30th, Secunderabad.

BOMBAY Presidency—1st, 8th, and 9th, Ahmednugger; 2nd, 12th, and 13th, Poona; 3rd, 5th, and 10th, Satara; 4th, 23rd, and 25th, Bombay; 14th, 16th, and 17th, Ahmedabad; 19th, 20th, and 22nd, Nusseerabad; 7th, 24th, and 26th, Mhow; 27th, 29th, and 30th, Kurrachee; 21st, Bombay; 28th, Kirkee.

POSTING FOR PLACES ABROAD.**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR SEASON.**

Senders of letters, parcels, books, &c., desirous of availing themselves of the facilities offered by the Post-office, to despatch Christmas and New Year's presents to relatives and friends abroad, are reminded that to reach their destination on or about the desired date, all such letters, parcels, &c., must be posted some time in advance. In the following table the latest dates are shown on which packets or parcels of all kinds can be forwarded from London so as in due course to reach their destination about Christmas or New Year's Day, as the case may be. For the Continent of Europe, letters, books, &c., must be posted not less than from one to seven days; and parcels, not less than from three to ten days

before Christmas Day or New Year's Day, according to the locality:—

FOR BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.

Country of Destination.	LETTERS, &c.		PARCELS.	
	To arrive about		To arrive about	
	Christ- mas Day.	New Year's Day.	Christ- mas Day.	New Year's Day.
Aden.....	Dec. 1	Dec. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Argentine Republic	Nov. 27	Dec. 6	—	—
Bermudas.....	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	—	—
Beyrout	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Borneo	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Oct. 31	Nov. 14
Brazil	Dec. 3	Dec. 6	—	—
British Columbia	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Canada.....	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Canary Islands	Dec. 14	Dec. 25	—	—
Cape Colony	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
Cape Verde Islands	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	—	—
Ceylon	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Chili.....	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	—	—
Columbia, Republic of ...	Nov. 29	Dec. 14	Nov. 29	Dec. 13
Congo	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	—	—
Cuba.....	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	—	—
Cyprus.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Egypt.....	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Falkland Islands.....	Nov. 10	Dec. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 10
Gambia.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14
Gibraltar	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Gold Coast	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Nov. 30	Dec. 7
Hong Kong	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 14
India (Bombay)	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Japan	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	—	—
Java.....	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	—	—
Madagascar	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	—	—
Madeira	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	—	—
Malta.....	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Mauritius.....	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	—	—
Mexico.....	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	—	—
Monte Video	Nov. 27	Dec. 6	—	—
Natal	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Newfoundland	Dec. 11	Dec. 25	Dec. 11	Dec. 11
New South Wales	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
New Zealand	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	—	—
Penang.....	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 28
Peru.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 29	—	—
Queensland	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	—	—
St. Helena	Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 7
Sierra Leone	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 7	Dec. 14
Singapore.....	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 28
Smyrna	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 13	Dec. 21
South Australia	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
Tasmania	Nov. 16	Nov. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
United States } New York	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	—	—
} San Francisco ...	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	—	—
Venezuela	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	—	—
Victoria	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
Western Australia	Nov. 23	Nov. 30	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
West Indies.....	Nov. 29	Dec. 13	Nov. 29	Dec. 13
Zanzibar	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

* In these Cases no sufficiently reliable information can be given transmission being by means of steamers sailing from Foreign Ports.

It must be clearly understood that the dates given above are those on which the Mails are made up and despatched from this country, and that, in order to be included in these Mails, letters, parcels, &c., must be posted in the United Kingdom in time to be forwarded to London or the port of departure, as the case may be, generally by the Night Mails of the day preceding that of despatch, but—to prevent disappointment—care should be taken to make inquiry in good time at the Local Post-offices. On almost every occasion of the despatch of a Mail for abroad, letters and other articles reach the Despatching Office too late to be included in the outgoing Mail although obviously intended to go by such Mail, and more or less disappointment is necessarily the consequence; in most of these cases posting has been delayed until the days appointed for the closing of the Mail or for the departure of the steamer, and the packets consequently reach the Despatching Office too late to be forwarded.

THE loss of revenue this year to his Highness the Nizam's Government from the scarcity owing to the deficient rainfall is roughly estimated at some twenty to twenty-four lakhs, says the *Deccan Times*. If we have even now a good fall of rain, this estimate will be diminished considerably, but a deficit there must be even upon the most favourable supposition.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 11, Clan Drummond (s), Calcutta; 12, Pallas (s), Calcutta; 14, Kangra (s), Bombay; 16, Clan Monroe (s), Bombay; 17, Roumania (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 10, Clan Graham (s), Clyde; 10, Arcadia (s), London; 10, Berenice (s), Trieste; 12, Hydaspes (s), China; 12, Siam (s); 16, Armenia (s), Clyde.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 10, Manora (s), London; 13, Mirzapore (s).

MADRAS.—Nov. 12, Mirzapore (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 14, Queen Victoria (s), Bombay; 15, Clan Macgregor (s), Bombay; 15, Brindisi (s), Bombay; 15, Cathay (s), Brindisi; 16, Mameluke (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 8, Clan Macdonald (s), London; 11, Shannon (s), London; 15, Khiva (s), Mauritius; 17, City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool; 17, Huzara (s), London; 17, Venetia (s), Hong Kong.

MADRAS.—Nov. 14, Dorunda (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Nov. 22; from Brindisi, Dec. 3.

For Malta: Mr. G. W. Green, Mr. Alexander, Lieut. Benson, Lieut. Filton, Capt. Labalmondiere, Capt. Henriques, Mr. W. Boyd, Lieut. McLean, Mr. Knagg, Capt. Cockburn, Mrs. Ibbertson, two Misses David, Lieut. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Lawless, Mrs. Biddulph and child, Miss Winstone, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Coxon and child, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. D. Baird, Captain Pearson, R.N., Mr. Sainsbury, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ireland, Miss Prouse, Surgeon and Mrs. Rainsford and three children, Bandmaster and Mrs. Francis.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, Surgeon Major Martin, Mr. H. W. Lushington, Mr. J. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Pike, Miss K. Pike, Miss M. Pike, Mrs. Peacock, Mr. R. A. B. Preston, Mrs. Jameson, Capt. F. Mein, Mr. Jackson, two Misses Ward, Mr. R. Nathan, Lieut. Humfrey, Mr. W. Atherton, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. A. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Meehan, Miss M. A. Price, Mr. J. J. Connell, Mr. Laughton, Mr. Measor, Mr. E. Charrington, Colonel Moore. From Brindisi: Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. Parmenides, Duke of Montrose, Mr. Graham, Mr. Hallum, Mr. Soland, Miss Soland, Mr. C. H. Moore, Capt. Henderson, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Col. and Mrs. McNair and two infants, Miss Harvey, Mr. H. Berners, Mr. Eyre Cootie, Mr. Day, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. J. Rowson, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. T. and Mrs. Thomas, Surgeon-Major Martin, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. McLeod, Mr. B. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Gilbert Cooper, Mr. Miller, Mr. Ireland. From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Calvocoressi and child.

For Port Said: Mr. Benjamin.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. May, Col. Arthur Paget. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. McLeish.

For Aden: Colonel Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Sir Jno. Willoughby, Mr. Sargeant, Mr. T. L. Laurie, Mr. W. S. Hogg.

For Gibraltar: Miss Davies, Miss Paget, Mr. R. P. Lee, Mr. J. Smith, Rev. E. Ringston, Mrs. Bateman and two children.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 29; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. H. Hart. From Naples: Mr. P. R. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, two Messrs. Phillip, Mr. and Rantenberg and child.

For Calcutta: Col. Shepherd, Mrs. Rigg, Mr. Kingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Mrs. Greenhill, Mr. Anderson, Mr. McMillar, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Rev. and Mrs. James and family, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Pirie, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. H. H. Haines, Mr. C. Jackson. From Naples: Mr. Tawney, Mr. Schiller, Mr. and Mrs. Beddington, Miss Turner, Mr. Cohn, Mr. Willing, Mr. Alexander.

For Colombo: Miss Parkinson, Mr. A. Marshall, Mr. C. S. Campbell, Mr. H. Lennard. From Naples: Lady Grant, Mr. Fraser.

For Ismailia: Dr. Boase, Mr. Monke. From Naples: Mr. Mill.

For Naples: Mrs. Simpson.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Nov. 29 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Dec. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Barrow. From Brindisi: Mr. Denham, Major Osborn, Mr. G. A. Stack, Capt. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Kerrick, Mr. A. S. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. R. Davies.

For Colombo: Mr. Gilligan, Mr. C. Harding, Mr. T. Wright.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Spicer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lillingston.

For Malta: Captain and Mrs. Lumley.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 7; from Brindisi, Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mylne and two infants, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. G. Moke, Mr. Lingham, Mr. H. S. Fraser, Miss J. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and two children, Mr. Mackintosh and infant, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. Iremonger, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lord and Lady Wynford, Miss Greenfield, Miss Row, Rev. and Mrs. Squires and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. C. P. Monckton, Mrs. A. King, Colonel and Mrs. Grove and infant, Mr. Osmaston, Mr. A. W. Blunt, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Poole, Mr. Monert, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Chubidas, Mr. Campbell, Miss Morris. From Brindisi: Mr. Mant, Lord Villiers, Hon. A. J. C. Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr.

Downes, Mr. B. Long, Mr. Pirie, Mrs. Iremonger, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. J. D. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Dady, Mr. F. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Rourke, Mr. Woodhead, Mr. Bottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck, Mr. Ormonde, Major Wylie, Baron and Baroness Von Saurentz, Mr. Jamieson. From Port Said: Mr. Sergiades, Mr. Mitarachi. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Senior.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Cooke Trench, two Misses Heathcote, Mr. Janson, Mr. Guiver.

For Gibraltar: Miss Munro.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Carreras and four children, Miss Smyth, Mrs. Helsham Jones.

For Brindisi: Mr. Savile.

For Port Said: Captain Hon. H. Denison, Mr. Pemnarden.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Dec. 13; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Ismailia: Captain Bennett, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Liberty, Mr. C. Holme, Mr. A. East. From Naples: Rev. A. B. Whetton, Mr. J. S. Whetton.

For Bombay: Miss St. John, Hon. M. Forbes, Lady Forbes, Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. G. J. Arbuthnot. From Naples: Captain Amedroz, Colonel and Lady St. John.

For Calcutta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Corbett, Mr. W. Corbett, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Miss Raikes, Mr. Drury, Mr. Liddle, Mr. Lunge, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoile, Rev. and Mrs. Ottley, Mrs. De Launey, two Misses De Launey, Mr. De Launey. From Naples: Mr. Hughes.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Dec. 13 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Dec. 24.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. W. W. Drew, Surgeon-Major Yeld, Mrs. C. E. Fox, Miss Hobhouse.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Fagan and child.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 20; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Mr. Collard, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and infant, Miss Parker, Mahomed Sheriff. From Brindisi: Surgeon-Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Dr. Allen, Mrs. Waller and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Hemming. From Ismailia: Mr. Romefeldt, Mr. Westphat.

For Ismailia: From Gibraltar: Mr., Mrs. and three Misses Fahy. From Brindisi: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Norman, Miss Norman.

For Bombay: Mr. Sage. From Brindisi: Mr. L. R. Turnbull.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Dec. 28 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel C. Beadon. From Brindisi: Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For Ismailia: From Brindisi: Mrs. Arnold and child, three Misses Arnold.

For Colombo: Mrs. C. Clarke, Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. C. A. Clarke.

For Gibraltar: Two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke.

For Malta: Mrs. Huysha.

Per B.I.S.N. *Kangra*, to sail Nov. 20.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. J. Phillips and child, Miss Phillips, Mr. W. P. R. Newlands, Mr. M. Rowe, Miss F. Rowe, Miss Macnaghten, Miss M. Macnaghten.

For Kurrachee: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lewtas and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. S. Durham, Mr. J. W. Crowdy, Miss Katie Latimer, Mr. P. F. Wise, Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Lewe, Miss Presgrave.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. John Macartney, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. H. D. Baddeley, Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schless, Miss L. G. A. Flood.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Fernando, Mr. C. M. Cotterill, Mr. W. B. Ricketts, Mr. P. H. Couchman, Mr. W. Passe, Mr. F. A. Roden.

For Aden: Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Miss E. Lockhart, Surg. G. Wilson.

For Malta: Miss L. C. Davidson, Miss Florence Gill, Captain W. MacLaughlin, Captain C. M. Edwards.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Russell, Count de la Port, Mr. Wm. Tower.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. F. R. Wansborough, Mrs. Underwood, daughter and niece.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mrs. Poyson, child and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Whiting.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Madras: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Miss Hight.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. E. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff, Mr. B. Darling and two children, Mr. M. Kennedy, Miss A. J. Handlay.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Malcolm.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaisford, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry, Colonel J. Legge Willis.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Miss Hay, Miss Burgess, Mrs. and Miss Handcock, Miss Mavey, Miss Blair, Miss Day, Miss Block, Mr. Jno. T. Robertson, Major Chas. H. Brookes, Lieut. H. H. and Mrs. MacFarlane, Miss Fanny Sparks, Miss Lucy Sullivan, Mrs. Ernberger, Miss Carroll, Miss Ferrine, Miss McBurnie, Miss Mabel Scott, Miss Alice Scott.

Per s.s. *Britannia*, to sail from Liverpool, Nov. 23.

For Port Said: Mrs. Challis, Miss Walker Arnott, Miss Gricerson, M. Lahubeh Dahdah.

Per s.s. *Asia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Bombay: Miss J. S. Wilson, Rev. Jno. Trail.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed Nov. 17.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Hamond and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. J. J. Ryan, Mr. W. C. Brodie, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. B. Nelson, Mr. E. K. Everard, Mr. A. G. Graham, Mr. Rodger.

For Madras: Rev. G. M. Cobban, Mrs. Cobban, Miss A. Robertson, Sister S. Johansen, Mr. C. R. Macleod, Mr. C. A. Howell, Rev. N. P. Hansen, Mrs. Hansen and infant, Mr. O. Grant. From Suez: Dr. L. B. Scudder, Mrs. Scudder.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. Moulson and family, Mr. W. Stuart, Mr. Haining, Mrs. Menesse. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Cooper.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, to sail Dec. 4.

For Colombo: Mr. G. C. More Gordon, Mr. Henry Todd, Mr. W. Gregory Keith.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Summers, Miss May Summers, Colonel and Mrs. Woodcock.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Posidon*, to sail Nov. 22.

For Bombay: Mrs. Brown, Mr. Harris, Mrs. and Miss Hickie, Mr. and Mrs. Rehling, Mr. Philippe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lekebusch, Captain and Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Goracuchi, Mr. Schweitzer, Mr. Spitzer, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Janni, Mrs. Janni and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Possmann, Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Bonethi and three companions, Mr. Scott, Mr. T. Chand, Mr. Muller, Mr. Silbec, Mr. Mody, Mr. Telke, Mrs. Swansegar, Baron Bugeleben, Mr. Gupn, Mr. and Mrs. Budinich and child, Mr. Budan, Mr. Bisiak and son.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Adamson, at Bombay, Oct. 30.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. H. Barnes, Mrs. Lawrie, Dr. and Mrs. Arnot and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kays, Mr. Partridge, Miss O'Meara, Mr. E. J. Edwards, Miss Capes, Miss Elliott, Miss Cardew, Lieut. P. B. Cooper, Mrs. Morice, Mr. Jerdon, Mr. G. Craighton, Mr. and Mrs. Poke, Mr. Anderson, Mr. A. Booth, Mrs. Short and infant, Mr. E. J. Barnard, Mr. Harry, Mrs. Doyle and child, Mr. Dunne, Mr. H. L. Pennock, Miss Pennock, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Norris, Mrs. Murch and two infants, Mr. L. Faddy, Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Guylee, two daughters and child, Mrs. C. Millar, Mr. G. Hopkins, Mr. J. Chadwell, Mr. Muckell.

From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two Misses Paterson, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. R. J. P. Thomas, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Maude, Mr. H. Maude, Mr. W. Maude, Captain Woon, Mr. E. D. Ralli, Mrs. Scaramanga, Miss Tolbart, Mr. Robiliart, Mrs. Norton, Miss Leary, Colonel Bushman, Mrs. and Miss C. C. Stevens, Mr. Andreae, Sir G. Larpeut, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brookes, Mr. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dumbell, Miss Clay, Mr. Ney Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Adema, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Colonel W. Hill, Captain and Mrs. Gott, Colonel Vibart, Mr. Guttman, Mr. Chalmers, Dr. Finden, Mrs. Watts Russell, Lieut. A. A. C. Campbell, Colonel J. Hay, Major Churchill, Captain Faithful, Mr. W. Savage, Miss Swift, Mr. C. D. Clark, Mr. R. F. Grant, Col. Hailes, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Mr. Nazir Beg, Dr. Rustomjee, Mr. W. Clerk, Miss Wright, Mr. C. H. Forbes, Sir R. C. and Lady Low, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Murthin.

From Naples: Major Robertson, Capt. J. B. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ashton, Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Jas. Nicoll, Mr. G. Herbst, Lieut.

Colonel Verney, Miss Verney, Mr. D. C. [Dodgson], Mr. Gribble, Miss Gribble, Capt. Blackburn, Mr. H. E. Joseph, Mr. L. Ade, Mr. F. B. Franks, Mr. J. Hamilton, Rev. H. Williams, Captain and Mrs. Wyse, Mr. Gilchrist, Major Wilson.

From Port Said: Mr. D. Flannagan, Mr. L. Thompson, Mr. Lindsay.

From Ismailia: Mr. Parmenides, Mr. Hill.

From Aden: Mr. Scaramanga.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, at Madras, Oct. 26.

For Madras: Mrs. Sparenbourg, Mr. and Mrs. Lea, Miss and Mr. Lea, Rev. and Mrs. Endle, Mr. C. J. Gray, Mrs. Prestage, two Misses Prestage, Mr. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. Sparling, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and infant, Miss Williams, Mr. Williams, junr., Miss Macnamara, Miss Irwin, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Broomfield, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Worsley, Mr. W. Ross, Mrs. McNeillage and two infants, Mrs. Evershed, Mrs. Sandilands and infant, Mr. Barber, Mr. Geerie, Mr. Clarke, Miss Allen, Mr. Ventham, Mrs. Beer, two children and infant, Mr. J. Howell, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. T. Clarke, Mrs. Foulks and child, Mrs. Cavendish, Miss Ommanney, Mr. and Mrs. Haldal and two infants, Mrs. Furngoponto, Mr. Sparenbourg, Mrs. de Tivoli and two infants, Dr. Pearse, Miss Penny, Mr. Wallinger, Mr. Trotter, Mr. F. S. Craven, Mr. Chase, Mr. A. Cliffe, Lieut. McIntyre, Mr. C. Matheson, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. A. Apcar, Mr. H. A. Kirk, Mr. Altaf Hossein, Mr. and Mrs. Bonham, Miss Bonham and child, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. F. Palmer, Mrs. F. Edwards, Miss Hultz, Mr. D. F. Robertson, Mr. R. G. S. Roberts, Mr. Irwin, Miss Boyton, Mr. R. Collins, Mr. Hajee Esmail Sait, Mr. Hajee Aba Sait, Mr. Abdool Aziz.

For Calcutta: Mrs. W. King and infant, Mr. A. J. James, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser, Col. W. P. Dicken, Mr. S. K. Douglas.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, at Brindisi, Nov. 9.

From Colombo: Captain Taylor. For London: Major Featherston haugh.

From Bombay: Mr. R. Reeve, Capt. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Lencke, Mr. J. Mackinnon, Sergeant Greenear.

From Aden: Mr. Harper.

From Port Said: Mr. Leoni. For London: Miss Poll.

From Ismailia: For London: Mr. Stidale, Mr. Laurie, Mr. White head.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Fraser, at Marseilles, Nov. 14.

From Calcutta: Rev. J. W. Manson. For London: Two Messrs. Gelstardar, Mr. and Mrs. Wigg, Mr. Boreland, Mr. Campbell.

From Bombay: Miss Thoin, Mr. Blatt, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Asquith, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Stewart.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. A. W. Adamson, from Bombay, Nov. 2.

For London: Col. H. Wintle, Mrs. Wintle and two Misses Wintle, Rev. and Mrs. Sandys, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Wright, Mrs. C. F. Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. Johns and two infants, Mrs. Vansittart Mackay and infant, Miss Whitty, Mr. J. L. Lyle, Capt. Atkinson, Mr. R. Oates, Mr. and Mrs. G. Greig, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Apperley, Miss Chapman, Mr. Harper.

For Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. Vibart and infant, Captain H. W. Young, Mrs. Westland and child, Mr. A. T. Freund, Miss Ham, Mrs. Harvey, James, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mr. J. M. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Broddan, Mr. W. H. D'Oyley, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., Col. W. A. Salmon.

For Suez: Mr. E. Meyer.

For Aden: Mr. W. R. Stevenson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Captain A. G. F. Browne, Colonel F. S. Cherry, Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Simmonds, Mr. J. L. and Mrs. Owens, Mrs. and Miss Ferguson, Miss Haley, Miss Crittall, Miss Luce, Miss Isabel Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Townsend, Miss Grey, Mr. Sykea, Mr. Spencer, Mr. W. E. Phillips, Mrs. Hogg, infant and nurse, Miss Hogg, Miss Husey, Mr. Jones, Major L. A. T. McCudden, Mr. G. R. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Jacob, Miss Stanley, Miss Coates, Miss Sherwood Smith, Mrs. Bennett, Miss M. Greene, Mrs. Freres (returning European servant), Mr. Clifton.

For Port Said: Mr. Thomas and Miss Savage.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. Nantes, from London, Nov. 15; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Nov. 23; from Brindisi, Nov. 26.

For Bombay: From Venice: Baron Fagel, Count Bylandt, Rev. and Mrs. Lambert, three Misses Lambert, Mr. T. Sullivan, Mr. Hugh Auld, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. Zaretsky, Rev. Mr. Bersholdt, Rev. Mr. Tornaghi, Rev. Mr. Caffi, Sister Baria, Sister Manzoni, Sister Geno. From Brindisi: Mr. Wells, Mr. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Orr, Mr. St. G. Jackson, Mr. W. Steuart, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. J. B. Firth, Mr. M. Halliday, Mr. Byass, Mr. and Mrs. Meyerstein, Mr. H. Stanley Clarke, Mr. Bois, Mr. P. Downes, Col. Luard, Mr. and Mrs. Levenson, Dr. Mackillican, Mr. Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mr. Buck, Count Hoyos, Mr. Reid, Mr. R. Sutherland, Sister Bainbilla.

For Alexandria: Mrs. Morice, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Sugden, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Boucher, Mr. Mitchell, Sergeant and Mrs. Conolly and three children, Miss Plant, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. Longley, Lieut. Nicholson, Captain Brooks, Rev. and Mrs. Dashwood, Miss Welldon, Mr. Fogg, Mr. S. Knowles, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Picton, Mr. Raine, Mr. and Miss Allen. From Brindisi: two Misses Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Miss Law, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. King, General

and Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mr. Dunby, Miss Austin, Miss Byron, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. Gird, Captain Pail, Lady and Miss Campbell. *From Venice*: Rev. and Mrs. Petter, Miss Petter, Mr. Bearnes.

For Ismailia: *From Venice*: Mr. Mole.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Leahy, Mrs. and Miss Papillon, Mr. and Mrs. Echalez, Miss M. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and two infants, Miss Anderson, Miss Fisher, Mr. Luson, Mr. and two Misses Drysdale, Mrs. Pevaral, Miss McGuckin, Mr. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Dr. Hugill, Mr. Maxwell, Miss Baird, Mrs. Thompson.

For Malta: Lieut. J. Cunningham, Col. and Mrs. Dixon, Miss Dixon, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Wingham, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. and Miss Medley, Mrs. Piggott, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Ward.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Royle and child, Rev. and Mrs. Strange and infant. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Harbottle.

For Brindisi: General and Mrs. Turner.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Hassel, from London, Nov. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Milson, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Dyson, Surgeon-Major W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gillifant, Mr. R. R. Bayne, Miss Shedlock, Mrs. McNee and child, Mr. Rawcliffe, Mr. Procter, Lieut. Mercer, Lieut. Stanton, Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Romilly, Mrs. Gartside, Mr. Haddon, Miss Greaves, Mrs. Kitching, Mr. Conroy, Rev. and Mrs. Baynham, Mr. Snagge, Mr. Deasey, Mr. C. Hall, Miss A. Bell, Miss Snagge, Captain Gadd, Mr. Banister, Mr. Wooldrige, Mr. Grimshaw, Colonel Auchinleck, Mr. Cavell, Mrs. Johnstone, child and infant, Mr. Lahabudin, Mrs. Whitham and infant, Mr. Crompton, Sergeant Gray. *From Port Said*: Mr. Courage, Mr. Randolph.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, Capt. Wyld.

For Karachi: Mr. F. Bremner.

For Malta: Lieut. Dineby, R.N.

For Port Said: Miss Prout, Miss Caruther, Miss Darling.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Pundua*, sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 15.

For Colombo: Miss Clegg, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Christie, Miss Button, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. J. McFarlane.

For Madras: Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Byron and Misses Byron, Mr. Campbell, Mr. S. Davey.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. W. Tullock, Mr. C. Russell Wood, Mr. James Schatch, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. Geo. Aidet, Mr. C. Bearpark, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, Mr. W. Luke, Mr. Carl Sievers, Mr. C. H. Hornsby, Mrs. Jennie Harvey, Mr. D. McConechy, Mr. A. Finlayson.

For Suez: Mrs. Holled Smith.

For Aden: Capt. E. V. Humphrey, Mrs. Wolff, Mrs. H. Thompson, Miss Britton.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Nov. 9.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Crombie, Mr. A. Bulkley.

S.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, from Bombay, Nov. 16.

For London: Mr. Marsden, Miss A. M. Kelly, Miss M. Coutts, Miss E. Coutts, Col. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mrs. and Miss Venables.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Young, the Earls of Eglinton and Winton, Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Colonel F. Coddington, Miss Archer, Mrs. and Miss Sandford, Miss Shaw.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Ross and two Misses Ross.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. S. Bason, from Bombay, Nov. 30.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Verney, Colonel V. D. Henderson.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, from Bombay, Dec. 14.

For London: Surgeon-Major Findlay.

For Brindisi: Lord Dufferin, Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir, Major H. Cooper.

For Suez: Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. L. Flower.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates	1888. 21 Nov.	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar 11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town. 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMeward.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portm'th.
Crocodile	1888. —	—	—	—	20 Nov.
Malabar	—	—	—	—	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)					
Serapis	18 Nov.	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)					
Euphrates	1889. 30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	1889. 13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

In the Khyber a story obtained credence which was so circumstantial in all its details, that it really seemed, for the moment, above all suspicion. This was that Goolam Hyder's force had been defeated and he himself slain; his body was said to have been carried to Cabul and buried there with all honours; and Mir Ata Khan, Herati, was formally appointed to succeed him, being sworn on the Koran, as his loyalty had once been in question. This story was absolutely without foundation, but it was believed for the time being until the truth was made known regarding the affair of Tashkurgan. In the Ghazni direction the disaffected sections among the Ghilzai tribesmen, and the local Hazaras, hailed the news of Ishak's success with particular satisfaction, and immediately began to give trouble. It was not known to what extent this rising has spread, but the denuding of the Ghazni district of troops will, no doubt, encourage its leaders to some extent. Fortunately the Ameer has been able to give clear evidence that the fight at Tashkurgan ended in Ishak's defeat, and thus the dangerous possibilities to which we have referred have passed away for the time being. Abdul Rahman is too strong a ruler to let them be revived very easily, and he will doubtless take the necessary steps to check the petty disturbances which have occurred in the direction of Ghazni.

CONGRESS TACTICS.—The Lahore paper of Oct. 17 contains the following:—"The Mahomedans of Peshawar at the meeting which was announced for the 14th passed resolutions against the Hindu Congress; and, so far as the Musalmans of the Punjab from Delhi to Peshawar are concerned, the Congress bubble may now be regarded as having been very effectively pricked. The tactics by which the Congress agitators have sought to deceive the public into believing that the Mahomedans, now in this city, now in that, had assembled to support the Congress, have been more than once exposed, and will, as the truth becomes more widely known, do the Congress movement elsewhere considerable injury. We have known many agitations in our time, but never one in which such discreditable means were so shamelessly employed. Even without this trickery, the contrast is sufficiently striking, between the Congress meetings in which Mahomedans were not permitted to express their opinion and the anti-Congress meeting at Peshawar, when the wandering Mr. Bhimji was allowed to speak for two whole hours until the long-suffering president felt obliged to stop his talk. Conscious in the strength of their position the Mahomedans have given every advantage to the Congress agitators, and the result amply justifies their confidence."

THE Government of Bombay, observes a contemporary, does not sympathise with the aspirations of the Municipal Corporation, and the titles which were submitted for approval, offering a choice of alternatives, have both been rejected. It is painful to speculate on the reason which caused this decision. To have asked for "Honourable" might have been peculiarly offensive to those who enjoyed the title as an exceptional and precious privilege, and who were calculated to regard this shoddy and municipal imitation with indignant feelings. But "Worshipful" is comparatively an innocent title, of more applicability, and treading on nobody's toes. Its rejection would seem to show that, in the Government mind, such innovations are either unnecessary or ridiculous, and the hope of overcoming such a feeling is little. The collapse of the attempt is only an illustration of the doctrine of the vanity of human vanities.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	104	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port ...	—	to	—
Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6½ pr. ct.	885
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	—
Banking Corporation ...	—	5 pr. ct.	135
National Bank of India ...	£12½	—	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	130
Brul's Cawnpore Press ...	—	—	—
Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Cotaba ...	1,880	25	600
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	55	1,400
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	880
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	375
Mummar M. ...	all	40	220
New Berar ...	580	60	535
New Indian ...	125	10	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	310
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	130	1,050
Sind ...	750	50	405
Wolkart ...	500	75	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	860
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	560
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	96
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	870
Central India ...	500	45	1,070
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	35	675
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	50	1,060
Empress Co. ...	all	25	460
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	590
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	700
Hingunhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	85	790
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	600
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	25	675
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	50	1,010
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	625
Khatao Maekunjee ...	1,000	25	790
Leopold ...	100	5	145
Madras United ...	1,000	120	2,000
Mahalmuxee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,185
Maragon ...	250	8	150
Morarij Goculdass ...	1,000	70	1,450
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	725
Oriental ...	625	25	440
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	60	1,280
Somenderas ...	1,000	30	600
Southern India ...	500	15	205
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	13½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	400
Western India ...	1,000	25	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock ... 218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do. New-£20 Shares ...	180-14-6	—	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	8,300
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	11

Kamachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karchoe Landing and Shipping ...	800	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	881
Mechanics' Bldgs. Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,330
Thacker and Co. ...	15	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 29.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	98	15	to	99	0
4 of Promissory Notes ...	—	0	to	—	—	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	104	4	to	104	8	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	104	4	to	104	8	—
4 of 1878 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106	12	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107	0	to	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	106	4	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107	8	to	—
5 of 1888-7 (1916) ...	107	8	to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	99	4	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	99½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	145 to 150
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	136 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	102 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	825	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9
Asiatic Jute ...	100
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10
Barnagore Jute ...	£10
Bengal Coal ...	1,000
B. Baragunda Copper (profrase	—
A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1
Bengal Mills ...	£100
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100
Bonded Warehouse ...	445
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80
Burrakur Coal ...	100
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100
Carow and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100
Equitable Coal ...	250
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100
Gourapore ...	200
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100
Howrah Docking ...	500
Howrah Mills ...	100
India General Steam Navigation ...	100
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150
Landing and Shipping ...	100
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100
Murre Brewery ...	100
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100
New Beerboom Coal ...	100
Ramkistopore Press ...	100
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100
Riverside Press ...	100
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500
Seelapore Jute Manufacturing ...	100
Strand Bank Press ...	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Amicable (Assam) ...	100
Amuckie ...	100
Acruptipore (Cachar) ...	100
Assam ...	£20
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100
Do. contributory ...	80
Blahnauth (Assam) ...	200
Do. contributory ...	100
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100
Central Cachar ...	100
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100
Chota Nagpore ...	100
Colonial (Assam) ...	100
Coocheels (Cachar) ...	100
Darjiling ...	100
Dehing (Assam) ...	100
Dehra Dun ...	80
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100
Dhunsiri ...	100
Durrung (Assam) ...	100
Eastern Cachar ...	100
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	100	72 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	280 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	22 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmaroe (Assam) ...	100	120 to
Hoolungrie (Assam) ...	100	82 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jhoeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	70 par
Karnafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	94 to
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	35 to 36
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	60 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	39 to
Do. contributory ...	90	20 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Falodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	50	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to
Punkabare (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	108 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarrea (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	106 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	165 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—November 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	97 to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1891 ...	105½ to 106½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	— to —
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	103 to 105
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	113 to 118
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	120 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	—	96 to 98
Bengal Central, Lm., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	170 to 179
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953 ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	20½ to 27
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	160 to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	140 to 142
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	127 to 129
Do. do. 4 do. ...	100	121 to 123
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 137
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	97 to 99
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	24½ to 25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1893 ...	5	25½ to 26
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	130 to 132
South Maharashtra Gua. Ld. ...	20	114 to 116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	115 to 117
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

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Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	143 to 144
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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL. XLVI.]
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LONDON, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 9th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 7th November; and from Calcutta to the 6th November.

THE Commander-in-Chief of India, accompanied by General Elles, General Chapman, and his Excellency's Personal Staff, passed through Lahore on Nov. 1st, and arrived at Karachi on Nov. 3rd. His Excellency visited the new forts and defence works in the afternoon. On the 5th he reviewed the troops, distributed prizes to the Volunteers, and was the guest of the Sind Club at dinner in the evening.

LORD CONNEMARA, continuing his tour in the Madras Presidency, has visited Dharwar, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Tirupati, where he received and replied to various addresses that were presented to him.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces and the Misses Colvin, attended by Captain J. Colvin, arrived at Lucknow on Nov. 1st. His Honour, prior to reaching his Oudh headquarters, visited Budaon, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpur.

COLONEL WACE has taken over charge of the office of First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab from Mr. Elsmie. On relief by Mr. Elsmie Colonel Gordon Young returns to the Commissionership of the Jullundur Division, Mr. Mackworth Young taking three months' leave.

THERE are to be but few changes in the Financial Department during the coming season. Mr. Westland, on the expiration of his special duty with the Provincial Governments, in all probability takes furlough, which will leave Mr. Sinkinson in his place as Finance Secretary, and Messrs. Gay and Atkinson in theirs at Calcutta. Mr. Tupp comes out during the present month, and returns to the Accountant-Generalship at Allahabad, and Mr. Rawlins, arriving about the same time, goes to Madras, leaving Mr. Jacob as Accountant-General at Bombay, and Mr. Logan at Lahore.

COLONEL PARRY NISBET has accepted the post of Resident in Kashmir.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., late Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, now on furlough, is retiring from the Service. Deputy Surgeon-General A. Eteson, late Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, also on furlough, will retire on the expiration of his leave.

MR. L. M. THORNTON, Under-Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government, takes two and a-half months' leave by this mail to Europe. Mr. T. M. Holmes, Assistant Magistrate, officiates during his absence.

CAPTAIN DURAND and Dr. Robertson have returned from their visit to Gilgit, the former proceeding to the Punjab, and the latter remaining in Kashmir for some shooting.

THE youngest daughter of Mr. Fitzparick, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, died of typhoid fever at Shillong on the 27th ultimo.

LIEUT. E. W. T. OSBORNE, of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, succumbed to an attack of enteric fever at Poona on Nov. 1st.

BAPU SAHIB JADU, Firozgunj Bahadur, has been installed by Colonel Bannerman as President of the Gwalior Council of Regency.

THE Headquarters Column of the Hazara Field Force has been having rather a hard time of it during the last few days. On November 1st it had to clear the Gorapher Pass of the enemy and spend the night at an elevation of 9,000 feet, without food or bedding, and amid a dropping fire from the surrounding forest. Lieut. Ewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, had at this time a narrow escape, being severely wounded in the forehead. On the 3rd inst. General Channer moved out and destroyed Pokal, the chief village of the Allai Chief, with a trifling loss. This measure had a good effect, as the Allai jirga arrived in the camp at nightfall, Arsala Khan himself having fled across the Indus. The authorities have decided to summon the Chagarzais to send in their formal submission before our troops leave the Mountain.

THE Amir has taken with him from Kabul, to accompany him to Afghan-Turkistan, four regiments of cavalry and two batteries of Artillery, numbering altogether about 2,000 men.

BY the reliefs of the current season the military garrison in Burma will be further reduced to the extent of one battalion each of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Infantry, and two Native cavalry regiments—the only two now remaining.

THE inquiry into the irregularities alleged to have been committed by Lieut.-Colonel Bulkeley in connection with the regimental accounts of the 17th Bombay Infantry was continued at Mhow. The prisoner has made his statement in defence.

THE Crawford Commission sat during the whole of last week. The hearing of the charge in connection with the acceptance of a bribe from Sindekar having concluded, the Commission then proceeded with the matter of Balwant Narayan Dabir, from whom, while head karkoon at Chopda, Mr. Crawford is alleged by the prosecution to have received a bribe of Rs. 3,000.

THE platelaying on the main line of the Indian Midland Railway is completed, and through trains to Bhopal have commenced running.

A CYCLONE visited Madras on October 31st, and was one of great violence, and accompanied by torrents of rain. Much damage has been done to property. The British India steamer *Bhundara*, which put out to sea, was towed back in a disabled condition, five of her coolie passengers having been killed and twenty severely injured.

LORD DUFFERIN's new second title has set to work the punsters of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. "Not Ava bad title!" they say. "Wondered what he'd get Avaterwards!" "a title. . . thanks! the Burmese Ava — — tar!" "More titles! Ava! —avast! an Avalanche of honours! Don't stop at six, but Av' another."

A TRAVELLER from beyond the Cashmere border has brought some fresh news about Dad Mahomed Khan, the murderer of Mr. Dalgleish. This man, together with the others implicated in the crime, was in Kashgar for some days after the murder, but the Chinese authorities, though aware that the crime had been committed, took no steps to arrest any of the party. There is a strong presumption that they were bribed not to notice it. M. Peterhoffski, the Russian Consul in Kashgar, has taken steps to have Dad Mahomed arrested if he passes into Russian territory.

THE MARQUIS OF AVA.—The *Indian Daily News* writes:—"For a long time past the Viceroy has been subject to systematic vilification and personal abuse by some portion of the Native Press, and the *Mirror* has been conspicuous in this respect. May not this mark of Her Majesty's favour, so exceptionally conferred, be the answer to the carping and ungenerous denunciation of Lord Dufferin? It is not to give importance to the fag-end of his term of office, but to mark emphatically, by its exceptional bestowal, Her Majesty's approval of Lord Dufferin, and her implied censure of the gross personal attacks upon her representative. There was no waiting for the period of his retirement; and as if to mark the honour more emphatically, Her Majesty commands his Excellency to assume at once the titles and the dignity they are intended to confer. This is a more reasonable interpretation than those suggested, and in that view it has a significance that cannot be very comforting to those who have persistently sought to disparage Lord Dufferin and his administration."

NOTES.

THE news from India up to yesterday received by wire is brief, but satisfactory. The Sikkim field has broken up, but garrisons will be maintained in Gnatong and Gantok until the peace arrangements are finally settled.

LORD DUFFERIN'S reply to an address from the Oriental College at Aligarh, in which he told his hearers that the Government hoped to put a stop to State aid except for primary education, leaving higher education to the support of the public, will, of course, raise further animosity against him and British rule amongst those enlightened patriots of Bengal and elsewhere who consider that their sons should be educated at the expense of the State, no matter what the parents' means may be. Such gentlemen, if "ashamed to beg," have never been too proud to accept the favour of a gratuitous high-class education, which they are now turning to account by misrepresenting and vilifying the donors of it. The Viceroy dwelt, no doubt, forcibly and eloquently on the importance of "self-help;" but the Bengali Babú interprets that phrase only in one way, viz., that he should help himself whenever he has the opportunity to anything good that the Paramount Power may offer him, reserving to himself the right of vituperating that Power ever afterwards.

MANY may grieve, but few who knew him in India in later years will feel surprised that Mr. A. O. Hume has thrown himself thoroughly into the Congress agitation, and has become the guide, philosopher, and friend of the "blatant and seditious." It is always wrong to attribute selfish motives to a man when he poses before the world as a philanthropist, and Mr. Hume has been doing this for some time; but to Anglo-Indians who have had even less than Mr. Hume's experience of Oriental character it must be difficult to understand how any Englishman—and, above all, an Englishman who has taken part in the British rule of India—can now play the part he is doing. He has the boldness to say in a long letter to Sir Auckland Colvin that the object of the Congress propaganda is, "by quiet teachings and preachings," and by the distribution of "elementary tracts," to bring the people "to recognise the many benefits they owe to British rule." Sir Auckland Colvin fails, however, to see any trace of these excellent motives.

ON the contrary. In a trenchant reply to Mr. Hume he writes as follows:—"Of the India of to-day, as we know it; of India under education; of India compelled, in the interests of the weaker masses, to submit to impartial justice; of India brought together by road and rail; of India entering into the first-class commercial markets of the world; of India of religious toleration; of India assured for terms of years, unknown in less fortunate Europe, of profound and unbroken peace; of India of the free Press; of India finally taught that the end and aim of rule is the welfare of the people, and not the personal aggrandisement of the Sovereign, there is not a syllable of recognition; but a hideous caricature is forced upon the people in which the British Government and English officials are depicted as unjust, inconsiderate, ill-informed, and reckless of the consequences of their action, the whole being an unrelieved picture of a starving, oppressed, and brutalised India, groaning under an unsympathetic and oppressive rule."

Which picture is the correct one? Mr. Hume cannot, in the light of his own experience, say the latter; yet this is the picture which he approves of being presented to his countrymen at home. Surely to win "notoriety" by such a course is hardly the "ambition which hinges on virtue."

FORTUNATELY, a reaction is setting in in India itself, and according to the *Times* telegram from Calcutta, published this morning, the landowners of Oude, Hindu and Mahomedan, have formed an Association against the Congress propagandists, and have memorialised Govern-

ment for legislative interference. We doubt, however, if the Government will take such a step, for we doubt whether matters are really so threatening as the prayer of the Memorial, according to the *Times* correspondent's *precis* of it, makes them to be. We hardly think that the views of the Congress have so permeated the masses of India that they are ready to revolt against our rule, and are only kept from doing so by the strong hand of power. We prefer to think that India is thoroughly "loyal," so far as loyalty can be honestly expected from conquered races. The millions of India, easily moved, as they are, by trifling and contradictory impulses, are not so ignorant as to be unaware that under the British *raj* they have had for years peace hitherto unknown to them. Why should they rebel against that *Kismet* which they have for so long patiently accepted? Besides, a revolt would require leaders, and where are these to be found? Not certainly amongst the orators of the Congress. Those "hereditary bondsmen" may spout about their desire to "be free," but they will never of their own accord carry out the poet's truism, that to be so, "themselves must strike the blow."

It is to be hoped that the agitators will not find a home leader in Sir Charles Dilke, who has arrived in India, and who, it is said, intends to make a study of the frontier defences. Sir Charles and Lady Dilke arrived at Kurachee in the steamer *Locksley Hall* on Nov. 6, and were met on board by Sir Frederick Roberts. In the evening his Excellency and Sir Charles left for Quetta, where they were to make a short stay with Sir Robert Sandeman. In such company the late member for Chelsea is not likely to imbibe many Congress "notions."

CONSIDERABLE excitement is said to have been caused among the tea and coffee planters of Ceylon by a legal decision, which declared that the Indian coolie on the estates was a daily, instead of a monthly, labourer. Hitherto the coolie had always been treated as a monthly labourer, and been expected to give a month's notice on leaving. The judges, however, found that this was against the letter of the law as it stood, and by this decision the planters were left at the mercy of the coolies, who could leave them at a day's notice, at a time when a sudden cessation of labour might mean ruin to their masters. It has been found necessary to alter the law at once, and an ordinance to that effect has been introduced into the Ceylon Council. The contract between labourer and hirer is to be for one month, renewable from month to month—wages to be payable monthly as before—but no labourer to be entitled to any wages for such days or time as he may agree with the superintendent not to perform any work. The Ceylon planters have thus had a narrow escape from a very serious danger.

SOME months ago Mr. Martin Wood wrote to the *Economist*, advocating that the Indian financial year should coincide with the calendar year, which would allow the annual statement to be presented soon after the Christmas holidays, whilst the whole Government of India is located in Calcutta. The *Times of India* approves generally of this proposal, and says:—"The arguments in favour of it are certainly strong. The railway accounts are already made up for the calendar year. The statement could in January be discussed in open Council, and this slight change would enable Parliament to deal with the Secretary of State's definitive statement in March, instead of at the fag-end of the season. 'This arrangement,' says Mr. Martin Wood, 'would restore Parliamentary control over the Indian finance. It would infuse fresh vigour into the efforts of those members who feel and desire to give effect to the responsibility which really rests on the British public in this first-class branch of Imperial business.' He concludes by affirming that there is no tangible difficulty in making the change he suggests. Probably tangible difficulties will be found by the dozen, but apart from these the scheme is certainly ingenious."

In the *Bombay Government Gazette* to hand by the present

mail we read, under the heading of "Judicial Department" :—

"The following appointments of Veterinary Surgeons are made."

And then follow a list of horse doctors appointed to various stations. Their judicial functions, however, are not disclosed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 25.

Replying to an address from the Oriental College at Aligarh, the Viceroy dwelt on the importance of self-help in all cases in higher education. The Government hoped to put a stop to State aid, except for primary education, and to leave higher education to the support of the public. An address was presented by the Sikhs at Lahore, in which Lord Dufferin was thanked for extending the Empire east and west, and securing a strong frontier.

The Government has issued orders for the breaking up of the Sikkim field force. Gnatong and Gantok will be garrisoned until peace is settled on a stable basis.

The Duke of Connaught is consulting with the military members of the Council at Bombay on the subject of the Bombay harbour defences.

There is no news of the missing steamer *Vaitarna*, which carried upwards of 700 Native passengers, and no doubt is entertained that she was sunk by the recent cyclone.

A Native magistrate of Calcutta has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 for bribery and corruption.

The landowners of Oude, Hindoo and Mahomedan, have formed an association for the preservation of the country from the perilous designs of the Native Congress. They propose to send a memorial to the Government requesting it to adopt measures for the suppression of this seditious agitation. The memorial points out the growing evil resulting from the publishing and circulating of inflammatory addresses among the masses. The result of such teachings and preachings is to induce the people to believe that certain false charges of misgovernment are true, and the fact that as yet there is no open revolt is due to the stability of the Government, not to the want of inclination on the part of the irresponsible agitators who excite ideas that are certainly not inconsistent with rebellion. The memorial concludes with a prayer that these attempts to subvert the established government of India may be suppressed by a legislative enactment. The Maharajah of Benares has been appointed president, and the Rajah of Bhinga and Sir Syed Ahmed joint secretaries of the new association.

The Viceroy, who arrived in Dacca yesterday, will reach Calcutta on Thursday. He is to be entertained at the St. Andrew's dinner on Friday, and it is believed that he will take that opportunity of delivering an exhaustive review of his Indian administration.

THE proposals which Miss Tallyarkhan made that a fund should be raised, to be called "The Lady Dufferin's Hindoo Widow Medical Fund," has met with warm approval both in the Calcutta and Madras Press. It is thought that the "proposal deserves to meet with a prompt response and hearty support, particularly from the well-to-do women of India. A Native Women's Memorial of Lady Dufferin would be a peculiarly appropriate acknowledgment of the good work her Excellency has accomplished during her four and a-half years' residence in this country." We repeat our willingness to receive subscriptions to this fund.

PROGRESSIVE CALCUTTA.—A Calcutta paper writes :—"With all its boasted progressiveness, it must be confessed that Calcutta is decidedly behindhand in coming to a decision as to the form which the local Jubilee memorial is to take. While a Technical Institute has already been opened at Bombay and a similar institution is about to be established at Madras, where the public subscriptions, it is thought, will amount to a full lakh of rupees, the Calcutta Jubilee Committee is seemingly idle, or at any rate showing no outward signs of activity. It is surely time the Committee took the public into its confidence and informed them what it intends doing with the funds so liberally placed at its disposal. It is to be hoped that any memorial that may be decided upon will be worthy of the metropolis of the Indian Empire."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

MAISUR FAMINE.

(Madras Mail.)

It is only ten years since the great famine in Maisur, which resulted from the failure of four successive monsoons, was brought to an end. It swept away one-fourth of the total population, or about a million human beings, by starvation or disease; and it destroyed a quarter of a million of cattle, and crops valued at nine to ten crores of rupees. The State spent about 70 lakhs on famine relief, and remitted 28 lakhs of land revenue, and expended the whole of its 46 lakhs of invested surplus. It borrowed 50 lakhs from the Government of India, and 15½ lakhs were received from the Mansion House Relief Fund. The State has not yet wholly recovered from that calamity, but no one in 1878 would have felt disposed to entertain the belief that within ten years from that epoch Maisur would be found in the enjoyment of a prosperity such as she has never known before. In an interesting contribution to the latest issue of the *Calcutta Review*, Mr. Goodall expresses the apprehension that if famine were again to break out in Maisur, "surprise and confusion might again be the elements most conspicuous." He believes that "the lessons of the famine have been partially, if not entirely, forgotten, and seems to think that a calamity like that of eleven years ago will never happen again." We do not share these fears.

VETERINARY TEACHING.

(Englishman.)

Observers of the state of Military Education in India are often surprised at the great want of interest shown by Government in Veterinary Surgery, and at the ignorance which prevails, not only in the army at large, but even among professional men, as to the more abstruse points in the science. Horses and dogs, mules and bullocks are fairly well understood, but of most veterinary surgeons it may be said that the domestic animals are to them what Latin and Greek are to old-fashioned schoolmasters, the end-all and be-all of education, beyond which human wisdom cannot go. Of course every Veterinary need not be an accomplished zoologist, but he should at least aim at being something more than a "horsey" or "doggey" man with a slightly better knowledge of the diseases of these animals than most of the men round him. Veterinary surgery in its proper sense requires as deep and scientific study as any other of the learned professions, and cannot well be mastered at the early age of two-and-twenty, at which the young Veterinary usually enters the service or sets up in practice on his own account. In India things would be very much better if Government encouraged the study of the more important Indian animals, such as camels, elephants, &c., by pecuniary rewards, so that their treatment on service should not be left to sirmans and mahouts, as it is at present. There are a few men out here who really know a great deal about elephants and their diseases, and possibly some who know as much about camels, but what is wanted is a system of instruction and examination that would render such knowledge common throughout the country.

There are not many veterinary surgeons in the army, and it would cost but little to add, say, Rs. 20 a month to the pay of any of them who passed an examination in the treatment of camels or elephants. The distinction of being thus specially paid would be worth something, and even the small permanent increase of income would be a consideration with most men. The expense would be a trifle in comparison with the gain to the State. The deaths of camels alone during the Afghan war amounted to over 60,000, and at least two-thirds of this immense loss was due to sheer ignorance. Tens of thousands of camels, loaded with stores for the front, were sent from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar with no provision for food beyond a small ration of gram. It was understood that they would browse on the bushes by the wayside, and get enough to support life in that way. But the fact that bushes do not spring up in a night was overlooked, and after the first ten or twenty thousand camels had passed over the road the country for miles on each side of the halting stations was eaten bare, and their successors had to starve. Another cause of mortality lay in the fact that some ingenuous official had heard or read that the "camel can go eight days without water." This, of course, only means that a camel may exist for eight days without drinking if its stomach is full when it starts. But this is a very different matter from watering it on a system every eighth day only, which was actually attempted. Allowing, however, that much of the camel mortality was due to want of food, it is certain that at least one-third of it was due to want of knowledge, and might have been prevented had a few veterinary surgeons, properly trained in the treatment of these animals, been attached to the transport columns. The cost of 20,000 camels may at a very low computation be reckoned at twenty lakhs, while the extra cost at Rs. 20 a

month of forty specially trained veterinary surgeons would be only Rs. 96,000 in ten years, so there would be a distinct saving of nineteen lakhs in this item alone, to say nothing of the saving of animal life and suffering, or the advantages likely to result from the labours of specially trained men in the course of the ten years while doing their ordinary peace duties. The elephant is rather better known than the camel, but the number of men who really understand how to treat his ailments is very small. Much might be done by offering annual prizes for essays on veterinary subjects, and by printing the successful essays for circulation. In this way a mine of valuable information could be obtained and placed in a convenient form for future use. The sooner it is recognised that men will not study for nothing the better will it be for India and the army.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(*Lucknow Express.*)

Upon the whole the condition of the people is better than could have been anticipated, and, although all the official views must not be taken as undiluted Gospel truth; still, sufficient is adduced by the various local Governments and Administrations to clearly show that the common people are more happily positioned than they have ever been, especially when it is considered how regardless they all are of Malthusian doctrines, and how ill-disposed the inhabitants of congested districts are to move on to less densely populated areas where wages are higher and the labourers much more sparse than in the neighbourhood of their own homes. The official idea is to induce a much greater inland migration from over-populated to thickly-peopled districts, and this appears to be an assured plan of raising the condition of the masses, if they could be led to avail themselves of it. This, however, we doubt if they will readily accede to. The system which has been in vogue for a number of years of encouraging Native emigration to the Colonies of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, has only been partially successful in benefiting the coolies class. The census taken in 1881 disclosed the fact that in parts of India the pressure of population had reached a point beyond which further increase would be attended with danger. In Bengal eight districts had a village population of more than 700 souls to the square mile, and the mean of the eight districts was reported to have "reached the astonishing figure of 802'66."

THE STAR OF SIMLA.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We are not altogether sorry to see that some attention is being paid at home to certain complaints respecting the manner in which the Order of the Star of India has been distributed. The main burden of the indictment preferred against the past administration of the Order is one to which those responsible for its proper administration will find it difficult to plead not guilty. It is asserted, and, perhaps, with some reason, that, although the Order was instituted mainly to provide a means of gratifying the personal feelings of the chief among the Native Princes—binding them together in a confraternity, and attaching them by a personal tie to the Sovereign—it has become practically the appanage of certain appointments in the Civil and Military Services of the Indian Government. Thus, although the Order was instituted for a well-defined purpose, which only permitted—to quote Lord Canning's words—the infusion of "English ordinary members upon a very limited scale," considerably more than half of the Order are Englishmen; and, finally, that those members of the Civil and Military Services who do receive the Order, while not holding any of the appointments to which the Order is now an appanage, are selected from much too narrow a circle who gather round Simla.

INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE IN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

(*Madras Times.*)

There is no reason to believe that when they succeeded in procuring the repeal of the Indian import duty on cotton manufactures, the Lancashire spinners, manufacturers, and merchants believed they had effectually stunted the growth of the cotton-spinning industry in this country. Yet spinning and manufacturing have continued to thrive apace in India, notably in Bombay. In fact, Lancashire makers and merchants find India not merely competing with them within her own limits, but actually taking up a strong position in other parts of the world. Africa, China, and Japan, all show proofs of India's successful rivalry with England in the matter of cotton manufactures.

Our present object is not so much to refer to statistics of progress made in the past, as to touch upon the prospects of further development in the future. England and Germany

are exhibiting great interest in the question of the opening up of East Africa. India has proved in past years, by her trade with Zanzibar, that she can hold her own on African ground. It is likely, therefore, that she will claim and secure a fair share of any profits that may result from a successful development of the resources of the Dark Continent. It is impossible to predict at present whether, or how far, the attempted development will prove successful. It is equally impossible to foresee to what extent any such success would influence the export trade of this country. But it is safe to assert, as regards Bombay at least, that it depends mainly upon herself what share she reaps of whatever harvest springs from the seed now being, or about to be, laid. The assiduous efforts now being made to open up East Africa are not likely to prove an entire failure. The time is at hand when, either by peaceable or by warlike means, that continent is likely to be colonised by the white man. But both English and German traders are likely to do all in their power to throw obstacles in the path of their Bombay rivals. We can only trust that our brethren on the West Coast will strive to overcome these obstacles, and to maintain a fair place in the race for commercial success. They have shown, by the results of their trade with China, what can be done by energetic and persistent effort. They may, we think, be safely trusted not to neglect Africa.

We have alluded to China. The chief export trade in cotton manufactures from India to China is done from Bombay, but Madras is not without a small, and we trust an increasing, state in this trade. It is pleasant, therefore, to be able to state that, while Chinese imports of *English* cotton yarns in 1887 were much about the same as in 1886, *Indian* yarns show a gain of 60 per cent. during the same period. In addition to this, Bombay manufacturers are now shipping large supplies of T-cloths and sheetings, and have commenced to send drills. So far, then, the state of things is encouraging, but we cannot safely take it for granted that matters must continue to improve. It is, indeed, doubtful whether we should exaggerate were we to say that prospects in China are as uncertain as those in Africa. Even as things stand now, the Chinese customs tariff offers very serious impediments to the growth of imports of those classes of goods which are most likely to compete with the country-made article. China produces cotton cloth which excels in texture, finish, and cheapness. English and Indian manufacturers might readily imitate the cloth, but, while this is only 16 inches wide and 8 yards long, it comes under the head of duty on cloths "not exceeding 34 inches wide and not exceeding 24 yards long." "Protection" of this kind is not easily overcome, and, unless the Celestial Government can be induced to make a favourable revision of the tariff India can hardly expect to make much headway in the above branch.

It is possible, too, that instead of witnessing a favourable revision of the Customs tariff, we may see an innovation that might offer a very serious check to our trade with China. As far back as 1879, a Cotton Spinning Company was projected in Shanghai under official auspices, and this scheme the authorities are endeavouring to resuscitate. Reckless expenditure brought the original project to an untimely end, though not until foundations of the necessary buildings had been laid. Now capital is required, and past experience has rendered the Chinese chary of paying out cash to be squandered away by officials and others. The shareholders of the Company are all Natives, and one inducement held out to them was a monopoly for the manufacture of cotton cloth. Dread of interference with this has hitherto caused officials to discourage any new scheme for the establishment of cotton mills, whether by Natives or foreigners. It need hardly be said that foreigners have no desire to embark capital in China upon schemes that are not cordially approved by the local authorities. Some foreigners are ready to make the experiment of starting Cotton Mills at once, provided they are supported by the officials, and it may be that the latter will come to think that experiments of this kind may be better made at the risk of foreigners than at the expense of Native capitalists.

Shanghai is the port of the chief cotton-growing district of China, but it is by no means certain that the cotton available there could be spun into yarn fit to compete with Indian supplies. Still, as we learn from an American contemporary, "the cotton-growing districts of China are extending, and there is a steadily-felt demand in that country for improved ginning machinery driven by steam power." This points to a progressive tendency new to the Chinaman, and such a tendency may, if judiciously fostered by the "foreign devils," easily lead to renewed attempts at establishing cotton mills. Even if these succeeded, the result might not be any great interference with Indian supplies, but the probability is that it would be a check. Hence, without wishing to take a gloomy view of prospects, we would recommend Indian spinners and manufacturers to strive hard to retain and extend the trade that has rewarded their past efforts.

BENGAL.

(Nov. 6.)

A SMALL survey party will probably, it is said, be sent into the Chittagong Hills this winter. It will not, however, be more than about 250 strong.

THE Maharani Surnomoyi, C.I., of Cossimbazaar, has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of the new Lady Dufferin Female Hospital in Calcutta.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"Up to date the subscriptions to the Calcutta Dufferin Memorial Fund amounts to Rs. 60,822, of which over Rs. 60,000 has been paid in. The portrait of her Excellency and the statue of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, which have been decided on, have not yet been put in hand. The committee, we believe, are awaiting their Excellencies' arrival in Calcutta in order to consult their wishes ere placing the work in the hands of the artist and sculptor."

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has written home to the Committee of the "Rivers Thompson Memorial Fund," acknowledging the receipt of their presentation casket, and also of the casket presented to him by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. He is apparently exceedingly pleased with these tokens of the esteem and regard in which he was held by those over whom he lately ruled. He pronounces them the admiration of all who see them. He has also received twelve photographs of his portrait, painted by Mr. Archer, which adorns the landing of the Town Hall staircase. He expresses himself greatly obliged, and remarks that the likeness is a very fine one. There is a balance of over Rs. 10,000 to the credit of the fund, regarding the disposal of which Sir Rivers promises to communicate with the Committee later on.

MADRAS.

(Nov. 7.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—I am sorry to say that some districts in Malwa are suffering heavily from want of rain. The effect on the opium produce is disastrous, for it is reported that there will be only a four-anna crop, while there are prospects of great scarcity of water and forage for cattle in the hot weather. Though the Gwalior *prant* has had excessive and incessant rain, the *kharij* crops have not been much injured, and *rabbi* ploughing has also been completed. The public health generally is good.

BOMBAY.

(Nov. 9.)

MR. F. L. CHARLES, C.S., acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has been granted a year's furlough, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S.

DURING the absence of Major-General White, R.E., Major A. W. Baird, R.E., will act as President of the Commission for hearing appeals under the Bombay Steam Boiler Inspection Act, 1887.

A HEAVY shower of rain, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning, fell at Byculla, Kalbadevi, and other parts of the Native town about eight o'clock on Saturday evening. Last night again there was heavy rain.

MR. C. P. COOPER took over charge yesterday of the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, and disposed of the ordinary petty morning cases, which, however, were unusually numerous, owing to the courts having been closed for the last three days.

THE *Indian Planter's Gazette* thus delivers its soul on the backslidings of the Bombay Municipality:—"It is satisfactory to find Dr. Gaye putting his foot down on the apathy of Bombay as regards providing a race-course fit for use once a year. If the Bombay Municipality would only abstain from their childish bickerings as to who should have a penny whistle suspended from his neck by a silver chain and be addressed as 'His Wash'up'—on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because they totally ignore the necessity of washing up the filth at Mahaluxinee—and directed their attention to providing a suitable track for racing, they would at any rate earn the thanks of Bombay sportsmen instead of making themselves the laughing-stock of India."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

(Nov. 7.)

THE Punjab Sanitary Commissioner's Report offends Government, because it is too long. Fifty-seven printed pages, exclusive of statistics, is the offending, and twenty-five pages the desired, length, within which latter limit it is asked that future reports may be kept.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women at Lahore has received a donation of one thousand rupees to the Endowment Fund from His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur. This is the second donation the Nawab

has made to the funds of the association, having given Rs. 3,000 to the Building Fund in 1886.

TRAVELLING merchants arrived at Peshawar say that there have been movements of Russian troops recently on both the Herat and Balkh frontiers for the ostensible twofold reason of change of locality in consequence of sickness, and for the purpose of protecting the Russian border against probable aggression by contending parties in Afghanistan.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NOVEMBER 20.

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INDIAN COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

MR. KING asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Indian colonel's drawing colonels' allowances who resided in any of the French, Portuguese, or Dutch settlements in the neighbourhood of British India could draw their allowance in sterling, through their attorney in London, as permitted to do if resident in Ceylon; and, if not, why not.

SIR J. GORST: No application from any Indian colonel residing in any French, Portuguese, or Dutch settlement in the neighbourhood of British India to draw his allowance in sterling has been made to the Secretary of State. Such an application if made would receive due consideration.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

MR. HANBURY asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, looking to the magnitude of the concession in the case of the Burma ruby mines, and to the fact that it had already once been put up to open competition, he could state the precise procedure which the India Office would adopt as to the final hour for sending in tenders, the persons in whose presence tenders were to be opened, and other precautions for securing the fairest possible and most public competition.

SIR J. GORST: Tenders will, according to advertisement, be received at the India Office up to midnight on November 21. No envelope which is known to contain a tender will be opened until noon on the 22nd, and they will then be opened in the presence of the Under Secretaries of State.

SIR G. CAMPBELL: Is it intended to give a monopoly of the ruby mines to a firm in London and to deprive the natives of their rights of searching for rubies?

SIR J. GORST: No, Sir, as has already been stated, native rights will be in no way infringed.

Nov. 22.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government proposed to take any action with reference to the last two paragraphs of the report of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company, setting forth the evils attending the direct access of London speculators to the Ministers of Indian Native States; whether, in fact, direct negotiations had since been going on between the Nizam's Ministers and the Deccan Mining Company; whether Her Majesty's Government would interfere in the matter, and avoid the difficulty pointed out by the Committee by taking their full share of responsibility; and whether, in case in that and other matters direct communications took place between Native Governments and British speculators, the latter would be warned that they were to expect no assistance whatever from the British Government in enforcing their claims.

SIR J. GORST: The report referred to has been sent to the Government of India, and until their reply has been received the Secretary of State considers it premature either to express any opinion or take any action upon it. The Secretary of State is aware, as I have already stated in reply to a question, that proposals relating to the Deccan Mining Company are now under the consideration of the Nizam's Government of Hyderabad, in consultation with the Resident. The hon. member will deduce from my reply to the first question that I cannot at present give any pledge as to the action the Secretary of State will take.

Nov. 23.

REMISSIONS OF REVENUE IN INDIA.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Madras Government and the Government of India had received memorials from Mirasdars of Thatthimoolai, Nannilam, Talug, Tanjore, alleging that certain remissions of revenue had been improperly cancelled, such remission having been made to the village, pursuant to the Revenue Regulations, by the Head Assistant Collector, after due

inspection, in consequence of the great damage and suffering caused by the repeated heavy floods destroying the crops; and whether the Government would take any action in the matter?

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State for India has not received any information or reports concerning the memorials referred to, nor has any representation on the matter reached him. As at present advised, the Secretary of State does not propose to take any action in the matter; but he will draw the attention of the Madras Government to the hon member's question.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

The following memorandum has been circulated by the Press Commissioner as an authoritative statement of facts relating to Sikkim affairs:—

More than three years ago the question of our relations with Tibet and the advantages to be expected from establishing commercial intercourse with that country were pressed on the consideration of the Indian Government. As it would have been impolitic to proceed in the matter without first securing the assent of the Chinese, it was recommended as a preliminary measure that an officer from India should be sent to Peking to explain the circumstance to Her Majesty's Ambassador, and through him to the Chinese authorities.

The Government of India, while fully alive to the importance of the matter, saw that there were strong objections, and they doubted whether it should be taken up, at all events until the then existing complications in Central Asia were at an end; but the Home authorities, seeing that the Chinese Government were then well-disposed, and that the Legation in London were also favourable to the proposal, thought it very undesirable to lose so good an opportunity, and decided on deputing Mr. Colman Macaulay, who at the time was on leave in England, to arrange matters at Peking with the Tsungli Yamen. The preliminary negotiations with the Chinese Government proved successful, and passports for a proposed British Mission to Lassa, as well as official instructions to the Tibetan authorities, were duly granted, on the understanding that the object of the Mission would be limited to the opening of commercial intercourse with India.

While the necessary preparations were in train, rumours reached the Government of India that the Tibetans, who from the beginning had not received with favour the idea of a mission visiting their country, were preparing to oppose its progress. In July 1886 a party of about 300 Tibetans crossed their frontier, and constructed a fort at Lingtu, a place upon the Darjiling-Tibet-road within Sikkim territory. Apparently alarmed at the hostile feeling evoked, the Chinese Government now earnestly requested that the mission should be countermanded. As the advantages to be gained from a further advance seemed doubtful, while China had shown a friendly spirit in other quarters, Her Majesty's Government decided that the mission should not proceed. It was then hoped that whatever might be the case of the popular feeling in Tibet, the abandonment of the project, when known, would restore things to their former condition. This hope, however, was disappointed, for instead of withdrawing the garrison from Lingtu, the Tibetans continued to strengthen their position there, and to interfere with traders passing into Tibet. They were a menace and a source of irritation and unrest to the peaceful people of Sikkim, and even to those within our own border in the Darjiling district.

Sikkim is an Indian Feudatory State, under the protection of the British Government, and bound by a Treaty of 1861 not to allow any foreign power to send troops into its territory. It was therefore clearly impossible to acquiesce in the occupation of Lingtu, but in order to avoid a collision with the Tibetans, the Government of India at first contented itself with notifying to the Maharaja of Sikkim the abandonment of the Mission; pointing out to him his apparent violation of the Treaty; and requiring him to insist on the withdrawal of the Tibetan force beyond the Jelap Pass. But neither this communication nor the subsequent stopping of the Maharajah's allowance produced any effect.

There can be no doubt that the crest of the Jelap Pass has always been recognised as the point up to which Sikkim jurisdiction extends. European and other foreign travellers have been allowed by the Tibetans to go as far as this without interference. It is there that a placard was posted up indicating the right of the Tibetan authorities to stay further progress; and on the Sikkim side of the Pass the Tibetans have declined to intervene in any dispute on the ground that it was beyond their limits. Furthermore, the British Government has been at the trouble and expense of making a road up to the crest of the Pass, to establish communication between Tibet and Darjiling, and their action in so doing was never previously questioned.

However, the Sikkim Maharaja, who is the son of a Tibetan

mother, and has long been under Tibetan influence, remained at Chumbi, in Tibet, in opposition to treaty stipulations, and disregarded all invitations to return.

It would have been easy to have turned the Tibetan garrison out of Lingtu at the onset, but the Government of India desired to do nothing which could be construed as an attempt to force a passage into Tibet, and they acted in this matter with the greatest caution and forbearance. Steps were taken both at Peking and on the frontier itself to induce the garrison to retire peacefully, and it was not until the end of last year, after the Tibetans had been in Sikkim for over eighteen months, and it had been clearly shown that the influence of the Chinese Government was insufficient to bring about their peaceful withdrawal, that the Government of India decided to take the matter into their own hands.

A letter of warning was then written to the officer in command of the Tibetan troops, saying that unless he evacuated his position before March 15 he would be expelled by force. This letter was returned unopened, the messenger being informed that the Tibetan Government did not allow its servants to receive any communication from the British. The letter was then forwarded to the Tibetan frontier officers by another route, but it was not answered. In February 1888 another effort was made to avert hostilities by writing direct to the Dalai Lama. He was told that unless his troops retired within their own frontier before March 15, the British Government should be constrained to make good by force its treaty rights in Sikkim. But even then the Dalai Lama was assured that, if force had to be employed for this purpose, the British Government had no intention, unless further provoked, of sending troops into Tibet, or of pressing on the Tibetan Government any trade convention which they did not wish to accept. No answer was received, and as the Tibetans remained in occupation of the road, the Government were at last compelled to move against them. A small force was accordingly sent forward, and the enemy were ejected with little resistance. This, however, was not the end of the difficulty. Shortly afterwards the Government of India received from various sources information to the effect that the Tibetans were not disposed to acquiesce in their defeat, and that a large body of men was being assembled to invade Sikkim. These reports turned out to be well founded, and in May last the Tibetans began to show themselves in considerable strength in the passes near our position. On the 23rd they attacked our troops at Gnatong, but were repulsed with loss, and retreated across the border. The Government of India took advantage of this opportunity to send another letter expressing their anxiety to avoid extreme measures, and their readiness to consider any overture the Tibetans might wish to make. This attempt also failed. No answer was sent, but the letter was returned to the Raja of Sikkim, who informed the Government that it was not the Tibetan custom to receive letters. In the meantime it became evident that a fresh attack was being concerted, and this time the gathering was much larger than before. Reports were received which showed that men were being summoned from the most distant parts of the country, even from the districts bordering on Kashmir. Such was the aspect of affairs that in the month of August it was thought desirable to send up to Sikkim a reinforcement of 500 Gurkhas. From that time throughout September our troops were prevented by rain and mist from making any movement against the enemy, who now amounted to more than 10,000 men, who were threatening our outposts; but towards the end of the month the weather improved and General Graham was able to use his troops with effect. He attacked on the 24th and completely routed the Tibetans, killing several hundreds, and driving the rest over the passes. On the 26th he advanced to the Tibetan town of Chumbi, which, however, was evacuated the next day; and on the 27th our troops returned to our own border.

Since then Mr. Paul, the Political Officer attached to General Graham's force, has made such efforts as were in his power to open negotiations with the Tibetans, and he has been informed that the Chinese Resident at Lhasa will shortly meet him. When this meeting occurs it may be hoped that, with the aid of the Chinese, who throughout this affair have shown very good feeling towards England, the difficulties of the position may be overcome, and that the Tibetans may be induced to abstain from further acts of aggression, if not to consent to the opening of friendly intercourse between the two countries.

TELEGRAMS from China and Japan give very gloomy prospects for the Bombay yarn market there. Stocks have accumulated to an unusually large quantity, with drooping rates and anxious sellers. Prices have again receded from half a dollar to one per bale, with limited sales. Advices received by the last mail report losses to shippers, who had purchased yarn at high rates two or three months ago.

SREEMUTTY KRISTOROMONEY DOSSEE v. MAHARAJAH NORENDRO KRISHNA BAHADOOR AND OTHERS.

This was an important appeal from a decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Bengal (consisting of Chief Justice Petheram and Mr. Justice Macpherson) on December 16th, 1886.

Mr. J. Graham, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne (with them Sir Horace Davey, Q.C.), appeared for the appellant; Mr. Rigby, Q.C., and J. D. Mayne for some of the respondents; and Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Pitt-Kennedy for others.

The appellant, a Hindoo lady, sued the respondents, who are of the same family, to have the will, dated March 25th, 1851, of her father, the Maharajah Indubendro, who died in 1852, construed and the rights of all parties under it declared. The will was in the English language and form. In the first part the testator made provision for his mother, and in the latter part for a mistress, and he disposed of his horses and carriages and nominated his executors. The residuary devise was as follows:—"I give, devise, and bequeath the residue of my real and personal estate, both joint and self-acquired, unto my executors in trust to pay the rents, issues, profits, and income thereof unto my said daughter during her lifetime, and after her death in trust to pay, assign, and convey the residue of my estate, real, and personal, to my half-brothers, Rajahs Nreepaender Krishna Bahadoor and Nurrendra Krishna Bahadoor, in equal moieties, and to the heir or heirs male of their or either of their body, in failure of which in trust to give the same to the son or sons of my said daughter. I give, devise, and bequeath unto the son of my said daughter, if only one, the sum of Company's rupees 5,000, and if more than one, the sum of Company's rupees 5,000 each, to be paid to him or them on his or their attaining the age or respective ages of twenty years. I give, devise, and bequeath unto the daughter of my said daughter, if only one, the sum of Company's rupees 2,000, and if more than one the sum of Company's rupees 2,000 each, to be paid to her or them on her or their attaining the age or respective ages of sixteen years, and the sum of Company's rupees 1,000 on the occasion of the marriage of each of the daughters of my said daughter." The testator left at his death no child but the appellant. She was then married, but had no issue. Since her father's death six sons had been born to her. The testator also had two half-brothers, Nreependro Krishna and Norendro Krishna, living, who had sons. Nreependro Krishna died in 1835. The appellant then instituted the present suit, contending that on the death of Nreependro one moiety of her father's estate vested in her in possession for the estate of a Hindoo daughter, subject only to her life estate in the entirety, and that the trusts and limitations of the will became void and of no effect as to that moiety. Two of the respondents—the sons of the late Nreependro—contended that the two half-brothers took under the will an absolute interest in the testator's estate, subject to the appellant's life estate and subject also to be divested in case Nreependro Krishna and Norendro Krishna should die without leaving an heir or heirs male of their or either of their body. And they also contended that if it should be considered that the half-brothers of the testator did not take such an absolute estate, then they, as having been in existence at the death of the testator, were the proper objects of the gift in the will—viz., "to the heir or heirs male of their or either of their body." The High Court held that the will might be read as carrying out what they considered to be the true intention of the testator, which was that, in the event of his two half-brothers having at the time of their death male descendants, that they, if alive, or their families as representing them, if dead, should take the fee of the property, but that in the event of their having no male descendants at the time of their death the estate should be divested, and go over to the son or sons of his daughter. They thought that the appellant had not established her right to absolute possession of one moiety of her father's estate, and that the only right she had, under her father's will, was the right which she then enjoyed of receiving the rents and profits of the estate during her life. They dismissed the suit, and ordered the parties to pay their own costs. From that decree the present appeal was brought.

Lord Hobhouse now delivered the judgment of their Lordships, and, after narrating the circumstances, said their Lordships were of opinion that the decree should be discharged so far as it declared the rights of the parties and so far as it dismissed the suit. Instead of the portion discharged, there should be declarations that, according to the true construction of the will, the gift of the residue, so far as it purported to confer an estate of inheritance on the testator's half-brothers and the heirs male of their bodies, was contrary to law, and was void; (2) that in the events which had happened the gift to the sons of the appellant (the testator's daughter) was incapable of taking effect; (3) that each of the testator's half-brothers took an estate for his life in one moiety of the resi-

due in remainder expectant on the death of the appellant; and (4) that on the death of Nreependro Krishna, the appellant became entitled absolutely to one moiety of the residue. The High Court should place her in possession of that moiety and should take steps to effect a partition if either of the parties desired it. As regarded costs, the High Court thought it just that the several parties should bear their own. Their Lordships thought that the rights of all parties under that perplexing will could not have been settled, as by this decree they would be, without bringing before the Court all parties for whom the will expressly designed gifts, or who by a reasonable construction could claim them. The suit or some like suit was absolutely necessary, and it was not too extensively framed. The case was one in which it was just to pay the costs of all parties out of the residue in dispute. The decree, therefore, should be varied on that point also. In all other respects it should be affirmed. Their Lordships would deal in the same way with the costs of that appeal. They would humbly advise Her Majesty in accordance with that opinion.

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

Sir Edward Walter has addressed the following letter to the *Times* :—

Sir,—Six months having elapsed since my letter to the *Times* announcing the establishment of the first colonial division of the corps at Sydney, there has been ample opportunity of forming a correct opinion as to our future prospects. The usual weekly reports show a continuous progress, and the rate of wages is extremely satisfactory, the average earnings of each commissionaire exceeding £2 10s. per week, or 75 per cent. above the home tariff.

The cost of living is about the same as in England, house-rent and clothing being exceptionally dear. In this respect, however, our men are at no great disadvantage, as we have established our barracks, and the uniforms are supplied from this country. We have had only one difficulty to contend with—viz., an adequate supply of properly qualified men. This, however, is a matter which I hope will shortly be remedied now that I am in a position to publish the facts derived from the working of the first half-year.

I have always relied on India as our main source of supply, and my principal object in addressing you is to point out to the "time-expired men" who are about to leave that country the advantages which Australia offers to all able-bodied men of first-class character and abilities. We could at once admit fifty men of the proper stamp, and, as the necessary qualifications for admission are well known to all regiments now serving in the East, I shall be glad to hear that Major Hawkins, whose address is 10, Post Office-chambers, Sydney, has enrolled the number of men he requires for present purposes.

There is no want of good wages for everyone who has a good day's work to offer in exchange, besides which there are innumerable openings for men of special energy and attainments; added to this, the advantages for men with large families are such as cannot be offered in an overstocked market like England.

I have recently transferred to a bank at Sydney the savings-bank balances (£300) of the ten men who left England to form the nucleus of our first division. A further sum of the same amount has just been placed upon deposit, arising mainly from the additional men on our roll. I calculate our average yearly savings-bank deposit in Australia will be £10 per head, being four times the home rate. If my opinion proves correct every 100 commissionaires will be adding £1,000 annually to the available working capital of the colony, thus extending its power of trade and employment, and consequently assisting the further development of the corps. Besides this estimate of capital, I reckon that each commissionaire landing in a colony brings with him in the form of pension or deferred pay an average sum of £150.

What he adds in the shape of good habits and manners I will leave the Australian employers to decide. So far their verdict has been decisive, and I avail myself of the present occasion to thank them for the cordiality and liberality with which they have welcomed the members of the corps. With respect to the cost of the voyage to Australia, the Indian Government pay the whole expenses of any time-expired soldier and his family wishing to settle there in place of returning to Europe. As regards men at home, the Government advance pensioners two quarters' pension, and the reservist has ample cash at his disposal on the termination of his agreement.

There is consequently no financial difficulty whatever as far as the ex-soldier is concerned, and some very good men have recently left England at their own expense for the purpose of joining the Sydney division. I shall be glad if any officers in India who may see this letter will communicate its purport to any men of high character who have decided to leave the service. I always counsel good men to remain for pension

but if the attractions of the army are insufficient for the purpose, then I say, "Advance on Australia."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WALTER.

Barracks of the Commissioners, 419, Strand, Nov. 22.

NIGHT IN A FRONTIER JUNGLE.

To the "second-rate sensitive mind" there is perhaps no keener feeling of isolation possible than that which creeps up when the sun sets behind the mountains and the land grows dark. When a man is surrounded by trackless jungles and knows that there is not another white man for miles around him, the horizon towards evening seems to move up and engulf the sun, while the place where he stands seems to be sinking with him "down through infinite depths in the darkness." No glorious twilight! No day dying slowly into silence! A few golden streaks in the west; a few long cold shadows, and then the gloom softens that fixed gaze without sight, and rouses the senses to the fact that it is night. Night, but not stillness! From the thousand recesses of impenetrable gloom burst the maddening voices of the insect world, most maddening among which is the cricket's shrill, ceaseless shriek. If any torture of hell could by reason of its cruelty move the torture-fiend to pity, it would be that which forces men to listen for ever to the incessant sound of one note piercing through brain and fibre, muscle and nerve, backwards, forwards, till every particle of the mind and brain is quivering and writhing with it, till the whole body tingles with it, till every part of the brain becomes but the string on which the keynote of the system vibrates. Then, again, the silence of the night, which the ear loves listening to, is rudely broken by the echoing endless thump of the night-jar, as with the regularity of a machine it brings its pickaxe down for ever and ever on to aerial ice, or by the chorus of the frogs, as they echo and re-echo their mournful monosyllabic croak, or by the unearthly howl of the jackal, like the sound of a soul in pain, a cry, ringing through the night louder and louder, until, like the soul, it suddenly sinks into darkness, as "when a lamp is blown out by a gust of wind at a casement."

Then through the midst of these myriads of disembodied souls lifting up their hopeless, helpless voices to Infinity, and praying that "they might be so blest as to die" floats the spirit of light and hope, of all the night insects the most beautiful; the firefly, moving as Christ moved through the regions of departed spirits, the beacon of the hope that "beyond the sunset's golden bars, beyond the silence of the stars," and "beyond these voices there is rest."

And now, rolling through the voices of the night, comes a far-off rumble from the south, where, shining blacker against the blackness, are heaped up the clouds of the coming storm. An almost imperceptible shiver seems to creep through the jungle. The leaves are hardly moving, and yet they are trembling as if in fright at the first blast of the trumpet of the storm. A few minutes more and a puff of cool air, intensely delicious after the suffocating heat, sends a deep-drawn sigh through the whole length of the jungle, as it gently stirs the leaves. Then a flash of lightning for a second of time turns night into day, and photographs on the brain the whole scene, now again hidden in a darkness doubly intensified for the momentary light. The air has become cooler; and a sudden gust of wind, short, sharp, and angry, drives through the night, shaking only the leaves of the trees of the forest and the thin topmost branches, but imparting a gentle swaying motion to the separate bamboo jungle, a motion which makes itself felt to the ear as the wind sweeps in a wave through the graceful stems, bowing them like a field of corn, and then dying away in the distance. Far off can be heard the rain, hurling itself in great drops on to the thick foliage. Nearer and nearer comes the sound like the rush of some mighty waters which, after breaking through their dam, are heard tearing down a valley. The sky is one almost continuous blaze of lightning. The thunder, now crashing and pealing, now rumbling and roaring, has silenced the insect voices. The rain is upon us. It has come like some great wave on the shore, which, lifting itself for its final plunge, breaks at last "with a stamp, with a rush, with a roar." The wind has increased to a hurricane. The mighty trees themselves are now bending and groaning in their agony. Through the thinner jungle the wind 'whistles and blusters through bamboo clusters.'

And the rain still goes on, sweeping through the darkness, and the fireflies have left the departed souls to their misery "in the dead unhappy night, and when the rain is on the roof."

E. T. E.

THE cyclone in Southern India, has played havoc with the telegraph lines there. Telegraphic communication with the Madras Presidency is in a great state of disorganisation.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

TACTICS AND ORGANISATION.*

"In England," says Captain Maude, "a civilian House of Commons interferes so largely, and a *non-militaire* Press criticises so freely, details and movements which it requires a certain degree of military education to grasp." In these circumstances it is obviously advisable that such persons should be familiar with, at least, the elementary principles of the subject upon which they are always prone to pass their opinion. It is no less clear to the meanest capacity that what is written must be suited to the limited intellects of the individuals concerned—limited, that is, of course, as regards professional topics. In other matters are they not all that a grateful nation should worship and admire? For such "leaders of thought" Captain Maude's most admirable treatise is just what is required. It is absolutely free from all learned and technical phrases. The explanations are so clear, so simple, so plain, that even the typical vestryman, arrayed in a "little brief authority" at Westminster, can follow the author's arguments; and, what is, perhaps, more to the purpose, strutt in the House as a great authority on a subject of which he knows next to nothing.

There is, however, another class to whom these remarks do not apply. The allusion is to the numerous eager inquirers who are anxious to ascertain the sources of our strength, and the causes of our weakness—calm, reflective searchers after truth, ready to recognise national faults, but no less proud to dwell upon national virtues. To such—and it may be hoped they are neither few nor far between—Captain Maude's volume will afford matter for serious reflection and careful consideration. The scales are held with an impartial hand. There is neither optimism nor pessimism, and assuredly the gifted author is not one of the miserable clique who are "friends of every country but their own." But neither, on the other hand, is he content to live in a fool's paradise of fancied security. He can see and probe the errors which find favour with the authorities; he can proclaim our shortcomings, and dwell with emphasis upon the mistakes of those to whom are entrusted the destinies of the nation; and it would be well if some of his remarks and suggestions were to find favour in high places.

Lastly, there is the general public. As a rule works of this nature do not—indeed, are not supposed to—appeal to the general run of everyday readers; but in this instance we are tempted to think Captain Maude's essays must be considered an exception to the rule. His style is so vigorous, his language so plain and unmistakable, his narrative so full of "verve," that an hour or two might, with advantage, be spent in conning over his suggestions, and pondering over the remedies he propounds. On the whole, Captain Maude may be most warmly congratulated upon the production of a book, of which, disagreeing as we do with some of his conclusions, we are glad to speak, as it deserves, in terms of the most unstinted and ungrudging praise.

MODERN TACTICS.†

There was a time when the army was officered by men who knew how to fight, but did not know how to pass examinations—*mais tout cela est changé*. As a sop to democracy a show is made that the prizes of the service are thrown open to merit, and this latter commodity is professedly judged by the number of marks a poor, wretched, wizened, overworked student can manage to scrape together. Of physique, devil, dash, and daring there is no test; all that is left to chance. So long as "my people love to have it so" candidates for the army must take the world as they find it. If the authorities want "spectacles and shallow cheeks" why our sons must over-study till they are half blind, and their constitutions are ruined; and to do this text-books must be written. Hence the appearance of Captain Gall's Manual on "Modern Tactics," designed primarily for the use of students who want—indeed, who have—to pass in that branch of knowledge.

It must, however, in all fairness, be admitted that if our soldiers are to be not fighting machines, but animated masses of intellectual capacity, no branch of study is likely to be of more general utility than that of which Captain Gall treats. Tactics form the basis of all military science; without a knowledge thereof a general can only win a battle by sheer pluck and devilry—characteristics but too little cultivated in these days, when a man is shot before he can even see the gun which is firing. The work under review is plain and intelligible. It appeals rather to the ordinary intelligence of the reader than to mere professional learning, and is therefore suited to the many who want to master a subject which is generally treated from a most technical standpoint. The

* "Tactics and Organisation." By Captain F. N. Maude, R.E. (Thacker and Co.)

† "Modern Tactics." By Captain H. R. Gall. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

work needs no commendation—the name and repute of its author will stand sponsor for its value; and we heartily wish him the success which his professional skill, good sense and literary acumen most fully entitle him to expect.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

“St. Athanasius,” by the Rev. R. Wheler Bush, M.A.—This admirable volume gives a clear and extremely interesting account of the great father of the Church, who stood forward at a time of considerable peril, and did combat with the heresy of Arianism which threatened to overwhelm Christendom in an ocean of ruin. The work will well repay perusal.

“Chats about the Church,” by F. G. Browne, contains in a small compass the best explanation we have seen as to the history of the Church, its aims and its methods.

“Illustrated Notes on English Church History,” by the Rev. C. Arthur Lane.—A most useful book of reference. There is much that is interesting, and it is full of instruction. Indeed, little, if anything, bearing upon the history of the Church is omitted. Each and everything is plainly told and clearly explained.

“The Diocese of Mackenzie River,” by Bishop Pompas, is one of the most excellent works which has appeared of late. It teems with information, is full of much [that is calculated to interest the general reader, and if its circulation be equal to its merits, the sale would be enormous.

“Cloudy Days,” by the Rev. F. Bourdillon, M.A., is well adapted to the purpose for which it was written, viz., to afford consolation in the time of trouble.

“The Holy Seasons of the Church,” illustrated, by E. Beatrice Coles.—This beautiful little compilation consists of some of the most lovely of the Church's compositions, and the illustrations are as chaste and pure as the hymns are sweet and soothing. As a Christmas gift few presents of moderate aspirations could be more appropriate.

Star Atlas,” by Dr. H. J. Klein. Translated and adapted for English readers by E. McClure, M.A.—To criticise the Star Atlas is scarcely within the compass of an “unprofessional” journal; nor is it necessary. The name of its author, Dr. Klein, is sufficient guarantee as to its accuracy, and the clearness and brightness of the numerous plates with which it is embellished leave nothing to be desired.

“A Manual of Parochial Work,” edited by the Rev. John Ellerton.—It would be difficult to speak in terms of too high praise of this most admirable compendium. Everything that can interest and influence the parish clergyman finds place, and explanation within the modest compass of its valued pages. Primarily designed for the use of the young clergy, none, irrespective of age, can fail to find therein instruction, reproof, and guidance.

“The Dawn of Day,” “My Soldier's Keeper,” “Bob Nixon,” “Whiter than Snow,” and “The Children of Blencarn Ghyll,” are all eminently readable, and what more can be expected when prices are reckoned in pence?

“Fire-flies and Mosquitoes,” by F. Frankfort Moore, is a capital book for boys. The voyage in the yacht, which it narrates, is at once interesting and instructive. Some, too, of the encounters are exciting, and the characters depicted are drawn with considerable skill and effect. But what can have induced its author to put into the mouth of one of the characters the disloyal sentiment that “The Government of Great Britain spends about £80,000,000 a-year upon its army and navy, and other kindred matters, which do not profit the country in any way?” What, my dear Messrs. S.P.C.K., was your “reader” about when he passed this anti-patriotism?

“The Stepmother's Will, or the Two Brothers,” by A. Eubule Evans, is an excellent book for a village club. It shows the value in a parish of a clear-minded, hard-working parson; and dwells with force and effect upon the misery which too often follows in the wake of the country public-house. The illustrations, also, are by no means devoid of talent.

“Brotherhood” deals with some topics which merit more attention than they receive. It is admitted on all hands that free public libraries are an immense boon to the poor; but is it worldly wisdom to close them a full hour earlier than the public-houses? Then the establishment of clubs is in itself unobjectionable; but is not the opportunity of meeting together thus afforded oftentimes used to race, bet, and

gamble in a variety of forms, which differ only in badness? Such are some of the topics which come to the front in this very readable little tale.

“Roger Fildyke's Secret,” by Mary E. Gellie, is carefully and well preserved. When, in due course, it does ooze out, through the malevolence of a foe, the blow was crushing, and indicative of the truth of the adage that “Sin is sure to find you out.” The work is pretty, without pretension, and calculated alike to please and instruct.

“Almost a Pauper,” by E. Bentoul Esler, shows in their brighter aspect those traits of kindness and gentleness of soul which are as much—perhaps, indeed, more so—the heritage of the poor as the rich. It tells of a noble minded “waif and stray,” and it proclaims that the struggle of life can be successful, however humble the sphere, however insignificant the hero.

“Marjory's Husband,” by J. Nash, deals with the fact that there are noble, self-sacrificing characters in the very humblest paths of life. The story, which is strangely pathetic and replete with instruction, demands a more than ordinary modicum of praise.

“Book of Counsel for Girls,” by Mary Bell, is strictly religious in its nature and aim. It is written by a lady evidently familiar with the inner workings of the hearts of her own sex. She knows the weaknesses, the dangers, the difficulties with which women have to contend, and she has given good and honest counsel in a way calculated to achieve the end for which it was penned.

“Abbotsmid,” by C. E. M., is a pretty little tale, with no attempt at high writing. It commends itself by the simplicity of the narrative, and the high moral aim with which it was penned.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—“A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates' Expedition,” by William Francis Ainsworth, Surgeon and Geologist to the Expedition. 2 vols. (Kegan, Paul, Trench and Co.). “Fenn's Compendium of the English and Foreign Funds,” &c. Fourteenth Edition. Rewritten and Brought Down to the Latest Date, by Robert Lucas Nash (Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.). “Persia,” by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately United States Minister to Persia (G. Fisher Unwin). “The Career of Major George Broadfoot, C.B. Compiled from his Papers and those of Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge,” by Major W. Broadfoot, R.E. (John Murray). “The Floral King: A Life of Linnæus,” by Albert Alberg (W. H. Allen and Co.). “The Captain of the Wight: A Romance of Carisbrooke Castle in 1488,” by Frank Cowper, M.A. With Illustrations by the Author (Seeley and Co.). “In His Name: A Story of the Waldenses 700 years ago,” by Edward E. Hale. With many Illustrations (Seeley and Co.).

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were well supported. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3¾, Nundydroog 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, Indian Consolidated 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (15s. paid) 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., Ooregum 30s. to 31s., ditto Preference 29s. to 31s., Devala-Moyar 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Nine Reefs 11s. to 12s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., South-East Mysore 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 2s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.

THE PRICE OF EDUCATION.—Commenting on the introduction of the new educational policy on the Punjab, a contemporary writes:—“The native has a high appreciation of the advantages of higher education for his sons when it costs him nothing. He will even send them to Missionary Colleges, where they must submit to a certain amount of Christian teaching, and run a certain risk—a very infinitesimal risk, it would appear, but still a risk—of conversion to Christianity, which his relatives would regard as a serious calamity. The great attraction, which overcomes religious scruples, is that the education afforded by the Missionary colleges is good—and cheap. Eager as they are to take advantage of such facilities as the mistaken policy of the Government and of the missionaries has hitherto afforded, the natives will not, as a rule, pay the fees necessary to support the independent educational institutions, where their sons might enjoy instruction in their own religion. The very meagre response to the appeal for subscriptions towards the proposed National Hindu College at Madras is a striking illustration of the small value the average Native really places upon education, when he has to pay for it.”

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1838.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM GEORGE PEDDER, C.S.I.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago—the year was 1856, just twelve months before the Mutiny, which burst upon an astonished and incredulous India—three striplings were contemporaries at the great classical seat of learning. Of these, two still live in the full career of usefulness and distinction; one, known to fame as Sir Charles Turner, at one time Chief Justice of Madras, and at present member of the Council of India; another, Sir J. B. Peile, after serving with distinction in various high offices in Bombay, is now a colleague of his legal companion at the same Board; a third, William George Pedder, has just passed to his long account, with a career less better known to the public at large, but no less distinguished as regards his possession of all those qualities which command alike success and admiration. By a strange destiny he, too, spent his closing years at the India Office, not, it is true, in the exalted sphere of Council, but in the more humble, and yet not one whit less responsible, capacity of Revenue Secretary. Perhaps, too, more strange than all, was the circumstance that two of the number, Sir J. Peile and Mr. Pedder, were shipmates together, and both landed at Bombay in the same eventful 1856.

From the outset of his career Mr. Pedder was attached to the Revenue side of the Administration, and during the first decade of his service, while being a Survey and Settlement Officer in Guzerat and the Deccan, he mastered, "the words are from the pen of the valedictory resolution on his retirement in 1879—the settlement system and the land tenures in both divisions, and so acquired an experience which has often been of the greatest use to the Government." But the first great work which left a mark on the annals of his time was the organisation of the last Department, a duty entrusted to him towards the close of 1869, and completed in 1871, in a manner to elicit the warmest commendation on the part of the authorities under whom he was serving. In the following year he was selected to fill the position of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay; and when, after the close of five twelvemonths, he resigned this office, a special resolution was passed by the Corporation in recognition of "the energy, ability, and untiring zeal with which he had laboured for the public welfare." Then followed some difficult and, at times, delicate duties in connection with the introduction of the Licence Tax, when once again he had the good fortune to secure the warm approval of the Government of Bombay.

In the ordinary course of events, with a past career of such usefulness and distinction, Mr. Pedder might fairly have looked forward to succeed to high position, and its concomitants of emolument and distinction. But destiny willed otherwise. Just at this time Sir Henry Anderson had died in harness at the India Office; and attracted, it is believed, by some remarkable articles in a London periodical

on the difficult and little understood subject of Revenue tenures in India, the Secretary of State placed at his disposal the highly-important and no less arduous post of Revenue Secretary. Tempted by the opportunity of return to his native land which the offer placed at his feet, the Bombay Councillor in embryo bade farewell to the country of his adoption, and, shaking off the dust of distinction, settled down to do quiet, unostentatious work in a manner which betokened a master's hand and an expert's touch. It is not within the scope of this humble tribute to his memory to sing the praises of an admirable permanent official, or describe in detail his claims to respect during nine years of successful labour in the highest sphere of the service in which he laboured during thirty years of public life. It is enough to state that, when a few months ago failing health compelled the ex-Bombay civilian to seek in retirement that repose which, if anything, could restore to him the physical strength which hard and persistent work had sadly shattered, it was felt that the Secretary of State had lost an able and experienced adviser, and the public one of the most conscientious and laborious of the many officials who, for a comparative pittance, discharge duties which demand the possession of powers such as in more favoured spheres of life would command an income which a Government civilian only knows by hearsay.

To speak of Mr. Pedder from the standpoint of personal qualities is at once easy and grateful. He was the soul of honour: "tengiversation," "trimming," "coquetting," and such-like peculiarities of modern life were vices against which he recoiled with all the warmth of a most sensitive nature. His "yea" was "yea," and his "nay" "nay."

At times he may have been hasty, but any momentary cloud of temper soon passed away before the sunshine of his genial nature; and as the *Times*, in a sympathetic notice of his career, says to-day:—"To many the name of William Pedder will remain dear for his social and personal qualities, which were never better shown than by the courage and fortitude with which he resisted, and seemingly for a time repelled, the fell disease which struck him down two years ago, to the regret of his many friends and the loss of the public service of the country."

The India Office was largely represented on Saturday afternoon at Norwood Cemetery to do honour to the memory of Mr. Pedder, C.S.I., the late Revenue Secretary in that Department. Among those present at the funeral may be named Colonel Prescott (Mr. Pedder's father-in-law), Colonel Pedder, and other members of Mr. Pedder's family, while of Anglo-Indians and India Office officials there were Mr. Dawkins (representing Viscount Cross), Mr. Colin Campbell (representing Mr. Godley), Sir Owen Burne, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Turner, Sir James Peile, General Francis, Mr. Macpherson, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and Messrs. Wollaston, C.I.E., Wyllie, Hill, and Rogers.

BOMBAY has had its plague of mosquitoes. Calcutta has now its annual visitation of green flies. The pests are everywhere. In the Eden Garden their number is legion, and they not only annoy saunterers in that charming spot, but crowd into the instruments of the band, and wander into the mouths and down the throats of the performers. Calcutta, which is busy asking for commissions just now, might request the appointment of one on the green fly.

THE following changes are to take effect in the several account offices:—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to be Accountant-General of Bombay. Mr. F. W. Rawlinson, at Madras; Mr. A. C. Tupp in the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh; Mr. G. W. Kellner, Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General; Mr. C. R. Kiernander, Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General of out-door audits; Mr. S. Jacob, Accountant-General of the Punjab; Mr. C. Vansittart, Assistant Accountant-General of Bengal; and Mr. T. Biggs, Comptroller of British Burma.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 3.)

WILLIAMS, Mr. H. C., B.C.S., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, in Assam, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade, from Sept. 22, vice Colonel H. J. Peet, deceased.

HERRON—The services of Mr. H. G. W. Herron, B.C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

LEEDS—The services of Mr. W. H. A. St. J. Leeds, B.C.S., assistant magistrate and collector, Barh, Patna, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MORAN—The services of Surgeon J. J. Moran, M.D., I.M.S., civil surgeon of Akola, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

PIERSON, Surgeon A. H., Indian Medical Service, is appointed medical officer to the Kwaja Amran Extension of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the N.W. Railway, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as civil surgeon of Sibi.

STRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel G., R.E., superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy surveyor-general in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch, Survey of India Department, at Dehra, vice Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E., proceeding on furlough.

MARSHALL—The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, divisional judge of the 3rd grade in the Punjab Commission (at present employed in the Hyderabad State), are replaced, on the expiration of his employment in foreign service, at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from Nov. 16.

INGLE—The services of Mr. W. A. Ingle, treasury officer and cantonment magistrate at Quetta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

KING, Mr. S. H., extra assistant commissioner, Berar, is appointed to be treasury officer at Quetta, on probation.

BROWNE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Browne, B.S.C., to be the cantonment magistrate of Quetta.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

HARVEY, Lieut. A. B., Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, Feb. 12, 1887.

ELLIOT, Lieut. C. R., Middlesex Regiment, officiating squadron officer 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, March 16, 1887.

OBBERD, Lieut. O. J., Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, March 22, 1887.

FURLONGS.

MUIR, Captain C. W., C.I.E., Bengal S.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, commandant Governor-General's Body Guard (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 20th year, commenced July 7.

FORSYTH, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department (m.c.), for one year.

POWIS, Conductor C., office of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India (m.c.), for six months.

MCCORMACK, Sub-Conductor J., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Oct. 29.)

BROWNE, Surgeon-Major S. H., M.D., joint civil surgeon of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of Army Headquarters Staff and Establishment, remaining at Simla during the winter, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 17.

NEWNAM-DAVIS, Major N., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

PARR, 2nd Lieut. H. O., 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

JUDGE, Mr. A. S., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Murshidabad.

CASTLE, Mr. R., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Maldah, and appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.

ALLEN, Mr. W. F. S., officiating superintendent of police, Murshidabad, on leave is transferred to Hazaribagh.

COWIE, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, Balanrow, Lohardugga, is transferred to Dinagapore.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., officiating district superintendent of police, Midnapore, is transferred to Mozufferpore.

DAWSON, Mr. H., district superintendent of police, Gya, is transferred to Hazaribagh.

HARRIS, Mr. H. N., district superintendent of police, on leave, is appointed to be district superintendent of police, Gya.

TAYLOR, Mr. S. V., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the district police, Malda, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

CLOSSOUN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to act as personal assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

LETHBRIDGE—The services of Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, inspector-general of jails, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department from the 1st prox.

PURVES, Surgeon-Major R. B., civil surgeon, and superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Patna, is appointed to act as inspector-general of jails during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge.

WALSH, Surgeon J. S. T., officiating resident surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Puri during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major B. Gupta.

ADIE, Surgeon J. R., officiating civil surgeon of Puri, is appointed to act as resident surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin.

NICHOLSON, Surgeon-Major F. C., civil surgeon of Murshidabad, on furlough, is appointed to act as civil surgeon and superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Patna, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves.

MULLEN, Surgeon J. F., civil surgeon, Tipperah, is appointed to be first resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, from Aug. 6.

MURRAY, Surgeon-Major R. D., officiating civil surgeon, Chumparun, is appointed to be civil surgeon of Tipperah, from Aug. 6, but will continue to act in his present appointment.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 31.)

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., officiating magistrate and collector of Maldan, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. G. Cooke.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint-magistrate and deputy collectors at Patna, from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.

CRAVEN—The services of Mr. J. A. Craven, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as settlement officer of the district.

GRANT, Mr. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

HAND, Mr. J. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Godda sub-division of that district.

O'LEARY, Mr. W. H., magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed special leave for three months from Nov. 2.

WALLER, Mr. R. M., magistrate and collector Noakholly, on leave, is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Furriddpore.

HARRIS, Mr. E. B., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the Rajshahy district on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Purneah.

COLLINS, Mr. A. H., assistant magistrate and collector, on furlough, is posted to Nuddea, and is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of that district.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district until relieved by Mr. C. W. Bolton.

HAMILTON, Mr. F. S., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of that district.

EARLE—The services of Mr. A. Earle, assistant magistrate and collector, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 27.)

WILSON, Lieut. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to the Kyaukse district, and is appointed to be 2nd in command of the Kyaukse military police battalion in addition to his other duties.

SHAW, Mr. A. T. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Pymmana to the charge of the Mergui district as a temporary measure.

HOUGH, Mr. A. L., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Paungde to the charge of the Pegu district during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. M. B. Irwin. C.S.

GODBER, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Akyab to the charge of the Paungde subdivision, Prome district.

WARDE, Lieut. H. N., assistant commissioner, is granted leave for six months on medical certificate.

HAY, Hon. A., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as adjutant of military police in Lower Burma.

COXON, Mr. S. W., who has been appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, is posted to the headquarters of the Kyaukse district.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. W., assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from the charge of the Provincial Reserve to the Rangoon town district. With effect from Nov. 7, Mr. J. W. Davidson, assistant superintendent of police, is transferred from Rangoon to the headquarters of the Meiktila district.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 1.)

BURDETT—The services of the Rev. W. J. Burdett are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Oct. 2.

DAVIES, Lieut. H. S. P., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the general re-assessment of the land revenue of the Gujrat district.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district judge of Hissar, from Oct. 12.

MADRAS.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.****CIVIL.**

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 30.)

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., acting district and sessions judge of Trichinopoly, is appointed to be an additional sessions judge of Tanjore.

LAFFAN, Mr. E. S., is appointed to be deputy commissioner of Salt and Abkari, Southern Division, sub pro tem.

STUART, Mr. H. A., is appointed to be under-secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, sub pro tem.

CARDOW, Mr. A. G., is appointed to be under-secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, sub pro tem.

MEYER, Mr. W. S., is appointed to be assistant secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, sub pro tem.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate, North Arcot, and to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of that district, during the absence of Mr. J. Andrew, on leave.

BANDRY, Mr. G. A., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, is granted furlough for one year, from Nov. 30.

DAVIDSON, Mr. J. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for fifteen months, from Nov. 16.

MILITARY.

FOWLE, Captain J., 21st Hussars, to be extra aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff, from Nov. 10.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. E., Royal Irish Rifles, wing officer 22nd Madras Infantry, from April 2, 1887.

MORRISON, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary W., Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India for 182 days, under the regulations of 1875.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. C., to be captain, subject to H.M.'s approval, from Oct. 28.

The services of the undermentioned officer, who has been permitted by the Government of India to resign his appointment in the Bengal Commissariat Department, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.**GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT**

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 8.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOWARD, Mr. W. S., M. Inst. C.E., chief engineer, first class (temporary rank), to act as chief engineer, Southern Division.

CRUICKSHANK, Lieut.-Colonel J. D., R.E., on being relieved by Mr. Howard, to be executive engineer, Belgaum and Kolhapur.

PINHEY, Mr. E., on being relieved by Colonel Cruickshank, to be executive engineer, Ratnagiri and Kolaba.

HUGHES, Mr. W. C., M. Inst. C.E., to act as secretary to Government P.W. Department.

FURLOUGHS.

SALMON, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., acting political agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MACMILLAN, Mr. M., B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, has been granted furlough from Dec. 20 next to Sept. 30, 1889.

MILITARY.

COMBE, Colonel B. A., 19th (P.W.O.) Hussars, is granted the local and temporary rank of brigadier-general from the date of his assuming command of the Sind District.

FURLONGS.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. F. W., Staff Corps, wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for 182 days from date of leaving India; pension service, 3rd year, commenced Jan. 30.

STEVENSON, Surgeon H. W., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 7th Bombay Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

BOYD, Colonel J., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirty-fifth year, commenced March 26.

CHITTY, Lieut. W. W., Staff Corps, wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, fourth year, commenced Feb. 7.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Nov. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make following appointments:—

FITZGERALD, Captain H. S., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be 1st class Station Staff officer at Nusseerabad.

EBDEN, Lieut.-Colonel F. T., Staff Corps (2nd in command 23rd Bombay Light Infantry), officiating commandant, to be commandant 10th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Colonel C. A. Cunningham, appointed deputy adjutant-general.

SEYMOUR, Captain H. W., wing commander 16th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command 14th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Captain T. H. Mackenzie, on furlough.

KELLIE, Captain E. C., wing commander 2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Ebdon, appointed commandant 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

SCALLON, Captain R. L., D.S.O., wing officer, to be wing commander vice Captain Kellie, second in command.

LE MESURIER, Lieut. E., Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), on probation, dated Oct. 30.

FERGUSON, Lieut. A. G., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, is confirmed in the appointment of aide-de-camp on the personal staff of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, from the 18th idem.

The following appointments are made:—

FLANAGAN, Surgeon J. W. H., Medical Staff, general duty, Mhow District.

BARNES, Surgeon R. W., Medical Staff, general duty, Poona District.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel W. J. Bax, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Captain T. G. Oliver, Middlesex Regiment.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, S.C.; Lieut. S. M. Edwardes, S.C.; Lieut. J. C. Hollway, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. E. Bridges (Cov.), H. R. Stuart, W. H. D'Oyly (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. B. Watkis, S.C., ninety-two days; Lieut. H. P. C. O'Farrell, S.C., three months; Captain A. Adye, S.C., three months.

Madras Estab.—Captain J. A. Wyllie, S.C., six months; Surgeon-Major P. R. Martin, M.D., nine months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. McAndrew, nine months' furlough; F. S. Coplestone (Cov.), one week's furlough, and to return; H. W. Bennett, six months' furlough; Captain M. J. Meade (B.S.C.), furlough to April 15, 1889; J. V. S. Pope, three months and twenty-two days' furlough; A. E. S. Casey (Cov.), six months, s.c.; J. P. Coy, ten months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—P. A. Cole, three months' furlough; L. A. Campbell (Cov.), four months' furlough; Captain O. V. Boddy, R.E., twelve months' furlough, from Dec. 1.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon-Major D. P. MacDonald, M.D.; Brigade-Surgeon E. O. Tandy, Colonel N. F. Parker, Inf.; Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Broome, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Captain J. F. Wilson, S.C.; Lieut. C. R. Keate, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—D. M. Smeaton ((Cov.), Assistant-Surgeon Ram Bhat, C. T. R. Seyrill.

Nov. 17.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint James McFerran, Esq., one of the Private Secretaries to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CLOWES—Nov. 15, at Prior's Barton, Winchester, the wife of Captain C. E. Clowes, of a son, stillborn.

INGRAM—Nov. 16, at 53, Brompton-crescent, S.W., the wife of Captain E. R. Berkeley Ingram, The Welsh Regiment, of a daughter, still-born.

KING—Nov. 13, at 63, Green-street, Park-lane, the wife of Captain R. D. King, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

KNOX—Nov. 16, at 22, Albert-gate, S.W., the wife of Major Vicesimus Knox, of a daughter.

LOUSADA—Nov. 19, at Shelburne Hall, Cheltenham, the wife of Captain Charles Lousada, late 9th Regiment, of twins (sons).

NOEL—Nov. 15, at 17, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Captain G. T. Noel, Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

PEMBERTON—Nov. 18, at 19, Cadogan-place, S.W., the wife of Colonel W. Leigh Pemberton, C.B., of a daughter.

SMITH—Nov. 15, at Reading, the wife of A. C. Thompson Smith, of a son.

THORNTON—Nov. 17, at 43, at Wilbury-road, West Brighton, the wife of Major Arthur Parry Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLIS—BENSLEY—Nov. 19, at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Frank Philip, only son of the late Henry George Baylis, of Calcutta, to Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Bensley, of Calcutta.

BIGWOOD—GEARY—Nov. 17, at Wandsworth, J. Douglas Hepburn Bigwood, to Harriet Marian (Addie), third daughter of the late Major W. N. Geary, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, and of Glenbrook, Balham.

MEIKLEJOHN—FORBES—Nov. 12, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, London, by the Rev. C. Ridgeway, assisted by the Rev. John Comper, St. Margaret's, Aberdeen, George Forbes Meiklejohn, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, to Sandelia Augusta Drummond (Lilla), second daughter of General Sir John Forbes, K.C.B., of Inverernan.

PARR—GIBBS—Nov. 15, at Bramley Church, Colonel Henry Hallam Parr, C.M.G., Somerset Light Infantry (Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty), to Lilian Mary, third daughter of the late George Louis Monck Gibbs, Esq., and Mrs. G. L. M. Gibbs, of Gosden House, near Guildford.

SIMEON—EDDOWES—Nov. 17, at Maddington, Wilts, Edward Archibald, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Simeon, R.A., to Rose Beaumont, third daughter of Charles Eddowes, Surgeon, Maddington.

DEATHS.

ATCHISON—Nov. 18, at Rose-hill, Dorking, Ann Beatrix Granville Atchison, elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Atchison, formerly of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, of Rose-hill, Dorking.

DUNCAN—Nov. 16, at Connaught House, Woolwich, Colonel Francis Duncan, C.B., M.P., Royal Artillery, aged 53.

INGLIS—Nov. 21, at Hildersham Hall, Cambridgeshire, General Inglis, C.B., aged 65.

MARSHALL—Nov. 22, at Middleton Lodge, Torquay, Major-General William Elliot Marshall, late H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, aged 62.

PEDDER—Nov. 21, at 3, Sussex-gardens, West Dulwich, William Pedder, Esq., C.S.I., late Revenue Secretary India Office, and formerly of the Bombay Civil Service.

RICE—Nov. 22, at Sutton Courtney Vicarage, Berks, Mary Ann, widow of John Howard Rice, 44th Regiment, B.N.I., and eldest daughter of the late John Watson, D.D., Vicar of Ringstead-cum-Denford, Northamptonshire.

SMYTH—Nov. 16, at Exmouth, suddenly, from croup, Alan Etwall, youngest child of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Smyth, Bhopal Battalion.

THOMSON—Nov. 15, at The Hall, Dulwich, Sir Donald Ferguson Thomson, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D., lately Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister to the Shah of Persia.

THOM—Oct. 18, at 32, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater, of pleuro-pneumonia, Jane Christiana (Janet), second daughter of the late Alexander Thom, Esq., formerly Deputy-General of Hospitals, Bombay, and P.M.O., Mauritius.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Oct. 20, at Wyke, Dalhousie, the wife of J. C. Brown, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspore, of a son.

COMERFORD—Oct. 20, at Dalhousie, the wife of Sergeant-Major Comerford, of a son.

CRUMMY—Nov. 2, at Girgaum Back-road, the wife of James Crummy, Superintendent of Police, of a son.

HEBDEN—Oct. 29, at Bombay, the wife of Sub-Conductor A. Hebdon, Bombay Ordnance Department, of a son.

LAKIN—Nov. 3, at Allahabad, the wife of J. F. Lakin, P.W. Inspector East Indian Railway, Jagra, of a daughter.

LYLE—Nov. 5, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H. T. Lyle, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.

PICKEN—Oct. 30, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. W. H. J. Picken, of a son.

PLOWDEN—Oct. 23, at Middlelands, Simla, the wife of Captain W. Plowden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

SIMON—Oct. 23, at Akyab, the wife of Mr. James Simon, Headmaster of the Government Normal School, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BRAINE—EWIN**—Nov. 20, at the Cathedral, Colombo, the Rev. James Edward Bouverie Brink, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Dikoya, Ceylon, eldest son of the Rev. James G. Brine, B.D., Rural Dean of Canterbury, Rector of Hardrea, and grandson of the late E. B. Pusey, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Ekin. (By telegram.)
- JONES—DENNIS**—Oct. 30, at Calcutta, R. C. Jones, son of the late R. C. Jones, Captain 83rd Regiment, to Charlotte Jane (Chaltie) Dennis, daughter of J. FitzThomas Dennis, Major, late 95th Foot, of Ravenswood, Newtownberry, county Carlew.
- MITCHELL—JOHNSTON**—Nov. 19, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Hugh Henry Mitchell, Captain, eldest son of the late Colonel Hugh A. R. Mitchell, Grenadier Guards, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George E. Johnston, of the India Office, and formerly of Madras.
- RAITT—REDMAYNE**—Oct. 23, at Dunga Gulli, H. G. B. Raitt, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, to Amy, second daughter of Mr. S. Redmayne, Carlisle, England.
- ROBERTS—BEAR**—Oct. 27, at Aurangabad, Richard, youngest son of the late Richard Roberts, Esq., Castell, Bognor, to Florence Emily, second daughter of the Hon. J. P. Bear (late M.L.C.), Melbourne.
- SMYTHE—PETRIE**—Nov. 3, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort, Bombay, Andrew Smythe, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, to Marian, second daughter of the late David Petrie, Dundee.

DEATHS.

- ANKETELL-JONES**—Nov. 20, at Bombay, Henry Moutray Anketell-Jones, of Bellevue-park, Dalkey, county Dublin, aged 49. (By telegram.)
- DOWNING**—Oct. 27, at Kurseong, Blakely Lorenzo (Blake), son of S. F. Downing, Bengal Educational Service, aged 3.
- FARQUHAR**—Oct. 23, at Abbottabad, Lieut. T. Farquhar, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders (late 7th), aged 22.
- GREGORY**—Oct. 26, at Palamcottah, Mary, widow of the late Mr. W. Gregory, Superintendent of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division.
- MAITRA**—Oct. 12, at Lahore, the Rev. G. D. Maitra, aged 62.
- PEREIRA**—Nov. 1, Mr. John Pereira, Deputy Superintendent, P. Educational Department, Secretariat, aged 52.
- PONSONBY**—Nov. 21, at Naini Tal, North-West Provinces, infant daughter of Charles John Ponsonby, of the Woods and Forests Department.
- SMITH**—Nov. 1, at Surat, Clarence Edwin Smith, eldest son of Mr. S. Seton Smith, late Superintendent, Tanna Gaol, aged 27.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES ELPHINSTONE RENNIE.—Major-General Charles Elphinstone Rennie, whose death occurred suddenly on the 11th inst. at his residence, 18, The Barons, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, in his forty-ninth year, was upon the list of Reserve of Officers appointed under the Royal Warrant of 1879. He entered the Army as ensign in 1858, and received his lieutenant's commission two years after. In 1860 Major-General Rennie proceeded with his regiment to the north of China, where he served throughout the campaign, including the action of Sinho and the memorable storm and capture of the Taku forts, for which he received a medal with clasp. His commissions bore date, captain, 1867; major, 1875; lieutenant-colonel, 1881; colonel, July, 1885; and hon. major-general, September, 1885.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES MALET DUCAT.—Major-General Charles Malet Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps, whose death is announced as having occurred on the 11th inst. at Charmouth, Dorset, aged fifty-five, was upon the staff of officers retired, who are not in the reserve. Entering the Army as ensign in 1851, he received his lieutenant's commission five years after, becoming major-general in 1884.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HENRY GRIERSON.—Lieutenant-General Henry Grierson, who died on the 9th inst. at his residence, The Lawn, Southport, aged seventy-one, entered the Army as ensign in 1833, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1837, the year Her Majesty ascended the Throne. He served with the 15th, the East Yorkshire (formerly the 15th Yorkshire East Riding) Regiment throughout the rebellion in Canada of 1837 and 1838, being present at the advance upon Nuperville and the subsequent pursuit of the insurgents. The deceased officer had also served with a detachment, consisting of 200 rank and file, of the 15th Regiment and Ceylon Rifles under Captain Lillie in defeating the insurgents who had gathered at Matole during the rebellion in the Kandian Provinces in Ceylon in 1848. He was awarded the Royal Humane Society's silver medal in 1853 for having in January of that year, while at Mullingar in Ireland, plunged into the water, broke up the ice, and rescued a man who had fallen through while skating. His commissions bore date—captain, 1842; major, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1859; colonel, 1867; major-general, 1877; and lieutenant-general, 1881.

CAPTAIN T. H. MACKENZIE, S.C., Wing Commander 14th Bo. Infantry, has been granted a year's leave on medical certificate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COL. CUNNINGHAM's appointment as Deputy Adjutant-General is gazetted.

THE 4th, 23rd, and 25th Regiments of Bombay Infantry have been formed into a rifle regiment of three battalions.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant L. G. Clough-Taylor, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, to be Station Staff Officer, Lucknow.

LIEUT. A. G. FERGUSON, 4th Bo. Rifle Brigade, has been appointed A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, vice Major Hannay, resigned.

LIEUT.-COL. J. E. GORDON, General List, Squadron Commander 5th Bo. Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

SURGEONS J. G. HOJEL, H. C. L. Arnim, and G. S. Thomson, have been placed on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

A LARGE draft for the 33rd Bengal Infantry will embark on the *Canning* at Calcutta on December 5th for conveyance to Burma.

MAJOR EVANS, East Lancashire Regiment, has taken over the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketery, 2nd Circle, from Captain Irwin. Captain Irwin proceeds to Calcutta.

THE men of the 23rd Pioneers on furlough will rejoin the regiment at Pishin for work on the Khojak. The details, numbering fifty-three, left at Umballa, will join the regiment at Shelabagh.

It has been decided to distribute the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment between Thayetmyo in Lower Burma and Myingyan in Upper Burma, and to divide the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade between Tounghu in Lower Burma and Meiktila in Upper Burma.

SURGEON J. R. ROBERTS, I.M.S., having reported his arrival from England on first appointment to the Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, has been directed to proceed to Rawalpindi and report himself there to the Deputy Surgeon-General for duty.

SURGEON W. H. GRAY, I.M.S., who has only just reported his arrival from England on first appointment to the Indian Medical Service, Bengal Presidency, has been attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until required to proceed to Peshawar, where he has been posted from Army Headquarters.

CAPTAIN G. C. KITSON, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Station Staff Officer, Meerut. Captain W. G. Hamilton, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Allahabad, but to officiate at Ferozepore. Captain J. W. Hogg, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class, vice the late Captain Beley. Captain J. M. Grierson, R.A., has been appointed officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, until the return of Colonel Woodthorpe from England. Second-Lieutenant Lethbridge, attached to the 9th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry.

THE following postings and promotions have been made:—3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Major G. H. Elliott, Squadron Commander, to be Second in Command; Captain G. H. V. Garbett, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Morris, vacated; Captain H. J. J. Middleton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Elliott; and Lieut. A. N. Carr, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Garbett. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant R. E. Vaughan, Norfolk Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 14th Sikhs.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Ellis, Second in Command, to be Commandant, vice Channer, vacated on appointment to be Colonel on the Staff; Major C. J. Jamieson, Wing Commander, to be Second in Command, vice Ellis; and Captain J. W. Hogge, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Jamieson. 16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. S. Begbie, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Captain G. H. B. Coats, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Goldney, transferred to the 35th Sikhs; and Captain A. Wallace, Wing Officer, 27th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander, vice Coats, continued to be seconded. 44th Goorkha Light Infantry.—Captain T. S. Boileau, Wing Commander, to be Second in Command, sub pro tem, vice MacGregor; and Major A. G. B. Ternan, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Boileau.

HOMEWARD TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."

H.M.S. Malabar, the third homeward troopship, sailed Nov. 9th, in command of Captain A. D. Fanshawe, with a

total of troops amounting to 40 officers, with 14 ladies and 17 children and 1,046 rank-and-file, with 89 women and 101 children belonging to batteries of R.A., and various infantry corps that have most of them served out their time in India. The troopship will call at Aden during her voyage and there land from the above total 11 officers and about 250 men, chiefly made up of 6-1 and 7-1 Southern Division of Royal Artillery, who proceed thither to relieve the 5-1 Lancashire Division and 8-1 London Division R.A., at present stationed at that port. The latter two batteries making up 2 officers and 121 men with families will embark on the *Malabar* from Aden for home, the General Officer Commanding at that port arranging about the embarkation and debarkation of troops. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

FOR ENGLAND FROM BOMBAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. and Mrs. Davey, Yorkshire L.I.; Surgeon-Major J. P. and Mrs. Rodney and child; Surgeon-Major R. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Bengal Medical Staff; Major F. J. and Mrs. Burridge and three children, R.A.; Riding Master W. Cole, R.H.A.; Surgeons P. and Mrs. Mulwary, S. Westcott, and C. R. Bartlett, Bengal Medical Staff; Captain W. and Mrs. Spencer, sister-in-law and seven children, Bombay Unattached List; Captains F. Eveleigh, Oxford L.I.; O. J. H. Brooker, N. Lanc. Regt.; H. Chance, R.A.; H. G. Morris, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., and W. Huskisson, R.A.; Lieutenants F. Hemphill, K.O. Scots Borderers; H. L. Dodgson, R.A.; C. Seton and Mrs. Seton and child, Norfolk Regt.; L. E. Krigger and Mrs. Krigger, Royal Warwick; A. D. Maclean and B. H. Kaye, R.A.; J. S. Nicholson, 7th Hussars; A. G. M. Frozer (insane), Northumberland Fusiliers; A. H. Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps; W. H. E. Glentworth, 4th Rifle Brigade; R. D. Turton, Cheshire Regt.; R. M. Barrington, Hampshire Regt.; F. H. Wintle, Border Regiment; and F. W. Wodehouse, 2nd Lieut. R. Grenfell, 17th Lancers; Mrs. Fenton, wife of Capt. A. B. Fenton, and child, Madras Staff Corps; Mrs. Stokes Roberts, wife of Lieut. E. B. R. Stokes Roberts, and child, R.E.; Mrs. Hawker, wife of Lieut. H. C. Hawker, and child, Hampshire Regt.

FOR ADEN FROM BOMBAY.

Major F. and Mrs. Howard, 6-1 Southern Dn. R.A.; Major C. H. Hamond, 7-1 Southern Dn. R.A.; Captain P. B. Smith, West Riding; Captain A. and Mrs. Hamilton, Gordon 6-1 Southern Dn., and Captain G. E. Bryant, 7-1 Southern Dn. R.A.; Lieutenants H. D. Stackfold, East Yorkshire Reg.; J. C. Thorp and E. Aikenhead, 6-1 Southern Dn.; and H. T. Vanderzee and C. H. Chepmell, 7-1 Southern Dn., and 2nd Lieut. A. L. Bry, 7-1 Southern Dn. R.A.

FOR ENGLAND FROM ADEN.

Captain F. E. Cuthberton, 8-1 London Dn. R.A.; Captain H. S. Nelson, 5-1 Lancashire Dn. R.A.; Mrs. Birdwood, wife of Captain Birdwood, Bombay Staff Corps, and two children.

THE EFFECT OF "FIRING" ON TEA.—Certain investigations have lately been made in Japan into the chemical effects on tea of the process called "firing" which it always undergoes. This is a kind of roasting, the tea being worked by the hands in pans or bowls heated from below. It takes place prior to packing for shipment, and usually under the superintendence of the foreign tea merchant, and is said to be necessary to preserve the tea on the voyage. The process, according to the investigations referred to, diminishes the capacity of the leaf to absorb moisture, the proportion of theine, and the quantity of tannin in solution when warm water is poured on the leaf. The latter is thus rendered less stringent, and on the whole, "firing," so far from producing deterioration, is pronounced a beneficial process, as it strengthens the aroma, diminishes the astringent quality of the leaf, and, by decreasing the quantity of theine—which is said to be to tea what alcohol is to liquors—decreases the effect of tea-drinking on the nervous system. The colour is also improved in consequence of the employment during "firing" of certain colouring matter. When the latter is a preparation of indigo, it is quite harmless, while Prussian blue is deleterious, and is said not to be used now for the purpose. The consumers insist on having tea with a certain colour on the leaf, and it is solely to please them that the colouring matter is employed. The investigators—two chemists—say that tea is very rarely coloured with any fraudulent intent, and they quote the remarks attributed to a Chinese Minister in Washington, to this effect:—"Our producers will give you tea with all the colours in the rainbow if you wish. But why will you drink coloured tea—what is the use of the colour? Be reasonable, like us Chinese; we use uncoloured tea, and we know why." The suggestion in the last sentence, say the chemists, is not correct. Tea is coloured because the consumers will have it so, not because it is of any advantage to the merchant or producer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 17, Roumania (s), Calcutta; 24, Clan Buchanan (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Nov. 16, Armenia (s), Clyde; 19, Peshawur (s), London; 24, Surat (s), Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 17, Venetia (s), Hong Kong; 17, City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool; 17, Huzara (s), London; 23, Peshawur (s), Hong Kong.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, Nov. 29; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. H. Hart, Major A. W. Cameron, Mr. A. King, Miss Greenfield. From Naples: Mr. P. R. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, two Messrs. Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg and child, Mr. L. D. and Mrs. Reid.

For Calcutta: Col. Shepherd, Mrs. Rigg, Mr. Kingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Mrs. Greenhill, Mr. Anderson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Rev. and Mrs. James and family, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Pirie, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. H. H. Haines, Mr. C. Jackson, Mr. G. J. and Mrs. Smith and two infants, Mr. S. W. and Mrs. Bownas and two infants, Mr. Melville, Mrs. Coen, Mrs. Kennedy. From Naples: Mr. Tawney, Mr. Schiller, Miss Turner, Mr. Willing, Mr. Alexander.

For Colombo: Miss Parkinson, Mr. A. Marshall, Mr. C. S. Campbell. From Naples: Lady Grant, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. Beddington, Mr. Cohen.

For Ismailia: Dr. Boase, Mr. Monke. From Naples: Mr. Mill.

For Naples: Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Baker.

For Aden: Mr. Sargent.

S.s. *Carthage*, from London, Nov. 29 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Dec. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Barrow. From Brindisi: Mr. Denham, Mr. G. A. Stack, Capt. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Kerrick, Mr. A. S. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. R. Davies.

For Colombo: Mr. Gilligan, Mr. C. Harding, Mr. T. Wright.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Spicer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lillingston, Mrs. and Miss Roberts.

For Malta: Captain and Mrs. Lumley, Lieut. H. Booth, Captain Greenway, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. W. Castle.

For Gibraltar: Captain Jill, Mr. and Mrs. Wade.

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 7; from Brindisi, Dec. 17.

For Bombay: Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mylne and two infants, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. G. Moke, Mr. Lingham, Mr. H. S. Fraser, Miss J. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and two children, Mr. Mackintosh and infant, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. Iremonger, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lord and Lady Wynford, Miss Row, Rev. and Mrs. Squires and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. C. P. Monckton, Colonel and Mrs. Grove and infant, Mr. Osmaston, Mr. A. W. Blunt, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Poole, Mr. Monert, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Chubidas, Mr. Campbell, Miss Morris, Miss Parker, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. Rattigan, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Jones, Miss Coxhead, Mr. Adkin, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. MacMahon, Mrs. Ryland and child. From Brindisi: Mr. Maut, Lord Villiers, Hon. A. J. C. Villiers, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. Downes, Mr. B. Long, Mr. Pirie, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. J. D. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Dady, Mr. F. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Rourke, Mr. Woodhead, Mr. Bottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck, Mr. Ormonde, Major Wylie, Baron and Baroness Von Sautentz, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Harford, Mr. Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. Gipps, Mr. Bhunegara, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. D. N. Crouse, Mr. Whitting. From Port Said: Mr. Sergiades, Mr. Mitarachi. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Senior, Mr. P. Carman, two Misses Senior, Mrs. Marsh.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Cooke Trench, two Misses Heathcote, Mr. Janson, Mr. Guiver, Colonel A. Paget, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sassoon, Miss Doulton.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Acris, Sergeant and Mrs. Ward.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Carreras and four children, Miss Smyth, Mrs. Helsham Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Todd, two Misses Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. C. Munro.

For Port Said: Captain Hon. H. Denison, Mr. Pennarden.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Colonel Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Sir J. Willoughby.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Dec. 13; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Ismailia: Captain Bennett, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Liberty, Mr. C. Holme, Mr. A. East, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ness, Miss Ness, Mrs. Jones, Mr. A. Jones. From Naples: Rev. A. B. Wharton, Mr. J. S. Wharton.

For Bombay: Miss St. John, Hon. M. Forbes, Lady Forbes, Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. G. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Mr. Francken, Mr. Rooke. From Naples: Capt. Amedroz, Colonel and Lady St. John.

For Calcutta: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Corbett, Mr. W. Corbett, Mr. C.

M. Prendergast, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Miss Raikes, Mr. Drury, Mr. Liddle, Mr. Lunge, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoile, Rev. and Mrs. Ottley, Mrs. De Launey, two Misses De Launey, Mr. De Launey, Mr. Stobbie, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. Manley, Mr. H. Lennard, Mr. J. S. Smith. *From Naples*: Mr. Hughes, Mr. H. R. Graham.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Dec. 13 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Dec. 24.

For Malta: Mrs. Roberts.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. W. W. Drew, Surgeon-Major, Yell, Mrs. O. E. Fox, Miss Hobhouse.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Fagan and child, Mrs. Lill.

For Ismailia: Mr. Milton.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Howell.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 20; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Mr. Collard Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and infant, Mahomed Sheriff, Surgeon-Major Macdonald, Mrs. Waller and two children. *From Brindisi*: Surgeon-Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Dr. Allen, Mrs. Waller and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Hemming, Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. R. Mutter, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. East, Rev. G. W. Manson. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Romefeldt, Mr. Westphal.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Richards, Mr. Colbette, two Misses White, Mrs. Stoptord Sackville, Mr. Glasgow, Mr. Hunter.

For Ismailia: *From Gibraltar*: Mr., Mrs. and three Misses Fahy. *From Brindisi*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson, Mr. W. Dunlop.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Norman, Miss Norman, Mrs. Horace Bell.

For Bombay: Mr. Sage. *From Brindisi*: Mr. L. R. Turnbull, Mr. J. P. Stuart.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Dec. 28 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel C. Beadon. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For Ismailia: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Arnold and child, three Misses Arnold.

For Colombo: Mrs. C. Clarke, Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. C. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Streatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Young.

For Gibraltar: Two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Brewster.

For Malta: Mrs. Huyahe.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Russell, Count de la Port, Mr. Wm. Tower.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. F. R. Wansborough, Mrs. Underwood, daughter and niece, Mr. Hoare.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mrs. Poyson, child and infant.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Whiting.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Karachi: Mr. F. L. MacLean.

For Bombay: Mrs. Dimmock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker and infant.

For Madras: Captain and Mrs. H. D. Love and infant, Mr. W. St. J. McIlwain.

Per B.I.S.N. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Madras: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Miss Hight.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. E. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Arabia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 1.

For Bombay: Lieut. H. H. and Mrs. MacFarlane, Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Simmonds, Miss Fanny J. Sparks, Miss Lucy Sullivan, Mrs. Ernberger, Miss Carroll, Miss Perrine, Miss McBurnie, Miss Mabel Scott, Miss Alice Scott, Mr. Jno. T. Robertson, Major Chas. H. Brookes, Miss Maxey, Miss Blair, Miss Day, Miss Block, Miss Hay, Miss Burgess, Miss Carrie B. Bates, Miss Greene.

Per s.s. *Asia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Bombay: Miss J. S. Wilson, Mrs. E. Moore and infant, Rev. Jno. Trail, Major A. E. C. Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Gould.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff, Mr. B. Darling and two children, Mr. M. Kennedy, Miss A. J. Handlay, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Persey, Mrs. Priest and two children, Miss Priest.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, to sail Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Malcolm.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaillard, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry, Colonel J. Legge Willis, Major C. Dempster, Mrs. Bullock and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, to sail Dec. 4.

For Colombo: Mr. G. C. More Gordon, Mr. Henry Todd, Mr. W. Gregory Keith.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Summers, Miss May Summers, Colonel and Mrs. Woodcock.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail Dec. 1.

For Calcutta: Miss Heaney, Mr. Robert Leary.

For Madras: Mr. W. H. Wilson, Lieut. Taylor.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin.

Per Austro-Hungarian-Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Banerjee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Mudie, at Bombay, Nov. 5.

From London: Mr. Schuerer, Capt. W. King, Mr. F. C. Beaman, Capt. and Mrs. Mumm, Rev. and Mrs. Trend and three sisters, two young ladies and child, Rev. N. W. Mackenzie, Mr. P. P. Rogers, Sir John Poynder, Mr. A. Rawson, Lord and Lady Montague, Miss Scott Montague, Lieut. and Mrs. Childers, Mr. J. H. Vealy, Mr. H. F. Burrows, Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, Mr. Bennett, Col. B. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Nosworthy, Mrs. Rhind and two infants, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Dyson, Mrs. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Parr and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Heap, Mrs. Rodgers and daughter, Mr. F. Crawley, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Wynyard, Miss A. F. Taylor, Mr. Herbert, Mr. G. Rance, Mr. Bell, Miss Currie.

From Brindisi: Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Bonnerjee, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Herschell, Col. Horsfall, Mr. Apjohn, Mr. Samuelson, Lieut. J. K. Tod, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. Smeaton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Doig, Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, Mr. A. W. Orr, Mr. J. Hooper, Lieut. W. A. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. W. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel Pilcher, Mr. A. H. Morris, Mr. C. A. Williams, Col. H. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and infant, Mr. Cregen, Mr. Cotton, Miss C. Cotton, Mr. Baker, Rev. W. and Mrs. Ellison and child, Sir T. Thomson, Major H. Kelly, Lieut. J. B. Lane, Col. Skene, Mr. Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. Saville, Miss Bailey, Mr. Percival, Mr. Hartmann, Mr. and Mrs. Billings, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Blackhall, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Hope, Mr. W. C. Morgan, Mr. Bannerjee, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. G. Napier.

From Malta: Miss Noble Jones.

From Aden: Major Hildebrand, Colonel Newman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rome*, Capt. Adamson, at Brindisi, Nov. 17.

From Bombay: Mr. W. B. Mulock, Mrs. Harvey James, Miss Ham, Mr. D'Oyley, Mrs. Westland and child, Rev. and Mrs. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. Braddon, Colonel Salmon, Captain H. W. Young, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Freund, Mr. Wright, Rev. and Mrs. Wright. *For London*: Mrs. Moss, Colonel and Mrs. Wintle and two daughters, Mrs. Apperley, Miss Whitty, Mrs. Mackay and infant, Mrs. Cumberland and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Captain Atkinson, Mr. Harper, Mr. Oates, Mr. and Mrs. Johns and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Vet. Surgeon Fenton, Mrs. Hamer, Mr. Stewart.

From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, Mr. Brocken. *For London*: Mr. Loader, Mr. Broom, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Patrick, Mrs. Thomas and infant.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, at Marseilles, Nov. 16.

From Karachi: Colonel and Mrs. Bishop and infant, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Miss Mackenzie, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Jan. Hamilton. *For Liverpool*: Mrs. Battye and two children, Mrs. Moffat, Mr. H. J. Johnstone, Miss Roberts.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Nov. 9.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Crombie, Mr. Chase, Mr. Craven, Mr. Castelli, Mr. Suedon, Mr. Liebig.

For London: Mr. O'Hara, Mr. E. C. Farnall, Mr. Bhaskaranand Saraswati, Mr. G. C. H. Fraser.

For Port Said: Hon. Julian E. Solomon, Q.C.

For Aden: Mr. J. A. Jones.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed Nov. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. James F. Ryan, Mr. Brodie, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. B. Nelson, Mr. Edmund B. Everard, Mr. A. Gordon Graham, Mr. W. J. Kane, Mr. Lois Flowers.

For Madras: Rev. G. M. Cobham, Mrs. Cobham, Mrs. Franks, Mr. O. Grant, Miss Helen B. Robertson, Sister Sarah Johansen, Mr. C. R. Macleod, Rev. N. P. Hansen, Mrs. Hansen and infant, Miss Swan.

For Calcutta: Rev. L. T. Peabody, Mrs. Peabody, Miss F. D. Manning, Rev. E. Tribolet, Mrs. Tribolet, Mr. R. M. Haining, Rev. J. Moulson, Mrs. Moulson, four children and nurse, Mr. George Osmond, Mrs. Menesse, Mr. Thos. Murray, Mr. C. A. Holwell.

For Ismailia: Mrs. Hamond and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, for London, passed Gibraltar Nov. 18.

From Madras: For London: Mr. J. O. Crawford.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, sailed Nov. 15.

For Bombay: Miss Chard, Mr. H. Knowles, Mr. Crichton.

S.s. *Oceana*, from London, Nov. 16 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. and Miss Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Wigram. From Brindisi: Mr. Hamilton.

For Bombay: From Venice: Mr. Smith.

For Malta: Lady Torrens, General Percy Smith, Miss Findlay, Major McKean, Sir E. Freeling, Mrs. Medcraft, Mrs. Arbuthnot, two Misses Leach, Mr. Prileau.

For Ismailia: Mr. Riches, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Carne, Miss Carne. From Venice: Rev. C. H. Sutton.

For Gibraltar: Captain Baker, Miss Eckford, Major Watkin, Major Lewis, Mr. Walter, Mr. Nassins, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant.

For Brindisi: Captain Thomas, Mr. Collins.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Cash, Miss Manning, Mr. N. Cash.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, from London, Nov. 22.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. S. Durham, Mr. J. W. Crowley, Miss Katie Latimer, Mr. P. F. Wise, Mr. J. H. Lewe, Miss Presgrave, Mrs. R. W. Coope, Mrs. H. E. Haddon, Mr. J. D. Beaton, Mr. E. M. Bradford, Mr. O. P. Clarke, Mr. C. G. Cooper, Mr. H. Hay, Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. J. O. Moye, Mr. T. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sherwill, Mr. R. J. Williams, Mr. A. Wright.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. John Macartney, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. H. D. Baddeley, Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schles, Miss L. G. A. Flood, Mr. Seton McLardy, Mr. J. B. Forster.

For Colombo: Mr. C. M. Fernando, Mr. C. M. Cotterill, Mr. W. B. Ricketts, Mr. P. H. Couchman, Mr. W. Passe, Mr. F. A. Roden, Mr. A. Mitchell.

For Aden: Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Lockhart, Miss E. Lockhart, Surg. G. Wilson.

For Malta: Miss L. C. Davidson, Miss Florence Gill, Captain W. MacLaughlin, Captain C. M. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell, Lieut. H. Fitzherbert.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. Barratt, from London, Nov. 22.

For Malta: Mr. G. W. Greer, Mr. Alexander, Lieut. Benson, Lieut. Filton, Capt. Labalmondiere, Capt. Henriques, Mr. W. Boyd, Lieut. McLean, Mr. Knagg, Capt. Cockburn, Miss Ibbertson, two Misses David, Lieut. Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Lawless, Mrs. Biddulph and child, Miss Winstone, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Coxon and child, two Misses Meyrick, Mr. D. Baird, Captain Pearson, R.N., Mr. Sainsbury, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ireland, Miss Prouse, Mr. and Mrs. Francis and infant, Major Macdonald, Mr. Bennet, Col. Spencer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Tough, Mr. Flemmick, Mr. Davy.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, Mr. J. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Pike, Miss K. Pike, Miss M. Pike, Mrs. Peacock, Mr. R. A. B. Preston, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Jackson, two Misses Ward, Mr. R. Nathan, Lieut. Humfrey, Mr. W. Atherton, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Meehan, Miss M. A. Price, Mr. J. J. Connell, Mr. Laughton, Mr. Measor, Mr. E. Charrington, Colonel Moore, Colonel and Mrs. A. L. McNair and two infants, Miss Dixon, Mr. Saunders, Lieut. Cradock, Mrs. R. P. Pope, Mr. Currie, Mr. Plant, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. MacPhail. From Brindisi: Mr. M. J. Scobie, Mr. Parmenides, Duke of Montrose, Mr. Graham, Mr. Hallum, Mr. Solane, Miss (Solane), Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Mr. H. Berners, Mr. Eyre Coote, Mr. Day, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. J. Rowson, Mr. Dadabhoi, Mr. T. and Mrs. Thomas, Surgeon-Major Martin, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. McLeod, Mr. B. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Gilbert Cooper, Mr. Miller, Mr. Jourdain, Mr. and Mrs. Lambrinudi, two Misses Hervey, Mrs. Scobie, Mr. Duff Watson, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Schlazel, Mr. Thornburn, Mr. Arathoon, Major W. Osborn, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. Handley, Mr. J. B. Firth, Capt. Mein. From Ismailia: Mrs. Rycroft, Miss Scott, Mr. Scott. From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Calvoceossi and child, Mr. Schilizzi.

For Port Said: Mr. Lees.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. May. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. McLeish.

For Aden: Mr. T. L. Laurie, Mr. W. S. Hogg.

For Gibraltar: Miss Davies, Miss Paget, Mr. R. P. Lee, Mr. J. Smith, Rev. E. Kingston, Mrs. Bateman and two children, Miss Winbush, Mr. and Mrs. Harrowsmith, Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Christie, Miss Vere de Vere, Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. Lehlup.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Reid.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Mrs. P. Bennett, Captain A. G. F. Browne, Colonel Cherry, Miss Lillie Coates, Mr. H. Clifton, Miss Crittall, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Mr. T. D. Foster, Rev. R. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Miss M. J. Grey, Mrs. Hogg and child, Miss Hogg, Miss Healey, Miss W. M. Hussey, Mrs. Jacob, Mr. C. Percy Jones, Miss Luce, Miss Ella Luce, Miss Isabel Luce, Major L. A. T. McCudden, Mr. J. L. Owens, Mrs. Owens, Mr. W. E. Phillips, Mr. R. Sykes, Miss Staveley, Miss Eily Sherwood Smith, Mr. H. Spencer, Mr. Thomas Savage, Miss Mabel C. Savage, Miss Ethel Townsend, Mr. G. R. C. Williams.

Per B.I.S.N. *Kangra*, from London, Nov. 20.

For Kurrachee: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lewtas and infant.

For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. J. Phillips and child, Miss Phillips, Mr. W. P. R. Newlands, Mr. M. Rowe, Miss F. Rowe, Miss Macnaghten, Miss M. Macnaghten.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, from Bombay, Nov. 16.

For London: Mr. Marsden, Miss A. M. Kelly, Miss M. Coutts, Miss E. Coutts, Col. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mrs. and Miss Venables, Mr. Leech, Mr. G. Jacob, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Harper, Mr. Vernon, Major C. G. Collingwood, Miss Archer, Mrs. and Miss Sandford, Miss Shaw.

For Brindisi: Mr. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Young, the Earls of Eglinton and Winton, Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Colonel F. Coddington, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart and infant, Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew, Mr. F. A. Phillips.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Ross and two Misses Ross.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. W. P. Thompson, from Bombay, Nov. 30.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Verney, Colonel V. D. Henderson.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, from Bombay, Dec. 14.

For London: Surgeon-Major Findlay.

For Brindisi: Marquis Dufferin, Marchioness Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir, Major H. Cooper.

For Suez: Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. L. Flower.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports				
Euphrates	1888. —	—	30 Nov.	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec. 1889.
Crocodile...	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	11 Feb. Q'town.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Malabar	1888. —	—	—	—	30 Nov.
(Calls Aden.)	—	—	—	—	—
Serapis	—	29 Nov.	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
(Calls Aden.)	—	—	—	—	—
Euphrates	30 Dec. 1889.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis*	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade

† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	104	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	108	to	—
Gooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6½ pr. ct.	885
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	130
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	600
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	13½	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	55	1,400
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	860
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	375
Munmar M. ...	all	40	220
New Berar ...	500	60	635
New Indian ...	125	10	80
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	3½
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,050
Sind ...	750	50	405
Volkart ...	500	75	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Almehabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	860
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	590
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	96
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	870
Central India ...	500	45	1,070
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	85	675
O. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	1,060
Empress Co. ...	all	25	680
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	590
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	700
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	780
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	600
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	25	675
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	50	1,010
Khandelash ...	1,000	30	625
Khatoo Maokunjee ...	1,000	25	790
Leopold ...	100	6	145
Madras United ...	1,000	12½	2,000
Mahabulme ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,185
Mazagar ...	250	8	150
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	70	1,450
Nalgam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	735
Oriental ...	625	25	440
Paril ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	80	1,500
Shalapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas ...	1,000	30	600
Southern Ind. Co. ...	500	15	205
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	400
Western India ...	1,000	25	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	2,000
Do New 220 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. 65-7-3	—	do.	—
Do. do. 1-13-1	—	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-16-6	do.	—
New 218 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	84
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,300
Indian Guarantees Suretyship ...	10	—

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Lining and Shipping ...	800	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	381
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,331
Thacker and Co. ...	15	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 5.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Price.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 15 to 99 0	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	104 4 to 104 8	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	104 4 to 104 8	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106 12 to —	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107 0 to —	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	106 4 to —	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106 0 to —	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107 8 to —	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107 8 to —	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 4 to —	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	186 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	997½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	145 to 150
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12½	136 to —
Rohilkund Kumoon ...	100	102 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Allpore Coal ...	100	100 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	128 to —
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,600 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	17½ to —
Do. Deffered B. Shares ...	£1	9 to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	847½ to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	75 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	103 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	118 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	125 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	108 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	92 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	133 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	215 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	34 to —
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	100	215 to —
Gourepore ...	900	145 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	139 to —
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	93 to —
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150	140 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	81 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	275 to 280
Murree Brewery ...	100	161 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	133 to —
Nasmith's Patent Press ...	100	104 to —
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	150 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	40 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	67 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	67 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	106 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	35 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	100 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100	75 to —
Acruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to —
Assam ...	£80	600 to —
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100	97 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80	30 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	285 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	122 to —
Burkhole (Cachar) ...	100	38 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	118 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	80 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	31 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to —
Coochela (Cachar) ...	100	35 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	63 to —
Dohra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	30 to —
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	64 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	80 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	47 to —

Endogram ...	16	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	72 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to —
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	130 to —
Hoolmarce (Assam) ...	100	82 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to —
Kunchunpoore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to —
Lakatoora (Sythe) ...	100	35 to 36
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	69 to —
Loobah ...	100	129 to —
Lower Assam ...	27	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	39 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	29 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to —
Nutanpoore (Cachar) ...	—	to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Fatareah (Sythe) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 direct.
Seemah ...	—	to —
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	90 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	100	136 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	135 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—November 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1848, Sp. all pd. ...	96 to 97
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105 to 106
4 Do. October 10, 1838 ...	— to —
4 India Enfranch Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	101 to 113
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	113 to 118
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	96 to 98
Bengal Central, Lm., Sha. ...	5	5 to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	171 to 173
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	20½ to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	109 to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	133 to 131
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	125 to 127
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	97 to 99
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. ...	100	24½ to 25
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	25½ to 26½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	131 to 133
South Maharashtra Gua., Ld. ...	20	114 to 116.
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	115 to 117
West of India Port, Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

- Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 5, '87.
- Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 15 mos. 16dys., Mar. 10, '88.
- Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 19 mos., Nov. 19, '87.
- Alcock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Judd., 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
- Anderson, J. D., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 24 mos., May 26, '87.
- Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Commr., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
- Annesley, M., 6 mos.
- Anley, G. A. D.A., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos. and 30 days, July 17, '88.
- Appla, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
- Avron, E., Bombay Judd., 18 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
- Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos., July 18, '88.
- Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
- Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
- Barro, W. F., P. W. D. pt., India, 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Barry, W. Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judd., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
- Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judd., 24 mos., July 3, '88.
- Batten, H. G., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
- Bawa Iwan Singh, Punjab, Judd., 16 mos.
- Beatty, T., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- Benett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 15 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
- Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
- Bhat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 36 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
- Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
- Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 21 mos., May 6, '87.
- Blennershasett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judd., to Apr. 1, '89.
- Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., to Mar. 31, '89.
- Boddy Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
- Bulton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
- Bulston, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
- Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 12 mos., Mar. 14, '88.
- Bridson, H. R., Secretariat, Burma, 12 mos., May 20, '88.
- Broad, F. D., 12 mos.
- Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police.
- Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Commr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.
- Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Brownfield, C., Settlement Office, India, 12 mos., June 18, '88.
- Browning, C. A. R., M.A., C. P. Educl., 6 ms., July 7, '88.
- Buce, W. D., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, '87.
- Burbridge, D. J., Fin. & Com. Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
- Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
- Butler, T., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., 12 mos.
- Cameon, W. L. S. L., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., 23 May, '88.
- Campbell, A., Burma Police, 24 mos., July 20, '88.
- Campbell, J. A., Ind. State Railway, 6 mos., Sept. 16, '88.
- Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 12 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Campbell, Col. A. E., Dy. Commr., Assam, 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Cappell, E. L., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 23, '88.
- Carter, P. J., Forest Dept., India, 1 yr., April 23, '88.
- Cassidy, A. B. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., 33 ms., Apr. 16, '86.
- Chadwick, C., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 5, '88.
- Chalk, Asst. Surg. E. L., Mad. Med., 12 ms., June 26, '88.
- Chiodetti, A. T., P.W.D., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '87.
- Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., 15 mos., April 15, '88.
- Chisholm, M. J., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 11, '88.
- Clarke, H. S., N.W.P. and O. Police, to Dec. 8, '88.
- Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
- Clogston, H. F., Mad. Cov., Asst. Genl., India, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Coard, A. R., Ben. Survey, 12 mos., Sept. 25, '88.
- Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 10, '87.
- Conley, J., Mad. Gun Carriage Factory, 6 mos., Sept. 5, '88.
- Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 7 mos., May 10, '88.
- Co-de, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 18, '87.
- Cooke, H. R., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
- Cooper, P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '87.
- Copleston, F. S., Ben. Cov., Dy. Commr., Burma, 10 mos. and 1 week, Apr. 6, '88.
- Cotgrave, T. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
- Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Cox, E. C., Bom. Police, 8 ms., June 26, '88.
- Cox, G. W. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Aug. 1, '83.
- Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 10 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- Craig, J., Berar P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
- Crampton, A. C. P., W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
- Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, 15 mos., Feb. 13, '83.
- Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos. June 12, '88.
- Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderabad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Dalzel, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, '87.
- Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
- Dantra, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
- Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 13, '83.
- Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 22 mos., May 11, '88.
- Donny, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 4 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
- De la Cite via, Capt. D. L., Burma Police, 6 mos.
- Douglas, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 31 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
- Dwyer, A. H., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 12, '88.
- Dowson, E., Telegraph Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
- D'Oyly, W. H., 3 mos.
- Drew, W. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., July 10, '88.
- Druidt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 83 mos., July 27, '86.
- Drury, G. M., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
- Drysdale T., Cant. Mag. C. P., 8 mos., 26 June, '88.
- Drysdale, W. McG., Punjab Pol., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
- D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
- Duff, W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
- Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Dyson, S. L. H., Burma Asst. Commr.
- Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 7, '87.
- Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
- Elliott, H. A., Bo. Cov., Baroda Survey, 6 mos., June 26, '84.
- Ellison, T. E., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 ms., May 31, '87.
- Engledeu, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
- English, R. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 23 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Farmer, H. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judd., 15 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Farrer, P. W. N., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., May 19, '88.
- Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 15, '88.
- Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 18 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
- Fleet, J. F., C.I.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 ms., May 20, '87.
- Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
- Foard, J., Bom. Police, 3 mos., Oct. 2, '88.
- Forbes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., July 19, '88.
- Forbes, H. D. E., Bom. Survey, 12 mos., 10 May, '88.
- Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 9, '84.
- Foster, C. W. R., Burma Medl., 10 mos. & 25 dys., May 18, '88.
- Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 22 mos., 15 April, '87.
- Fowler, W. A., Asst. Commr., Madras, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '88.
- Fox, C. E., Judd. Dept., Bombay, 9 mos. 12 dys., Apr. 20, '88.
- Francen, W. A., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 6 ms., July 10, '88.
- Frazer, E. G., P.W.D. Punjab, 16 mos., 21 June, '88.
- Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 26, '88.
- Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 21 ms., Feb. 23, '88.
- Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
- Gibbs, R. I., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Jan. 1, '87.
- Gilchrist, W. G. F., W. Dept., India, 10 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Girdlestone, C. K., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 16 mos. and 13 dys., Feb. 10, '88.
- Glasier, E. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
- Gleadford, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
- Goldsmid, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, '88.
- Goodricks, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 20, '88.
- Gracey, Major T. R. E., Burma P.W.D., to Mar. 15, '89.
- Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
- Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87.
- Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
- Grant, H. E., P.W.D., C. Ind., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
- Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Grant, Dr. J. G. G., P. of actor of Emigrants, Calcutta, to Jan. 15, '89.
- Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judd., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
- Granville, H. C., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Gray, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 17 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
- Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Griffin, Sir Lepel, C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident C. India, 1 year, May 4, '88.
- Haig, W. S., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 9 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
- Hamblin, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
- Hammick, S., Bo. Cov., Bom. Judd., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
- Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 6, '88.
- Hammnett, F. H., Ma. P. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
- Hannah, T. H., Asst. Genl's office, Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 13, '88.
- Harrison, C. C., Ben. Cov.
- Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
- Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 11 1/2 mos., Apr. 3, '88.
- Harvey, J., Punjab Educational, 24 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
- Hasted, Col. J. O., R.E., Mad. Chief Engineer, 6 mos., Oct. 12, '88.
- Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
- Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hawkins, C. R., Ben. Cov., Punjab Judd., 1 yr., Apr. 18, '88.
- Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Comm. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
- Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 8, '88.
- Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 28, '88.
- Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 15 mos., Aug. 23, '88.
- Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
- Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 22 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
- Higham, T., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
- Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
- Robert, R. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '83.
- Hobart-Hampden, A. C., 7 mos.
- Hodgert, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.
- Hoey, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '83.
- Hodges, E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88.
- Holland, H. L., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
- Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Commr., 8 1/2 mos., May 4, '88.
- Hordern, P. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
- Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos. & C. 1, '87.
- Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
- Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., R.E.
- Hudleston, R. H., Mad. Pol., 16 mos. and 26 dys., Jan. 18, '88.
- Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
- Hullah, A., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 13 mos. and 11 days, Oct. 19, '88.
- Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 31 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
- Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
- Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
- Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., May 10, '88.
- Johnson, M. C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 19, '88.
- Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., 22 April, '87.
- Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
- Johnstone, J. W. D., Ben. Educational, 1 year, Mar. 10, '88.
- Jones, W. R. S., P.W. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., May 4, '88.
- Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., May 25, '87.
- Jordan, F. J., Punjab P.O., 6 mos., June 5, '88.
- Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
- Keelan, H. E. T., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
- Kidd, J. C., Tol. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
- King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 24, '88.
- Knapp, C. C. B., Madras, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
- Laing, J. A.
- Lala Fatten Chand, Punjab, Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
- Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
- La-h, O., Ben. Pilot Service, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 11 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
- Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Teleg. Dept., 8 mos., July 10, '88.
- Learmouth, A. C. L., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
- May 24, '88.
- Leggatt, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
- Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 34 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
- Lingham, A. F., Burma Judd., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
- Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judd., 18 mos.
- Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 16 ms., Aug. 29, '87.
- Lloyd, R. A., N. W. Provs., Educl., 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.
- Lloyd, Maj. R. O., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos. & 11 days, Dec. 1, '88.
- Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos., July 26, '85.
- Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 22 mos., Mar. '87.
- Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., to Dec. 14, '88.
- Luckstedt, H., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
- Ludlam, A. F., Punjab, 6 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
- Ludlam, W. N., Punjab Police, 12 mos., April 18, '88.
- Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
- MacCartie, C. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
- MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
- Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
- Maclean, W. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 9 mos., April 19, '88.
- Maconochie, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 9, '88.
- Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judd., 8 mos., May 13, '88.
- Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
- Mariotti, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 15 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
- Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
- Martyr, F. H., Burma Comm., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
- Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
- McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 9 mos. & 306 dys., Apr. 19, '88.
- McCallum, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 21 mos., May 25, '87.
- McDonald, J. C., Forest Dept., Punjab, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
- McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., Ma. Med. Col., 24 mos., May 26, '87.
- Melver, C. M., Bo. Police, 16 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
- McMinn, C. W., C.P. Dy. Commr., 9 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
- Meade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., to Apr. 15, '89.
- Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
- Michell, W., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
- Miller, J. A. E., Punjab Judd., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
- Milne, W., P.W.D., Burma, 12 mos., May 29, '88.
- Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 14 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
- Mitchell, W., 12 mos.
- Molloy, E. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
- Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
- Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
- Moutreor, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '89.
- Mooneson, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
- Morrison, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
- Morris, J. J., Madras Postal, 12 mos.
- Morri, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
- Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 12 mos., May 29, '88.
- Muller, W. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 17, '88.
- Muntz, W. E., Burma, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 5, '87.
- Natler, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
- Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 9 mos., July 18, '88.
- Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
- Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87.
- Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 14 mos. 27 dys., Apr. 8, '87.
- Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Aug. 12, '86.
- Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
- Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
- Peck, Gunner G. T., Ind. Mar., 12 mos., May 5, '88.
- Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., 13 May, '88.
- Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
- Petre, F. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
- Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
- Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 ms., Apr. 27, '88.
- Pockett, W. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 3, '88.
- Pogson, Miss E. L., Madras Astronomical, 10 mos., Mar. 31, '83.
- Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 17 mos., June 7, '87.
- Pope, J. V. S., Educational, Behar, 16 mos. and 22 days, Apr. 1, '88.
- Pope, R. B., Asst. Commr., Assam, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
- Porter, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
- Poynder, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 16 mos., July 24, '88.
- Prideaux, Lt.-Col. W. F., Bo. S.C., India Political, 6 mos., May 18, '83.
- Fritchard, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., Burma Commr.
- Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
- Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov. Medl., 18 ms., Oct. 15, '87.
- Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comm., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.
- Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 ms., April 19, '88.
- Rawlins, J. P., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
- Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov., & General, Pun., to Nov. 19, '88.

Reid, G. B., Bom. Gov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
 Rendel, W., Ben. Railways, 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Reanjo, W. C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
 Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
 Robb, J., P.W. Dept., India, 15 mos., Feb. 20, '88.
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 8 mos. & 25 dys., June 23, '88.
 Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Sept. 1, '88.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 24 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. & P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
 Rogers, A. C. O., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Rogers, C., India, P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Rose, F. E., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Ross, H. T., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
 Roessman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
 Ruddle, E. H., Ben. Gov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '88.
 Rumaby, E. J., P.W. Dept., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Rundall, J. W., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 1, '88.
 Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Pilot Serv., 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.

Salmon, A. M.D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Savory, H. G. S., Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, '88.
 Scott, J. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
 Scovell, C. T. R., Ben. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
 Seagrinn, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
 Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 dys., Mar. 21, '88.
 Sorries, C. H., Burma Police, 28 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 38 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
 Shedlock, O. J., Ben. P.W.D.
 Sherlock, O. J., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
 Silcock, H. F., Bo. Gov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., June 7, '88.
 Smeaton, D. M., Ben. Gov., Burma Comn., 6 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
 Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
 Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 23, '88.
 Smith, C. S., Mad. Comr. of Forest, 12 mos.
 Smith, G. L., Ben. Gov., Punj. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
 Smith, H. V., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
 Smith, J. H. M., 8 mos., Oct. 20, '88.
 Smith, V. A., Ben. Gov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. and 14 weeks, Nov. 11, '87.
 Smith, W., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Gov., Punj. Judicial, 24 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Spedding, E. D., Ben. Gov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
 Stanbrough, A. W., Mad. Forests, 12 mos., May 18, '88.
 Stent, W. R., India P.W.D., to Jan. 28, '88.
 Stevens, H. E., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 23, '88.
 Stock, G. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
 Stokes, G., Ma. Gov., Rev. & Gen., 11 mos., April 8, '88.
 Stokes, H., Ma. Gov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos., Dec. 25, '87.
 Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Tate, W. J., M. Gov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.
 Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
 Thomas, G. E., Burma Ratta, to Oct. 27, '80.
 Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Thompson, H., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 6, '88.
 Thomson, A., Ben. Asst. Comr., Burma, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Thomson, C., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 10 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
 Thomson, Dr. M., M.D., Prof. of Experimental Science to Govt. of N.W.P. & O., to Feb. 17, '80, Apr. 20, '88.
 Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 3, '88.
 Tickall, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Tilly, H. L., Burma Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 Tipper, C. W. R., Ben. Educn., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Towers, R. M., Ben. Gov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
 Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 24, '88.
 Trovart, T., Ben. Gov., Dy. Comr., Punj., 9 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
 Tinson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., 20 June, '88.
 Tweedie, J., Ben. Gov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Aug. 14, '88.

Umd Shaukar Mirza, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 30 mos., Aug. 18, '87.

Veasey, J. C., Ben. Gov., Ben. Police, 12 mos., July 17, '88.
 Venning, F., Ben. Gov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Vernon, W. H., Gov., Ben. Judl., 22 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
 Vernon, W. H., Ben. Gov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
 Vortannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
 Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Dec. 13, '87.
 Vining, C. E., N.W. Rwy., 9 mos., May 25, '88.

Wallace, J., Burma P.W.D., 15 mos., June 8, '88.
 Ward, A. W., M. Educn., 12 mos., Dec. 21, '87.
 Ward, Lieut. H. W., B.S.C., 6 mos.

Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 10 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
 Watkins, L. O., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Weir, Surg.-Maj. F. A., Opium Agent, Benares, 1 year, April 4, '88.
 Weir, J. W. A., Bo. Gov., 18 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Weir, T., Mad. Gov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
 Wells, F. H., Burma Police, 15 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
 Wells, J. S., Ben. Marine, 6 mos., Aug. 17, '88.
 White, Capt. W. W., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
 White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 18, '88.
 Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
 Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 4, '88.
 Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
 Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Wise, Col. F. J., Bo. S.C. Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 22, '88.
 Wittkugel, T., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., April 28, '88.
 Wolfe-Murray, F. D. A., Mad. Gov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos.
 Woodburn, J., Ben. Gov., N.W.P. & O. Sec., 6 mos., July 10, '88.
 Woodward, W., Bo. Gov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educn., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
 Wright, F. N., Ben. Gov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Wyer, T. R., Ben. Gov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

Yeld, Surg.-Maj. H. P., Ben. Mint, 6 mos., July 10, '88.
 Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 17, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben.
 Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
 Beasley, Rev. E. M., Ben., 12 mos., June 30, '88.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 22 mos., Mar. 20, '87, Ben.
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
 Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 15 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Gillan, Rev. G. G., 18 mos., July 19, '87, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.
 Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.
 Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 1 yr. 1 mo. 4 dys., Apr. 20, '88.
 Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.
 Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.
 Mackay, Rev. J. H., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 15 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
 Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.
 O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.
 Tollemache, Rev. C. R., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 10, '88.
 Watkins, O. D., 24 mos., Mar. 23, '88, Ben.
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 24 mos., '88, Ma.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 16th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 14th November; and from Calcutta to the 13th November.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA left Simla at 8.30 A.M. on the morning of 13th November. He was accompanied by the Marchioness of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Sir Donald Wallace, K.C.I.E., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary, Major H. Cooper, A.D.C., Surgeon Major J. Findlay, M.B., Surgeon to the Viceroy, Captain J. W. Currie, A.D.C. (relieved by Captain the Hon. G. Bingham at Patiala), Captain J. Henderson, A.D.C., Captain the Hon. G. Bingham, A.D.C. (joining at Patiala), Mr. J. McFerran, and Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.

NOLWITHSTANDING the early hour and the cold nearly everyone present in Simla assembled at Viceregal Lodge to bid farewell to their Excellencies. A guard of honour from the Simla Volunteers was drawn up opposite the grand portico, and was inspected by his Excellency, who expressed to Colonel Morton his thanks for their attendance, and his regret that it would be the last time he should have the pleasure of meeting them. Their Excellencies on leaving were loudly cheered by the large assembly present.

HIS EXCELLENCY was to lunch with Colonel N. St. L. Carter and the officers of the East Indian Volunteer Corps during the halt of the Viceregal train at Jalampur on the 22nd November.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN opened the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women at Lahore on 15th November. The hospital provides accommodation for thirty-two patients, and cost Rs. 60,000, which amount was subscribed largely by Natives. The Viceroy visited the new Veterinary College building.

HIS EXCELLENCY is due at Bombay Dec. 12th, on the evening of which day he will attend a semi-official performance at the Gaiety Theatre. On the evening of the 13th he will be entertained at a banquet by the members of the Byculla Club, and on the afternoon of the 14th he will sail for Europe.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, accompanied by Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Robert Sandeman, and General Chesney, has visited several posts on the frontier, and subsequently set out from Quetta on a ten days' ride to the Derajat.

LORD CONNEMARA has returned to Madras, after completing his tour through South Canara, Malabar, Bellary, and the North Arcot districts.

H.E. LORD REAY is still at Mahableshwar.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN was to start on tour through Oudh, leaving Lucknow Nov. 24th. His Honour will make a complete circuit of the province, and expects to reach Unao about Feb. 11th.

THE HON. MR. SCOBLE has left Calcutta for Rangoon.

MR. MACKENZIE, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, goes into camp shortly. He will visit Nursingpur, and then, after the Viceroy has passed through, starts on a long march through the Jubbulpur and other districts.

It has been authoritatively intimated to the Government of India that Sir Lepel Griffin will not return to India.

SIR COMER PETHERAN AND MR. H. H. RISLEY have just returned from an interesting trip along the Nepal frontier, an account of which, illustrated by the aid of some magnificent photographs taken by Sir Comer, will appear in an early number of *Harper's Magazine*.

THE HON. MR. C. MACAULAY is shortly about to be placed on special duty. Mr. Cotton will act as Secretary in the Financial Department to the Bengal Government, and Mr. C. Buckland as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ON Colonel R. Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., making over charge of the Rawalpindi Division, in consequence of his appointment as Resident in Kashmir, Mr. J. Frizelle will officiate as Commissioner, and Mr. J. W. Gardiner will be appointed Divisional Judge, vice Mr. Frizelle.

MR. ROBERT SMEATON will for the present officiate for Mr. W. C. Benett, the latter officiating as Chief Secretary to the Government of the N.W.P. until the Hon. Mr. Woodburn returns from furlough.

MR. T. W. HOLDERNESS, at present officiating as Secretary to the N.W.P. Government in the Finance Department, will, on the return of Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Pitcher from leave, assume the Directorship of Land Records and Agriculture.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., who arrived in Bombay by last mail, has addressed several temperance meetings during the week.

THE P. and O. steamer *Arcadia*, which brought the last mail to Bombay, was two hours beyond the shortest passage, which was made by her sister ship the *Victoria*.

THE court-martial on Colonel Bulkeley is still proceeding at Mhow.

THE Crawford Commission is still sitting at Poona. The prosecution alleges that Rs. 10,000 were extorted from the Chief of the Bhose State. The President of the Commission advised the Prosecution to select a small number of representative cases from those believed to be strongest, and rest the case on these, as otherwise it would look like oppression on Mr. Crawford. The Prosecution asked time to consider the suggestion.

THE Mogoung expedition directed against the Kochins will probably start in the beginning of January.

A MISSIONARY correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* writes that Sawlapaw is preparing to resist the force to be sent against him, with some 10,000 men, of whom 2,700 are foresters. It is asserted that he intends poisoning all the wells.

SPECIAL measures are being taken against the Kachins west of the Yaw river, who of late have made severe raids.

EXCEPT for the attack by Kachmo on Mounng Man Taw's Karenni Guides in the Bhamo district, there has been little of interest during the week in that part of Burma.

THE lower Chindwin police pursued a gang of dacoits from Pagyi to Pakhangin, killing four, wounding two, as well as recovering all dacoited property, and capturing six guns.

THE villagers in Upper Chindwin resisted an attack by dacoits, and killed their leader.

THE Nimbu police surprised Ottama's Camp, killing Mingolo Bo, seized eight guns, and made two prisoners.

WITH reference to the disastrous accident which occurred on the Hughli river, Calcutta, on Nov. 6th, when the *Mongolia* was sunk by colliding with a steam tug, it is now reported that upwards of eighty persons were either

drowned or killed by the bursting of the boilers of the ferry steamer at the moment of collision.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY picked men of the 9th Bengal Infantry have been placed in readiness to move to Chittagong in support of the police against expected raids.

COLONEL OMMANEY, Commandant of the 39th Bengal Infantry, arrived at Jhansi on Friday, Nov. 9th, having been ordered back from the Hazara expedition to explain certain irregularities in the regimental accounts.

CAPTAIN PARSONAGE, of the British India steamer *Nevassa*, was drowned at Rangoon on Nov. 9th.

HEAVY rain has fallen in Ahmedabad and other famine-stricken districts.

THE cotton prospects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are reported to be above the average.

THE new Jam of Lus Beyla will be installed before the close of the year.

SANCTION has been given for the construction of a broad gauge railway between Annand and Petlad in connection with the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

THE cyclone which passed within about 300 miles of Bombay was encountered by several steamers between that port and Aden, and several casualties are reported among native craft.

GRAVE fears are entertained as to the safety of the s.s. *Vaitarna*, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. The steamer left Cutch-Mandvi, with some 900 passengers on the 8th November, and has not since been heard of, although she was due in Bombay on the following day. Other steamers belonging to the same company have been sent in search of her, but so far no trace of the missing steamer has been found.

SEPOY Nar Singh Saru, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, has been admitted to the Third Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in having, on the Tukola Ridge, in Sikkim, on September 24th last, rushed forward and bayoneted one or two Tibetans who had attacked and cut down Lieutenant-Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., commanding the 32nd Pioneers, thereby saving that officer's life.

THE dangerous state of the road from Peshawur to Cabul is attributed to neglect of duty on the part of the Afghan officials responsible for certain parts of the route. As a consequence, robberies near Futteeabad and Jellalabad are frequent. Near the latter place the Shinwaris have succeeded in looting large Mohmand and Dawzai caravans: and the authorities are making arrangements for patrolling the road to and from Jellalabad with bodies of mounted men.

THE Afghans are naturally filled with wild stories about present arrangements in Afghanistan. The Ameer's departure from Cabul for Turkistan with a small army is attributed to a necessity for further military operations against Ishak; while the departure of the Ameer's stepmother with a large number of females from Cabul for Langu is magnified into a flight of the Ameer's family to safer quarters. At Cabul the Afghan still nurse doubts as to the reality of Ishak's defeat.

THERE is a current belief at Peshawur that the Amir may abandon his visit to Turkistan.

LARGE quantities of Snider ammunition are being sent up from Peshawur to Cabul to replenish the Amir's magazine.

MR C. J. VANSITTART was entertained at Allahabad on Nov. 10th to a farewell dinner by the members of the N.W.P. Club. About fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner, among those present being Sir John Edge, Mr. Justice Straight (who presided), Mr. F. W. Porter, Colonel Dodd, Mr. H. G. Cowie, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Conlan, Mr. G. E. A. Ross, Mr. C. H. Hill, Mr. G. W. Spankie, Mr. A. J.

Hughes, and Captain Digby. Telegrams were also read from Mr. A. Lawrence, Major Pulford, Mr. J. Alexander, and Major Beaver, expressing regret at their inability to be present. After dinner Mr. Straight proposed the health of Mr. Vansittart, alluding to the many services he had rendered to the club and the station, and in conclusion presented the guest of the evening with a handsome gold watch. The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, and Mr. Vansittart replied in appropriate terms.

THE rain which was so much needed in Orissa has at length come, and the prices of food-grains have begun to fall in consequence. There will, in all probability, be a scarcity in some districts; but the worst apprehensions of famine are apparently at an end. In other parts of India, also, rain has fallen within the last few days, so that on the whole agricultural prospects are decidedly improved.

NEW relief works have been sanctioned with a view to providing employment for the relief of those affected by the bad season in Guzerat. An extension of his Highness the Gaekwar's narrow gauge system for thirteen miles to the eastward and a branch from Annand to Petlad will be carried out. The former work has been already begun, and the latter will be taken in hand forthwith.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has left Calcutta for Orissa.

THE Lieut.-Governor's party had two narrow escapes from serious accidents on their journey down. His Honour, accompanied by the two Misses Bayley, Mr. Colvin, and Sir Alfred Croft, left Darjeeling on Saturday, Nov. 17th., riding down the hill to Siliguri, via the Kalijori and Teesta road, and breaking the journey for the night at Kalijori. Soon after leaving the Rungaroon road, about eight miles from Darjeeling, Miss Bayley's horse got his hind legs over the khud, and, being unable to recover himself, both rider and horse fell from fifteen to twenty feet down, a tree breaking the fall and stopping the pony, while Miss Bayley went on another ten feet, but was quite unhurt.

LADY BAYLEY and the rest of the party left Darjeeling on Sunday, travelling by trolley. Soon after leaving Ghoom the trolley, going at a pace of about ten miles an hour, was thrown off the line by a stone, and the whole party precipitated out—fortunately without very serious results. Lady Bayley's hand was slightly damaged; Miss Farquharson got a severe blow over the eye; Mr. Prestage, the Manager of the Railway, who was driving the trolley, had his left shoulder dislocated, and the other occupants—Mrs. O'Brien, Captain Rawlinson, and Mr. Boileau—escaped scot-free. The trolley having been righted and not damaged, after half-an-hour's delay the ladies pluckily resumed their journey to Kurseong, where the injured were attended to.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the Government for a reduction of the postal rates on letters between England and India, asking that the rates of postage may be made approximate to the charges obtaining for Indian correspondence with foreign countries. The Government replied stating that it is "inexpedient, and, indeed, impossible," to make any change.

THE commercial outlook in Bombay is stated to be very promising just now. Several new cotton mills are to be begun at once, and no less than a dozen to sixteen are likely to be erected within the next two years. A number of Native firms have begun the importation of machinery for the manufacture of various articles hitherto exclusively brought from Europe, and some European firms are extending their operations.

THE net value of gold imported to India from the beginning of the official year to the end of September was Rs. 8,019,733, and that of silver imported was Rs. 4,00,89,430, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 4,81,09,163. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 3,62,83,966, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 3,74,97,586.

NOTES.

THE most important news from India is that contained in the telegram from the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, which will be found in another column, and to which we have drawn notice editorially. As the correspondent points out, the necessity must have been great before so cautious a diplomatist as Lord Dufferin would commit himself to speak so openly in condemnation of the Indian National Congress, whose supporters in India and in England are doing their best to spread discontent and disloyalty broadcast. Lord Dufferin has spoken at an opportune moment, for the forbearance of his Government has been stretched to the very utmost. The hint that there is possibly a limit to that forbearance ought not to be without salutary effect on the minds of some of the agitators who have anything to lose by a display of disloyalty.

It will, of course, have little or no effect upon those who have anything to gain and nothing to lose by agitation so long as they do not come within the meshes of the law. But might it not be well for Mr. A. O. Hume, who continues to be the arch-agitator in India, to pause for a moment, and consider his own position? He is a retired Civilian of thirty years' active service, and is in receipt of a Government pension, which he, no doubt, draws regularly, and without any qualms of an irritating conscientiousness that he is taking money wrong by a tyrannical Government from a cruelly oppressed people. For Mr. Hume says that there is misery and misgovernment throughout India in every direction, "misgovernment that is the talk of leading men in every hamlet."

It may seem to be waste of breath and words to argue with a gentleman of Mr. Hume's calibre, but the *Pioneer* forces him on the horns of a dilemma. It says:—"For a good many years he was in charge of a Department under the Government of India which was specially entrusted with the material welfare of the people. Did he ever take advantage of his position and his exceptional opportunities for acquiring information to place his 'facts' before the Government of India? Can he point to a single instance in which he made stand against the evils which he now bewails? If he admits that he was blind to the truth until, like Lucifer, he fell from the heaven of office, does not this cast some doubt upon the value of his latest intellectual acquisitions? But, assuming his conversion sincere, and his hostility to the present order of things 'terribly earnest,' as he says, and 'serious,' how comes it that he still submits to the indignity of eating the bread of the Government he reviles? Would it not be manlier to disdain his pension, and to thus proclaim that his sentence is for open war?"

JUST so; but manliness of this kind does not always exhibit itself to the best advantage when it involves pecuniary sacrifices. As the Allahabad journal remarks, it is rather a singular commentary on the heart-rending descriptions indulged in by Congress men, of the brutal tyranny of the magistrates and the police, that no pensioner appears to have the slightest apprehension of pecuniary loss befalling him on account of seditious utterances. Lord Dufferin's speech on Friday last may, however, awaken a little disturbing attention on this point.

In the meantime the friends of Congress here continue to assist the mischief-making in India. The monthly magazine which calls itself *The Voice of India*, but is only the voice of those who think and say as the Congress agitators direct, declares that now Mr. Bradlaugh has spoken in favour of the establishment of the Indian Political Agency in England, "high hopes are entertained that the dumb millions of India will be more or less able to impress the weight of their grievances upon the deliberate consideration of the enlightened electors of the United

Kingdom!" Fancy that! Bradlaugh the representative member for India! Could farce and falsehood go further?

RETIRED Anglo-Indian officials are evidently in favour with the givers of official good gifts here. Sir Henry Norman continues to sail upon that tide of good fortune which he took at the flood on the close of the Indian Mutiny. From the Governorship of Jamaica, where his rule has been very popular, he goes to govern Queensland—a post which he may not find to be a bed of roses. But he has tact and temper, and he and his amiable consort are likely to win their way very quickly to the hearts of the Colonists, notwithstanding their late fastidiousness regarding the selection of a Governor.

ANOTHER retired Anglo-Indian is Mr. Monro, C.B., who succeeds Sir Charles Warren, also not to a bed of roses. But Mr. Monro has already experience of the work required of him, and will do it well, in spite of the disapproval which the military journals have expressed of his appointment.

Is it the idea of the Government of India that Ireland is now a foreign country? The question is prompted by reading in the official *Gazette* that "The following officer has leave to Ireland"—a notification kept quite distinct from that notifying the granting of leave of absence to officers to England. Will the Congress Babus take it for granted now that Ireland has secured that Home Rule for which they say India pants?

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve of the appointment of General Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., now Governor of Jamaica, to be Governor of Queensland. General Norman served in the army at the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow, and after being for eight years Military Secretary to the Government of India was appointed a member of the Council of the Viceroy. Seven years later he became a member of the India Council, and resigned that position in the following year on being appointed Governor of Jamaica.

MR. ST. WOOD, Inspector of Police in Tharrawaddy, Burma, who committed suicide by shooting himself, recently distinguished himself by capturing a notorious dacoit chief, and appears to have considered that he had been unjustly treated in not receiving promotion.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were steady. Mysore recovered 1-16. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 7/16 to 9-16, Nundydroog 1 11-16 to 1 13-16, Indian Consolidated 5s. to 5s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 10s. to 12s., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. to 14s., Ooregum 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d., ditto Preference 29s. to 31s., Devala-Moyar 4s. to 5s., Nine Reefs 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 7s. to 8s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. 6d. to 3s., South-East Mysore 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1 1/2, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 2s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 2s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.

THE garrison of Burma will not in effect be numerically reduced this year, even after the withdrawal of the three Native infantry regiments, which are unreplaced in the programme of relief. The 1,800 men or so who will thus be taken from the regular establishment will be more than made up by the new local Levies, the raising of which has just been sanctioned by the Government of India. Recruited in India like the military police, and under the same organisation, and, generally terms of service, they differ from the latter in being destined for employment in a particular locality only. In difficult country like that of most of the Upper Burma frontier, where the neighbours are savage tribes, contemptible as adversaries, but requiring to be constantly looked after, it has been found that what is chiefly wanted is to have a force that shall know the ground and people, and be able to meet the latter in their own fashion. And this is obviously best secured by localisation. Seventeen companies are to be raised accordingly during the course of the cold weather, of which five will go to augment the levy that already exists in Mogoung, while the rest will be distributed between the Shan and Chin marches on the east and west of the new province.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

LORD DUFFERIN ON INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The great event of the week here has been the St. Andrew's dinner, which was celebrated on Friday with unprecedented brilliancy and in circumstances of unusual political importance. Sir Alexander Wilson presided. The departing Viceroy, who was the principal guest, took advantage of his last public appearance in Calcutta to express in weighty and statesman-like language an unqualified condemnation of the Native Congress agitation. This carefully considered remonstrance has the character of a State paper rather than that of an after-dinner speech, and is specially impressive as coming from a Governor-General whose utterances here have hitherto been most jealously guarded. The magnitude of the evil must have been marked indeed when Lord Dufferin felt himself compelled, on the eve of his departure, to throw aside the diplomatic mask and urge upon public attention an earnest and uncompromising protest. This speech will prove a valuable legacy to his successor, and will probably enable him at the outset of his rule to adopt a decisive attitude and a settled policy.

The chairman, in proposing Lord Dufferin's health, reviewed in eloquent and laudatory terms the salient points of the Viceroy's administration. Referring to Lord Dufferin's new title, he pointed out that the Queen had not only thereby commemorated the conquest of Burma, but in the title of "Marquis," or "Lord of the Marches," had emphasised her recognition of his trusty guardianship of the "Marches," or frontier, of India. In conclusion, he said:—

"While the country can find such leaders, we need never fear that the prestige of the Empire will not be maintained. We in India are specially quick to recognise and appreciate the qualities in rulers fitting them to rule. Such we recognised in Lord Dufferin. We rallied round him because he was strong and able, doing his work with strength which gave confidence and inspired admiration. We have all admired the gifted statesman and trusted the successful leader, but we have more than admiration for a man who, under all circumstances, has shown a lofty and ennobling example, only to be set by one true to himself—the true gentleman."

In returning thanks, Lord Dufferin, after touching lightly on foreign policy, spoke as follows:—

"As I am so near the day of dissolution, I may be permitted to utter a few words of warning and advice to those to whose affairs I have been giving such unremitting attention for so long a period—(cheers.) You will understand that it is not so much a Viceroy addressing you as his departing, pale, attenuated shade—or rather shall we say some intelligent traveller who has come to India for three months, with the intention of writing an encyclopædic work on the government and people, and who is therefore able to speak in a spirit of infallibility denied to lesser men."

"Well, then, what is India? It is an empire equal in size, if Russia be excluded, to the entire continent of Europe, with a population of 250,000,000 souls, composed of a large number of distinct nationalities, professing various religions, practising diverse rites, and speaking different languages. The census report says there are 106 different Indian tongues—not dialects—of which eighteen are spoken by more than a million persons, while many races are still further separated from each other by discordant prejudices, conflicting social usages, and even antagonistic material interests."

"Perhaps the most patent peculiarity of our Indian Cosmos is its division into two mighty political communities—the Hindoos, numbering 190,000,000, and the Mahomedans, 50,000,000, whose distinctive characteristics, religious, social, and ethnological, it is unnecessary to mention. To these two great divisions must be added a host of minor nationalities (though minor is a misleading term, since most of them are numbered by millions), who, though some are included in the two broader categories, are as completely differentiated from each other as Hindoos from Mahomedans. Such are the Sikhs, with their warlike habits and traditions and theocratic enthusiasm; the Rohillas, Pathans, Assamees, Beloochees, and other wild and martial tribes on the frontiers; the hillmen dwelling on the Himalayas; our subjects in Burma, Mongol in race and Buddhist in religion; the Nairs, Bheels, and other non-Aryan peoples of the centre and south of India, and the enterprising Parsees, with their rapidly developing manufactures and commercial interests."

"Again, among the numerous communities are found, at one and the same moment, all the various stages of civilisation through which mankind has passed from prehistoric ages to the

present time. At one end of the scale is the naked, savage hillmen, with stone weapons, head-hunting, and polyandrous habits and childish superstitions; at the other the Europeanised native gentleman, with the refinement, polish, and literary culture of Western philosophy and advanced political ideas; while between the two lie layer upon layer, in close juxtaposition, of wandering communities, living in tents, with flocks of goats, collections of undisciplined warriors, with blood feuds, clan organisation, and loose tribal government, feudal chiefs, or barons, with picturesque retainers, seigniorial jurisdiction and mediæval modes of life, and modernised country gentlemen, enterprising merchants and manufacturers, with well-managed estates and prosperous enterprises. Besides all these, under our direct administration, the Government is required to exercise a certain amount of supervision over 117 Native States, with their princely rulers, autocratic executives, and independent jurisdictions, and their fifty millions of inhabitants. The mere enumeration of these diversified elements must suggest to the most unimaginative mind a picture of as complicated a social and political organisation as has ever tasked human ingenuity to govern and administer."

"But even within India itself we have not reached the limits of our accountability; for we are bound to provide for the safety and welfare, not only of Her Majesty's Hindoo, Mahomedan, and other Native subjects, but also for the large East Indian community, the indigenous Christian Churches, and the important planting and manufacturing interests scattered over the face of the country, as also to secure the property and lives of all British residents in India, men, women, and children, whether employed in the service of the Government or pursuing independent avocations in the midst of alien and semi-civilised multitudes, whose peaceable and orderly behaviour cannot, under all circumstances, be implicitly relied on. To these obligations are also added the duty of watching over the enormous commercial interests of the mother country, represented by a guaranteed capital of over £220,000,000, which, to the great benefit of India, has been either lent to the State or sunk in Indian railways and similar enterprises. It would be criminal to ignore the responsibility of the Government towards those who have sunk large sums in the development of Indian resources on the faith of official guarantees, or who have invested capital in the Indian funds at the invitation of the Imperial and Indian authorities. The same considerations apply with almost equal force to the further vast amount of capital employed by private British enterprise in manufactures, tea-planting, and the indigo, jute, and similar industries, on the assumption that English rule and English justice would remain dominant in India."

"If, again, we turn our eyes outwards we find external obligations hardly less onerous and imperative than those confronting us within. India has a land frontier of nearly 6,000 miles and a seaboard of about 9,000 miles. On the east she is conterminous with Siam and China, on the north with Tibet, Bhotan, and Nepal; while on the north-west she marches, at all events diplomatically, with Russia. On the coasts are many rich and prosperous seaports—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and Rangoon. Every year we are made more painfully aware to how serious an extent contiguity with foreign nations, whether civilised or uncivilised, and the complications arising out of both Eastern and Western politics and wars expose us to attack, and impose on us the necessity of walking warily and wisely with respect to international relations, taking the precautions, however onerous and expensive, incumbent on a nation that finds itself in contact with enterprising military Monarchies and rival maritime Powers. It is, then, for the outward protection, for the internal control, and for the welfare and good government, and progress of this congeries of nations, religions, tribes, and communities, with the tremendous latent forces and disruptive potentialities they contain, that the Government of India is answerable. And, with reference to the ever-shifting and multiplying requirements of this complicated political organisation, it has been called upon from time to time to shape and modify its system of administration."

"Now, some intelligent, loyal, patriotic, and well-meaning men are desirous of taking a big jump into the unknown by the application to India of democratic methods of government and the adoption of the Parliamentary system which England herself only reached by slow degrees through the discipline of many centuries of preparation. The idea has been authoritatively suggested of the creation of a representative body, or of representative bodies, with the official element in the minority, who shall have what is called the 'power of the purse,' and who, through this instrumentality, shall be able to bring the British Executive into subjection to their will. The organisation of battalions of Native militia and volunteers for the internal and external defence of the country is the next arrangement suggested; and the first practical result to be obtained would be the reduction of the British Army to one-half its present numbers."

"Well, I am afraid that the people of England will not readily be brought to the acceptance of this programme or to allow such an assembly, or number of such assemblies, either to interfere with the armies or to fetter and circumscribe the liberty of action either of the provincial Governments or of the supreme Executive. In the first place, the whole scheme is eminently unconstitutional. For the essence of constitutional government is that responsibility and power should remain in the same hands; and the idea of irresponsible councils, whose members could never be called to account for their acts in the way in which in which an Opposition can be called to account in a constitutional country, arresting the march of Indian legislation, or nullifying the policy of the British Executive in India, would be regarded as an impracticable anomaly. Indeed, so obviously impossible would be the application of such a system in the circumstances of the case, that I do not believe it has been seriously advocated by any Native statesman of the slightest weight or importance. I have come into contact, during four years, with, I imagine, almost all the most distinguished persons in India, and have talked to most of them upon these matters; but I have never heard a suggestion from one of them in the sense that I have mentioned—(cheers)."

"But if no Native statesman of weight and importance capable of appreciating the true interests of England and India is found in defence of this programme, who are those who do defend it? Who and what are the persons that seek to wield such great powers—that would tempt the fate of Phaeton, and sit in the chariot of the Sun? Well, they are gentlemen of whom I desire to speak with the greatest courtesy and kindness, for they are most of them the product of the system of education which we have ourselves carried on during the last 30 years. But 30 years is a very short time in which to educe a self-governing nation from its primordial elements. At all events, let us measure the extent of the educated assistance upon which we could call at this moment, and examine the degree of proficiency which the educated classes have attained, and the relation of their numbers to the rest of the population."

"Out of the whole population of British India, which may be put at 200,000,000 in round numbers, not more than five or six per cent. can read and write, while less than one per cent. has any knowledge of English. Thus the overwhelming mass of the people—perhaps 190,000,000 out of 200,000,000—is still steeped in ignorance. Of the ten or twelve millions who have acquired an education, three-fourths, or perhaps less, have not attained to more than the most elementary knowledge. In a recent review of the progress of education it is pointed out that 94½ per cent. of those attending schools and colleges are in the primary stage, while the progress made in English education is measured by the fact that the number of the students who have graduated at the Universities since 1857—that is, during the course of the last 31 years—is under eight thousand. During the last 25 years probably not more than half a million students have passed out of our schools with a good knowledge of English; there being perhaps a million more with a smattering. Consequently, it may be said that out of a population of 200,000,000, only a very few thousands may be considered to possess an adequate qualification, so far as education and acquaintance with Western ideas, or even Eastern learning, are concerned, for taking an intelligent view of those intricate and complicated economic and political questions, affecting the destinies of many millions of men, that are almost daily presented for the consideration of the Government."

"I would ask, then, how could any reasonable man imagine that the British Government would be content to allow this microscopic minority to control the administration of that majestic and multiform Empire, for whose safety and welfare they are responsible in the eyes of God and before the face of civilisation? It appears to me a groundless contention that it represents the people of India. Is it not evident that large sections of the community are already becoming alarmed at the thought of such self-constituted bodies interposing between themselves and the august impartiality of English rule. They ought to know that in the present condition of India there can be no real or effective representation of the people, with their enormous numbers, multifarious interests, and tesselated nationalities. They ought to see that all the strength, power, and intelligence of the British Government are applied to preventing one race or one religion from acquiring dominion over another. They ought to feel that there is no greater blessing to a country than the existence of an external, dispassionate, immutable authority, whose watchword is 'Justice,' who alone possesses both the power and the will to weld the rights and *status* of each separate element of the Empire into a peaceful, co-ordinated, and harmonious unity."

"When the Congress was first started it seemed as if that body directed its attention to the consideration of social reform, and that, like a similar congress in England, it might prove of assistance to the Government, and of great use to

the citizens. I cannot help expressing regret that they consider momentous questions concerning the welfare of millions of their fellow-subjects beneath notice. It is a still greater matter for regret that the members of the Congress are answerable for the distribution—as their officials have boasted—among thousands of ignorant and credulous men of publications animated by a very questionable spirit, and whose manifest intention is to excite the hatred of the people against the public servants of the Crown in this country. Such proceedings no Government could regard with indifference; nor can they fail to inspire us with misgivings, at all events as to the wisdom of those who have so offended. Nor is the silly threat of one of the chief officers—the principal secretary, I believe, of the Congress—that he and his Congress friends hold in their hands the keys, not only of popular insurrection, but of military revolt, calculated to restore confidence in their discretion, even when accompanied by the assurance that they do not intend for the present to put these keys into the locks."

After dwelling on these and cognate topics at very considerable length the Viceroy wound up with a panegyric on Lord Lansdowne, and with expressions of grateful recognition of the enthusiastic reception accorded to Lady Dufferin—who was present during the speeches—and to himself.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Lord Dufferin was present this evening at the annual dinner given by the Scotch residents on the occasion of St. Andrew's day. His Excellency delivered a speech, in the course of which he declared that the fall in the value of silver had greatly hampered the Government in regard to Burma. The Government had not tried to settle the affairs of the country cheaply, every demand of local officers having been met. The country, however, was becoming settled more rapidly than had been expected.

After some further remarks, the Viceroy said that he wished to say a few words of warning advice on the subject of autocratic rule in India, which he declared was foreign to English ideas. The Indian Government was gradually being liberalised, but some persons of no position or real education, and who represented a microscopic minority, desired representative Government, although the country had hardly emerged from its primordial elements. He was sure that the English nation could not favour such notions.

In conclusion, the Viceroy stated that the Indian Government would continue to give a larger share in the public service to the Natives, and would favour all sincere demands for political reform, consistent with the maintenance of the august impartiality of English rule.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. P. BAINBRIDGE, R.A.—Major-General Anthony Percy Bainbridge, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, died on the 25th ult., at Portland-terrace, Southsea, at the age of forty-nine years. He entered the service in June, 1857, obtaining his promotion to captain in March, 1865; colonel in April, 1879, and to major-general in October, 1881. Major-General Bainbridge served in the Ashantee War of 1873-74, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel and the medal.

DR. R. WOOSNAM.—Surgeon Richard Woosnam, Retired, Bombay Army, died on the 27th ult., at Tyn-y-graig, Builth, Breconshire.

The entire sea-borne trade of the port of Kurrachee for the year 1887-88, exclusive of Government stores and treasures, amounted in value to Rs.8,86,79,948, which, compared with the figures of the previous year, show a decline to the extent of Rs.33,78,545, or 3·67 per cent. The value of the foreign import trade during the year amounted to Rs.2,72,78,592, against Rs.2,92,34,008 in 1886-87, or a decrease of Rs.19,55,416, or 6·68 per cent.; but, compared with the average of the past five years, there is an increase amounting to Rs.81,61,008, or 42·08 per cent. In exports there has been a further fall, amounting to Rs.29,98,022, or 10·12 per cent., compared with the year 1886-87. Imports from Indian ports fell from Rs.2,34,08,647 in 1886-87 to Rs.2,08,42,186 during the last official year. The fall amounts to Rs.25,66,461, or 10·96 per cent. In the export trade with Indian or coast ports there has been an improvement amounting to Rs.41,41,354, or 42·49 per cent., the figures for the year 1887-88 being Rs.1,39,32,883, against Rs.97,91,599 in 1886-87. The export trade with foreign countries and coast ports for 1887-88 taken altogether show an increase of Rs.11,43,332 over the previous year, or 2·90 per cent.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

BLIND LEADERS.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

It is surprising to see the amount of rubbish written by people at home, on the subject of the Burmese, by people who, though they have been residing in Burma, know as much about the people and their true character as they do of the man in the moon. Among those who have thus been airing their opinions on Burma and the Burmese, on the strength of having resided in Burma, are Colonel Gloag, of the Artillery, and Mr. E. Garnet Man, barrister-at-law. A Madras contemporary tells us the first gentleman has "written to a home paper somewhat dogmatically on the subject of the police in Burma. He approves the employment of Burmese in the police force, though he does not entertain a high opinion of their soldierly qualities." He makes, besides, certain sensible remarks on the necessity of employing men of the country in the discharge of police duties in their own country, and the prompt recognition on the part of Government of faithful service boldly rendered. The gallant officer also very pertinently observes: "If a man is constantly twitted with his alleged cowardice he will probably finish by becoming a poltroon. Confidence usually justifies itself. On the other hand, assume that he is as brave as his fellows, and plant in him the germs of self-respect, and ere long he should show that in an emergency he is as good a man as his neighbours, without pretending to be a swashbuckler or a fire-eater." These are no doubt sensible remarks, such as a man of intelligence and a student of human nature might make; but we do not think that Colonel Gloag's acquaintance with the Burmese character justifies his laying down the law on their fitness or otherwise for the police.

Mr. E. G. Man, too, exposes his ignorance of the Burmese character when he tells the British public what we think will be news to even most Englishmen in this province. "They will tamely submit to be cuffed by Natives of India without attempting to retaliate or even to defend themselves." A writer who can make such a statement cannot possibly have seen or known anything of the people. Colonel Street and Colonel Strover when out in the Pegu district with some seventy sepoy and military police can tell how they were charged up to the bayonet's point by 150 Burman dacoits armed only with *dahs*; and although they were repulsed after some thirty or forty of them were shot down by the Sniders of our troops, such a charge by an undisciplined rabble does not show the Burmans to have been wanting in personal pluck. We have seen and heard of encounters between Natives of India and Burmans, where fists were alone the weapons, and we never knew of the Burmans coming off second best. It was only a month ago when an English police officer, writing to this paper on the subject of police reform, told us of a Burman orderly of his having most severely mauled with his fists and elbows four Punjabee policemen who insulted him. We could tell of other instances, and so could others. But fistic encounters are no criterion of the manhood or military capacities of a nation; though they go to disprove the absurd statements regarding the Burmese made by men like Mr. Garnet Man, who ought to know better. That they do not only illustrates the fact that there are men living for years in the towns of Burma whose only knowledge of the people is acquired from an acquaintance with a few bazaar dealers.

SERVICE IN ASSAM.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* furnishes the following roll of casualties among the officers of the Commission in the course of the last ten years:—

1. Captain Butler, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, killed by Nagas.
2. Mr. Beckett, U.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, accidentally killed while surveying.
3. Mr. Damant, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, killed by Nagas.
4. Mr. Carnegy, U.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, killed on duty in the Naga Hills.
5. Major Boyd, Deputy Commissioner, killed on duty in the North Cachar Hills.
6. Major Trotter, Deputy Commissioner, killed on duty in Manipur.
7. Mr. Hinde, Assistant Commissioner, U.C.S., died from ailments contracted in Naga Hills.
8. Major Williamson, Deputy Commissioner, died from result of mental ailments contracted during exceptionally arduous service in the province.
9. Mr. E. Stack, C.S., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, died from ailments contracted in the province.
10. Colonel Peel, Deputy Commissioner, died from ailments contracted in the province.

11. Mr. Primrose, C.S., Political Agent, Manipur. The mail has just brought news of the death of this fine young officer; and as he had very indifferent health before he went home, he has no doubt succumbed to ailments brought on during service in Assam.

The above list is by no means exhaustive, but it will be admitted, I think, that it is sufficiently melancholy and lengthy. The average strength of the Commission has been 13 Deputy Commissioners and 23 Assistants—total 36; so that the death-rate has been nearly 33 per cent. It seems exceptionally hard that the survivors should have their claims overlooked, and that they should be superseded by an officer whose services, however meritorious, have never had any connection with the province.

MR. MORETON FREWEN'S FORECAST.

The *Pioneer* reporter hastened to interview Mr. Moreton Frewen on his arrival in Bombay, with the following result:—

Among the latest arrivals in Bombay is Mr. Moreton Frewen. The future of the rupee is of such importance that we are glad to have been able to take advantage of Mr. Frewen's fresh and first hand knowledge of the subject as to the latest developments in London and Washington.

Q.—When may we expect the Report of the Currency Commission?

Within three weeks at most, I believe: it was to be presented to Parliament within a few days of its reassembling. A strong desire was expressed when I left London that there should be a further delay till next spring, but owing to the fact that the Report had been promised to Parliament last session, its postponement was impossible. The accident of its appearance at the very moment of the Presidential election in America is felt to be a misfortune; the great interest felt there in the silver question will be obscured by the party struggle.

Q.—What do you hear of the nature of the Report?

It is understood that the Commissioners are divided into three groups. There are six declared bi-metallists—Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Samuel Montagu. Probably the report made by these gentlemen will be found to affirm the entire practicability of the double standard, and will recommend the calling of an international monetary conference in London during next summer. Then there will be a report from five dissentients—Sir T. Farrer, Sir John Lubbock, Messrs. Courtenay, Fremantle and Birch—to the effect that the depression of trade does not warrant any such heroic remedies, and that we had better wait for more light. Lord Herschell, the chairman, will not sign with the silver men, and as he is by no means doctrinaire he may possibly not support the monometallists either, but steer a middle course. He arrives in India in about a fortnight, so you will have a chance of showing him the inconveniences of a wobbling rupee and send him back to us a strong reformer.

Q.—Is the report likely to be satisfactory to the reformers?

Entirely so, if, as it is rumoured, and as I quite believe, the whole body of the Commissioners, without exception, admit the injurious effect on trade of an uncertain par of exchange, and admit and include in the Report that they trace the fall in the price of silver to hostile monetary legislation, and not to variations in supply; and, furthermore, that a monetary Union of the leading nations could be relied on to maintain a fixed ratio in spite of any fluctuations in the relative supplies of the two metals coming from the mines.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the entire Commissioners make these strong admissions a part of their Report?

I do indeed; at least those who are in the best position to judge hold this belief.

Q.—But surely this is the whole gospel of bi-metallism?

So it is; the whole gospel of bi-metallism.

Q.—And how about Washington? Did you find any change in the position there?

No; the agitation for the suspension of silver coinage under the terms of the Bland Bill collapsed so signally in 1884 that in the States the question is at rest for this generation. The silver question has been no issue of this Presidential election; our friends there felt that the Report of our Currency Commission would be likely to result in international action a little later, and this being the case it would be extremely impolitic to weaken international prospects by any merely local palliatives, such, for example, as a demand in the States for increased coinage. As long as England can indulge the belief that some other nation or nations can be relied on to settle the question, it is very certain she will do nothing.

Q.—What about our export trades in cotton and wheat; what are the crops in America like?

Cotton is reported, notwithstanding an increase of area, under the average of bales, and the world is very short of wheat. Canada may have ten million bushels of surplus for export, and the States not more than ninety, as against an average of, say, 120 millions. Then our home crop, though

better than was expected, will be at least fifteen million bushels short. France is enormously short, and will have to import, perhaps, seventy-five millions instead of thirty millions. Russia has a very good harvest, and so have Austria and the Balkan countries; but it is safe to predict a continuance of the present high prices at least for ten months. If your cotton crop is good and your wheat exports reach, say, thirty million bushels, your trade balance will be favourable for higher exchange rates, perhaps a penny higher; possibly in conjunction with the favourable report of the Commission, you might see the rupee as high as eighteen pence in the next few months.

THE BRITISH SERVICE AND THE STAFF CORPS. (*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

A very serious danger is confronting the British service in India, and though it is to a certain extent recognised, no steps are taken to stop or remedy it. It is this. The Indian Staff Corps is supplied by the British regiments in India with officers; and these officers are not supernumerary to their British regiments, but are the only Subalterns whom the British regiments have to train or depend upon. It is easy to note how the system works. In nearly every regiment that has been in India any length of time we find the full complement of Captains followed by one or two Subalterns of six or seven years' service, then a number of Subalterns whose names are in italics, and the baleful word "probationer" after them, and then the first Subaltern doing duty with the regiment, with some eighteen months' or two years' service, followed by a limited number of Subalterns of still less service. Now, if a Captain is temporarily detached for Staff duty, for Garrison class, signalling, leave, or any of the perfectly legitimate calls which may take him away from his regiment, the chances are that the only man available to take his place is a Subaltern of some two years' service. The duties of an Officer Commanding a company are yearly becoming more and more onerous. To carry out the annual company-training efficiently, an officer of considerable professional knowledge and experience is required; yet the chances are that, at the time the training takes place, the officer in charge of the company may be an inexperienced Subaltern who possibly may have been in independent command of a company half of his short service, and with every intention of doing his best, yet is utterly devoid of the training which every Subaltern requires under the eye of an experienced Captain. Nor is this all; owing to the manner in which the present system works, the battalions in India are kept so short of Subalterns, that it is often the exception rather than the rule for a Captain to have a Subaltern under him at all.

A lad comes out to India, and as early as possible puts his name down for the Staff Corps. If he is medically fit, he very soon gets appointed a probationer, and for six months remains on the strength of his battalion before he is seconded; another six or eight months elapses before a Subaltern to replace him arrives in India. Thus for a year or more that battalion is deprived of the services of a Subaltern, and as five and six have often left a battalion in one year, the consequences are simply disastrous. It is now proposed to limit the number allowed to proceed from one battalion to the Staff Corps in one year to three; that will be bad enough. But this is not all. Of the few remaining Subalterns the chances are that one or two are men who are medically rejected for the Staff Corps and have either to be sent home sick or spend the better part of their time on the sick list in India. Add to this number the strong Subalterns who are going through courses of Garrison instruction, signalling, detailed for duty at the hills, &c., and it will be readily seen that the number of Subalterns doing duty with the battalion is extremely limited. What is the result? The battalion receives and commences to train these young gentlemen who come out. That they are not likely to take a very keen interest in their temporary regiment must be obvious to any one. But still the officers of the battalion are pretty sure to see that they do their duty, and do it efficiently. Just as they are beginning to know their duty and be useful, off they go to the Staff Corps; and the process has to be gone through again with an equally unsatisfactory ending. Meanwhile no subalterns trained in the system of the regiment are growing up in the regiment, and the maintenance of the regimental system depends wholly on the senior officers and the non-commissioned officers. If by any run of promotion, or the appointment of officers to extra regimental billets on the sudden retirement of two or three senior officers, the ranks of the majors and captains become thinned, the battalion has no material to fall back upon to keep up its traditions and methods of working; and it possibly receives a shock to its organisation, which it may take years to recover.

All this is bad enough in peace time, but how about war? The present system of war requires far more skilled experience and leadership than was ever required in the past. From the moment that troops pass into the actual phase of an attack

to the moment after victory is assured the officers of a company are practically left to their own resources.

If war were to break out in India to-morrow quite half the regiments in India would find themselves in this condition:—Eight majors or captains commanding companies, two of whom, they might reckon, would either be required for staff work or would be medically unfit for a campaign; some three or four (if they are lucky) subalterns of five or six years' service, one or two of whom would probably be required for transport, signalling, or other special duties; and then by scraping together all their subalterns who have probably an average of two years' service or less they may get together some ten more subalterns; this is supposing that they have time to recall their officers from leave in England. Now, what would be the condition of these regiments after the first serious battle? The mortality among officers under the existing circumstances of war is always enormous, and especially in the British army, where officers are never backward in leading their men. There is little doubt that, after the first battle, at least two or three companies in every regiment would be under the command of lads quite unfit for the responsibility; and that three or four companies would be reduced to one officer apiece: which, we think all who consider the subject will agree, is a very dangerous state of affairs. That it is no exaggerated statement of the case, let anyone who is interested see for himself by looking at the Bengal Army List, and see the cadres of the regiments which have been some years in India, and have had the full benefit of the present system. If these lists are carefully looked into it will be seen in how bad a condition the regiments are. It must be remembered that often leave on private affairs practically means sick leave, for an officer does not always like to take sick leave. It must also be remembered that many at the bottom of the List are not yet dismissed drill, and are of little or no practical use. It is, perhaps, easier to point out the disease than to devise a remedy. The real root of the evil is that the Government are trying to officer two armies with the same men. They represent that both armies are fully officered, yet both armies are cheated. The Indian Army is largely officered by probationers who are not supernumerary; but are supposed to be efficient officers, which they are not; while the British Army has only a cadre on paper, with no officers to show for these numerous probationers. The Government must harden its heart to supply both armies with officers, or they will prepare, for themselves and the nation, a serious disaster.

B. C. GRIEVANCES. (*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

I sing the woes of a service which (pray pardon the pun's enormity),
Has an awful lot of uniform, but not enough uniformity.
Sing Hey, Sing Ho, for the day, long ago, of the old irregular cavalry
When every man dressed as pleased him best, and generals didn't care a D.
When your sword might either be curved or straight,
And your collar as high or as low as you please,
And your helmet spiked in what fashion you liked,
For nobody thought about matters like these.
Now the powers that be have appointed a man
As Inspector-General over us,
And if not "all correct" you may fairly expect,
That he'll raise (to speak mildly) a deuce of a fuss.
He'll say, "Sir, don't you know, that by G.G.O. No. 7 of February 84
You should fasten the throat of your service coat,
With just two hooks and eyes, neither less nor more."
To your C.O. he'll say, "I have noticed to-day
With more pain than I fully know how to express,
Seven different designs for the wearing of lines,
When your officers appeared in dismounted full dress."
Or perhaps he'll say, "Sirs—I remark that your spurs
Are excessive in length. Please to wear them shorter
See that subaltern there, with a six inch pair,
Though the regulations say one and a quarter."
He'll object to your belt, or he'll find that the welt
Between the stripes of your overalls,
Does not manage quite to "fill up the light,"
Or he'll notice perhaps—but the subject palls.
Suffice it to say, that if not all O.K.
From your steel foot-chains to your helmet spike,
Then General L. will address to you—well—
Some remarks which you may not entirely like.
Now some there be who would remedy
This grievance of ours in the following wise,
By restricting our gorgeous uniform,
To a single suit, which would have to comprise—

Full Dress and Undress, and order of March,
Drill order, mess order, and dress for the stable.
And how they'd arrange this "lightning change"
I'll try to explain as well as I'm able.

A plain frock coat buttoned up to the throat
For parades and duties, and open for mess,
Then if two shoulder straps, and a girdle perhaps,
And a pouch belt be added—Behold your full dress!

'Tis thus we are told that the Cossack bold,
Is gorgeously clothed at a trifling expense,
And its argued that we of the hard-up B.C.
Should follow his lead, if we have any sense.

This tale of our woes I'll now bring to a close
With one piece of advice (somewhat trite, I own)
To our dress reformers, and generals as well,
"It's sometimes expedient to *let well alone*."

BLATHERING LUNATIC.

BENGAL.

(Nov. 13.)

THE reports from Behar and Orissa are still far from satisfactory. The Bengal Government has allowed a grant of Rs. 15,000 for gratuitous relief in Orissa.

THE Office of the Sanitary Commissioner and Surgeon-General with the Government of India does not accompany the Home Secretariat to Calcutta this cold weather, but remains at Simla.

GENERAL GRAHAM arrived at Darjeeling on the 8th inst. to consult the Lieutenant-Governor, who proceeds to Kalimpong to meet Mr. Paul. A spring campaign will probably be decided upon.

COLONEL OMMANNEY, Commandant of the 39th Bengal Infantry, arrived at Jhansi on Friday last, he having been ordered back from the Hazara Expedition to explain certain reported irregularities in the regimental accounts.

A SHOCK of earthquake of great severity was felt at Darjeeling on the 9th shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. There were several upheavals, lasting thirteen seconds. A dull roar preceded the shock in the direction of E.N.E. to W.S.W.

THE rain which was so much needed in Orissa has at length come, and the prices of food-grains have begun to fall in consequence. There will, in all probability, be a scarcity in some districts; but the worst apprehensions of famine are apparently at an end. In other parts of India also rain has fallen, so that, on the whole, agricultural prospects are decidedly improved.

THE Trustees of the Bengal Distress Fund have made a second grant of Rs. 1,000, making the total Rs. 2,000, to the Central Relief Committee at Midnapore, and have also sent Rs. 1,000 to the Commissioner of Orissa for the relief of distress, requesting the Collector of Cuttack to make over to Mr. Worsley any balance of former grants in his hands for the same purpose. The grants to Midnapore and Orissa have been made at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Trustees have further made a grant of Rs. 600 to Mr. Bolton, the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for the purchase of seed-grain to aid the people in the southern portion of that district where the crops have been destroyed by flood. This grant will take the form of advances for seed-grain, and it is expected that some portion will be recovered. The Roman Catholic missionaries in that part of the district have undertaken to superintend relief and report to the Collector.

MADRAS.

(Nov. 14.)

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP SARGENT, of Tinnevely, returned to Madras by the P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore* on Saturday last, from short leave to England.

HIS many friends will be glad to hear that Lieut. Arbuthnot, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, who was injured while playing polo, will soon be about again. As the accident occurred on the 11th ult. he will have been a month laid up.

THE following are the results of the crushing last month at the Kolar Mines, Mysore:—Crushed, 1,320 tons for 1,208 ounces, and obtained 153 ounces of gold from 510 tons of tailings concentrates. Nundydroog crushed 400 tons for 822 ounces. Ooregum, 316 tons for 606 ounces. Balaghat, 102 tons for 201 ounces. Consolidated, 435 tons for 114 ounces. South-East Mysore, 210 tons for 74 ounces.

THE expedition to the Chittagong Hills Tracts will probably comprise the 9th Bengal Lancers, two companies of Goorkhas, and two guns of 9-1 N., Presidency District. It is good policy to send the guns, of which it is known the frontier tribes stand in the greatest terror, while they are curiously indifferent about

rifles. A little innocent gun practice at selected points of vantage would, indeed, be more calculated to impress the imagination of the offending tribes than even a sound thrashing. The country is rough, but nothing to speak of after our experiences on the Sikkim frontier.

It is reported that the Pioneers at Gnatong have started for Chumbi, where they are to pass the winter, and that the recall of the guns has been countermanded.

BOMBAY.

(Nov. 16.)

MR. SYDNEY HUTCHINSON, A.M.I.C.E., has been appointed Meteorological Reporter of Western India in the place of Mr. F. Chambers.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN, M.P., and Sir Henry Edwards have left Bombay for Ahmedabad, *en route* to Delhi and Ajmere.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF JERSEY have left Bombay for Mahabaleshwar, where they will be the guests of H.E. Lord Reay. After staying there a few days the Earl and the Countess proceed to Hyderabad, and then go to Madras on a visit to H.E. Lord Connemara.

LORD AND LADY MONTAGUE, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Scott Montague, have left Bombay for Khandalla.

MR. SAMUELSON, President Liverpool Science and Art Classes, paid a visit to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. Several questions were put to the lady students of the fifth and seventh standards in history and geography, which elicited the warm approbation of Mr. Samuelson, who wrote in the visitors' book:—"The girls are remarkably sharp and intelligent, and their teachers are making clever women of them."

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the past week:—Rain during week throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, and in parts of Surat and Konkan; beneficial to cotton and jowari in Surat, and to standing crops in Nasik, Poona, and Sholapur. More rain generally wanted, urgently in Gujarat and Kattywar. Cotton damaged by caterpillars in parts of Kattywar. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Probable outturn of early crops in Hyderabad 12 annas, and of cotton in parts of Kattywar from 2 to 8 annas. Cotton in Baroda poor, in Broach on the whole healthy. Fodder scarce in three talukas of Kaira, five of Nasik, one of Tanna, north-east talukas of Belgaum, and in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Kattywar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock suffering in parts of Nasik, Belgaum, and Kattywar. Scarcity of drinking water felt in parts of Kattywar and Baroda.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new mail steamer *Arcadia* arrived in Bombay Harbour from Europe at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Amongst the large number of passengers on board were the following:—Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., Sir Henry Edwards, Lord Eglinton, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Lady Greville, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Hon. Justices Beverley, Norris, Pigot, Prinsep, O'Kenealey, of the Calcutta High Court, Hon. Dudley Leigh, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, brother of Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the local Small Causes Court, Mr. A. C. Tupp, lately Accountant-General, Bombay, and recently appointed at Allahabad, Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. C. Buller, and Colonel Olcott, of the Theosophist Society. Sir Edward Watkin and Sir Henry Edwards have put up at the Esplanade Hotel, while the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Lady Greville, and the members of her party, and Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp are at present staying at the Great Western Hotel. The Hon. Justices Norris, Prinsep, Pigot, Beverley, and O'Kenealey left for Calcutta by the evening Jubbulpore mail train. Miss E. A. Manning, Secretary to the National Indian Association, also arrived by the same steamer. She will remain during her stay in Bombay as the guest of the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Scott, at whose bungalow she was presented with an address of welcome.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Nov. 14.)

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON visited Kapurthala on the 7th inst. for the purpose of saying farewell to the young Raja before leaving for England. He was accompanied by Mr. Mackworth Young, Commissioner of Jullundur.

THE Allahabad paper states that any temporary misunderstanding, if such there ever were, that may have existed between the Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen of N.W. Provinces who have promoted the United Patriotic Association, has completely vanished. The leaders on both sides, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, K.C.S.I., Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., and others are now working cordially together, and a large and im-

portant meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Oudh, called on behalf of the Oudh Taluqdars' Association, will be held at Lucknow on the 22nd. The Taluqdars have already given their assent, and invitations are being issued.

THE *Pioneer* correspondent, who recently visited Lundi Kotal, says the progress of the fortified serai is very marked indeed. The walls are very well forward, and with the abundant supply of local labour furnished by the tribesmen the work is proceeding steadily, though the water supply is somewhat limited, owing to the continued drought. *Kafilas* to and from Cabul halt just outside the serai. The Khyber traffic is conducted with absolute safety, but the Sangu Khel Shinwaris are reported to have looted some *kafilas* between Dakka and Jellalabad recently.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following:—We received a few days ago, from a Native correspondent at Peshawur, the news of an attempted outrage upon a police officer by the Gaduns, who inhabit the end of the wedge of territory between Peshawur and Agror. Not only was no harm done, however, but the incident seems to have been satisfactorily closed. The facts of the case we believe to be as follows:—Mr. Hastings, District superintendent of Police, Peshawur, was attacked just across the border in the southern corner of the Gadun country by some men, who came up in a threatening fashion with arms in their hands; and, as our correspondent states, some stones were thrown at him, narrowly missing him. Mr. Hastings, who was, we believe, unharmed, got out of their way by jumping his horse over a wall, and no harm was done to anyone. The offenders, however, were immediately called to book, and their *jirgah* came promptly into Peshawur, and the case has since been settled by the imposition of a fine of Rs. 1,000. It was alleged that the reason of the attack was that some outlaw was in the village, and that it was supposed that Mr. Hastings might be going there to catch him. But probably the truth is that the *mullahs* had been stirring the people up, and that the attack was really a consequence of the excitement caused by the Black Mountain Expedition. Probably some of the young bloods from amongst the Gaduns had gone off to join the enemy. The occurrence was one very likely to happen at such a time as the present, and no particular importance need be attached to it except in so far as it proves the inability of the *mullahs* to produce anything like a general combination on the border. Had the Gaduns been really dangerous they could easily have been dealt with by the River Column of the Black Mountain Expedition on its way back to India.

BURMA.

(Nov. 12.)

COMPLETE arrangements have been made for the protection of the western border of Upper Burma against the raiding Chins. Major Raikes accompanies General Faunce as Political Officer.

THE purchase of a score of elephants for the use of the Forest Department in Upper Burma has been sanctioned at a cost of over Rs. 20,000.

THE high prices ruling on the Bombay side have, says a Calcutta contemporary, greatly stimulated the export of rice from Burma, whence large quantities are being shipped to meet the demand created by the partial failure of the crops on the west coast of India. The same paper understands that the rate of freight from the Burma rice ports to Bombay has advanced about 100 per cent in consequence.

THE prospects of the rice crop in Burma on the 1st of November were as follows:—"Area under rice cultivation in the ten chief rice-producing districts is now estimated at 3,602,766 acres, or 127,199 acres more than the area actually under cultivation in 1887. The damage resulting from floods is considerable in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, Shwegyin, and Amhurst districts. At the end of October and in the first week of November rain has everywhere been insufficient, and the crop which promised very well indeed is now not likely to be above average, unless more rain falls."

THE Burma official *Gazette*, published on Saturday last, states that the Chief Commissioner has received with deep regret the intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. Fforde, Deputy Commissioner of Sagain. Deceased had served in Burma over twenty-five years, and was specially selected as one of the political officers to accompany the expedition of 1885. From the date of the entry of British troops into Mandalay Mr. Fforde was entrusted with important duties in connection with the administration and settlement of Upper Burma; and his exceptionally intimate knowledge of the language and his sympathy with the people rendered his services of special value. The Government of Burma loses in him one of its most trusted officers.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

INDIA.*

Of the many astonishing things in this most astonishing age is the absolute, the crass ignorance which exists in even well-informed circles in regard to India. Hindustan, peopled as it is with more than 250 millions of inhabitants, possessing unbounded potentiality of agricultural richness, forming as it does the brightest jewel in the diadem of England—is a sealed book to all but the very few whom circumstances and inclination have led to study this most interesting and attractive of Empires. It would serve no purpose to examine the cause of this marvellous lack of knowledge; sufficient for the purpose that it exists, and that in such circumstances any addition to the storehouse of knowledge is welcome and valuable. We are led to record these observations by the appearance of Sir John Strachey's most excellent and no less opportune volume entitled "India."

Speaking with a familiarity with well-nigh every work connected with the East which has appeared during the last quarter of a century, we make bold to assert, without fear of contradiction, that this epitome fills a void which no publication extant has thoroughly succeeded in removing. There are histories of India enough and to spare—albeit a good account of this great dependency has yet to be written. There are miscellaneous essays, such as the masterly series penned by Sir Alfred Lyall; there is this work, the joint production of the Brothers Strachey, each and all of which merit careful perusal, and have received the praise due to high merit, and numerous claims to public patronage. But no single book has yet appeared which forms such a complete compendium of Indian history as the book under review, as it is without bias, and with all the weight which attaches to personal experience and unrivalled opportunities of acquiring information. Allusion has been made to the ignorance of the *oi polloi* of mankind in regard to all that concerns one of the greatest Empires in the world's history. If—and it is not concealed that to some extent this is the case—their lack of knowledge is in a degree excusable, at any rate, there is no longer any reason for want of at least a reasonable familiarity with the general outlines of India's annals. The narrative, moreover, is as attractive as the style is vigorous and full of life. A work of a few hundred pages can scarcely pretend to deal exhaustively with the events of 250 years of conquest and administration. At best only bare outlines can be sketched, details being reserved for more pretentious and elaborate narration; but salient features are given with sufficient fulness for all practical purposes, and, over and above all, accuracy is commendably made the primal character of this most characteristic work, which adds lustre to a career already replete with lustre, and will reflect renown upon a name already renowned.

"The Wife's Help to Indian Cookery." By W. H. Dawe. (Elliot Stock).—A carefully-arranged and well-thought-out book, with excellent receipts, even though rather expensive. Still, the author is right in saying that for good cookery you must have good materials. And, after all, good cooking may save a doctor's bill. To a novice to Indian ways and Indian housekeeping this book will be a boon.

"Miss Baxter's Bequest." By Annie S. Swan. (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier).—A very pathetic, prettily-told story.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.) for December opens with a Historical Sketch of the Russian Navy by Lieut. C. R. Low, of the Indian Navy, brief but interesting. Major Gambier Parry continues his pleasant Yachting Cruise, and readers of the magazine will be glad to welcome Mr. Irving Montagu in his further "Wanderings" as a war officer. Mr. O'Connor Morris reviews Colonel Malleon's "Eugene of Savoy," and Colonel Spalding brings to a conclusion his very able and thoughtful paper on Savoroff's character and career. It is to be hoped that these will be given again to the public in book form. For lighter reading there is a further chapter of the "Rambler Papers," and a prettily-told tale of a Christmas Eve in a Pilot's Hut, translated from the Swedish by the editor. The number is profusely illustrated, the frontispiece—a likeness of Peter the Great—being capitally executed.

This popular Service magazine, it is announced, will, for greater portability and convenience of reading, appear from January next in an 8vo Imperial form. The type and paper will remain the same as heretofore; also the contents, both in character and quality.

* "India," by Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I. (Kegan, Paul, Trenchard and Co.).

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

LORD DUFFERIN'S FAREWELL.

THANKS to the enterprise of the *Times*, Englishmen at home who take an interest in Indian matters will be able to read to-day the outspoken words of the retiring Viceroy,

spoken only on Friday evening last in the capital city of that Empire, the rule of which he is just handing over to his successor. The St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta has been for many years looked upon as a sort of institution, at which official leaders are expected to give some public reasons for the faith which is in them regarding official acts and Government policy in India about which questions have been raised, and in which all classes in the country are interested, but to which questions answers have not always been satisfactorily found in departmental records or Government Gazettes, or in the columns of a Press ever craving for information. In fact, the St. Andrew's Dinners have been looked upon in the City of Palaces much in the same light as the Lord Mayor's Banquets on the 9th of November in London, as giving public men an opportunity of "unbending" a little after dinner, and taking the public into their confidence. At the Mansion House the softening influences of turtle and cold punch help, perhaps in a way mystic, wonderful, but not to be gainsaid, the unbosoming of statesmen. In the Town Hall of Calcutta the same influences are also at work; but they are strengthened by the companionship of haggis and "barley-bree" influences, which Scotchmen on such a night as that of the 30th of November hold in as sacred reverence as that of the pious memory of St. Andrew. It may be said that, after all, the public in England learns very little from Ministerial lips at the Mansion House, except what the Ministerial lips choose to utter on the principle of language being given to conceal thoughts, and Prime Ministers, such as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield, have proved themselves past-masters in this great art. But in India, where the spirit of parties has not yet confused men's judgments or corrupted their honesty, public men on such an occasion as a St. Andrew's Dinner have not been afraid to say very freely what they really mean, and to take into real confidence those who are listening to and waiting on their words. Hitherto, indeed, the chief political speech of the St. Andrew's Dinner has been that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province dwelling on local administration, or that of the Finance Minister endeavouring to say pleasant things to the Chamber of Commerce or Trades Association or to justify to the general public the incidence of an income-tax or some other impost. It has seldom happened that a Viceroy has been the chief speaker of the evening, and never, we believe, before on such an occasion as that on which Lord Dufferin has just spoken, and bade farewell to India in "words that breathe and thoughts that burn." No man knows better the value of language and its dangers than he does. A born diplomatist, strengthened in diplomatic art by study and experience of men and character, he is not a man to talk lightly even under the genial influence of haggis, barley-bree, or "butter Scotch," if one may dare to give that name to some of the pleasant flatteries which go with the other ingredients to make up a St. Andrew's Dinner in India. It was no hasty speech—fluent, and tripping on the tongue—which Lord Dufferin gave utterance to at Calcutta on Friday evening last. The gathering that night was composed of representatives of all classes of the British community, official and non-official, in India, and no doubt there were representatives of Native opinion, Hindu and Mahomedan, amongst the listeners, if not amongst the guests at table. But to one and all Lord Dufferin spoke the words which the telegraph wire conveyed this morning to England, and which we reproduce in another column. Those words will have certainly their weight in India; but we

hope that they will also be weighed here too. We trust that those Englishmen at home who declare that they take an honest and independent interest in the condition of the Indian people, and wish well for the future of India itself, will read aright the lesson which the departing Viceroy's words convey. India is not to be governed by theories and sentiments, however philosophical or philanthropic, which do not dovetail with the practical work of ruling justly but firmly that great heterogeneous Empire. Loyalty must be the very foundation on which every aspiration towards a freer political life must be built. The Paramount Power which holds India in its merciful and beneficent sway to-day cannot allow its good and noble work to be marred or trifled with by ignorant or self-seeking agitators. Lord Dufferin has spoken wisely and in time. His farewell is a warning and an encouragement—a warning to the foolish, and an encouragement to the wise—and a legacy worthy of the glad acceptance of his successor.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 10.)

NISBET, Lieut.-Colonel R. P., C.I.E., commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division, is appointed to be a resident of the second class, and resident in Kashmir.

PRIDEAUX, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., political agent of the first class, is appointed to officiate as a resident of the second class, and as resident at Jeypore.

PEACOCK, Colonel H. P., officiating resident of the second class, and officiating resident at Jeypore, reverts to his substantive grade of political agent of the first class, and is posted as political agent in Ulwar.

The following appointments are made in the Local Corps in Rajputana:—

MCRÆ, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. T., Meywar Bheel Corps, squadron commander and second in command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, and commandant, sub pro tem., to be commandant, vice Colonel A. Conolly, retired.

STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel N. R., wing commander 1st Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, and officiating wing commandant and second in command Meywar Bheel Corps, to be wing commander and second in command, vice Colonel E. Temple, retired.

SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel P. W., wing commander and second in command of the Merwara Battalion, to be squadron commander and second in command Erinpura Irregular Force, vice Lieut.-Colonel McRæ. Lieut.-Colonel Smith will continue to officiate as commandant of the Merwara Battalion.

COLLINS, Captain G. A., wing officer and adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to be wing commander and second in command, Merwara Battalion, vice Lieut.-Colonel Smith. Captain Collins will continue to officiate as commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—
RICKETTS, Colonel M. P., Bengal S.C., deputy commissioner, 1st class, officiating commissioner, Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces (p.a.), for one year.

MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T., Bengal S.C., divisional judge, 3rd grade, Punjab (p.a.), for one year.

MARSHALL, Major G. F. L., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary 2nd class, P.W. Department, officiating secretary to the agent, Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India (m.c.), for one year.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—
PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Nov. 4.

GRAY, Captain M. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from Nov. 7.
CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut.-Colonel T. St., General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 7, subject to H.M.'s approval.

DALLAS, Mr. J. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is attached to the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department.

MATHEW Mr. G. F., C.I.E., class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is attached to the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, P.W. Department.

RUTHERFORD, Mr. J. M., class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed traffic superintendent of the N.W. Railway.

HARVEY, Lieut.-Colonel E., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer during the absence of Mr. J. W. Wright on privilege leave.

OLIVER, Mr. E. E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a superintending engineer during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, R.E., on special duty.

SHEPHERD—The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Shepherd, executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment on railway surveys.

PATTEN, Mr. F. A., superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, retired from the service from Aug. 15.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 1.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MORRIS, Major G. T., Bengal Staff Corps, to be station staff officer, Bareilly.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. L. N., supernumerary on the Establishment, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Biddulph, promoted squadron commander.

HALLOWES, Lieut. F. W., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

COATS, Captain G. H. B., wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Goldney, appointed second in command 35th Sikhs, and to remain seconded while employed on the staff.

WALLACE, Captain A., wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Coats, seconded.

BOILEAU, Captain T. S., wing commander 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Macgregor, appointed second in command 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry.

TERNAN, Captain and Brevet-Major A. G. B., wing officer 44th Light Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., Vice Boileau.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ELLIOTT, Major G. H., squadron commander 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be second in command.

GARBETT, Captain C. H. V., squadron commander 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Morris, vacated.

MIDDLETON, Captain H. J. J., squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Elliott.

CARR, Lieut. A. N., squadron officer and adjutant 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Garbett.

ELLIS, Lieut.-Colonel W. V., second in command, to be commandant, 14th Sikhs, vice Channer, vacated on appointment as colonel on the Staff.

JAMIESON, Major C. J., wing commander 14th Sikhs, to be second in command, vice Ellis.

HOGGE, Captain J. W., wing officer 14th Sikhs, to be wing commander, vice Jamieson.

FURLOUGH.

SIMPSON, Major C. H., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BOULTBEE, Captain C. A. T., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut.-Colonel T. St. Q., General List, Infantry, to Calcutta and Darjeeling, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

FORD-HUTCHINSON, Lieut. G. H., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

FOWLER, Major W. J., No. 2 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Clique Ports Division, for twelve months, on private affairs.

ARMYTAGH, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

GRENFELL, 2nd Lieut. R. Du P., 17th Lancers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

COGAN, Surgeon-Major T. S., Medical Staff, for six months, on private affairs.

KENDAL, Surgeon H. W. M., Medical Staff, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 7.)

WARD-JONES, Mr. N. deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months.

AINSLIE, Mr. E. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to Rajshahye.

LEA, Mr. J. H., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Decca division.

CLARK, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, is transferred to Nuddea.

COXHEAD, Mr. T. E., officiating magistrate and collector, Birtum, is confirmed in that appointment.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah, is appointed magistrate and collector of Rungpore.
 TUTT, Mr. A. C., officiating magistrate and collector of Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment.
 FIDDIAN, Mr. W., magistrate and collector of Dinagepore, is appointed magistrate and collector of Pubna.
 GLAZIER, Mr. E. G., magistrate and collector of Mymensingh, is appointed magistrate and collector of Dinagepore.
 DUTT, Mr. R. C., officiating magistrate and collector of Mymensingh, is confirmed in that appointment.
 CHARLES, Mr. J. G., district and sessions judge of Pubna, is appointed district and sessions judge of Dinagepore.
 BRADBURY, Mr. J. F., officiating additional district and sessions judge 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, is appointed district and sessions judge of Pubna.
 CAMPBELL, Mr. F. J. G., district and sessions judge of Rajshahye, is appointed district and sessions judge of Mymensingh.
 TOWERS, Mr. R. M., district and sessions judge of Midnapore, is appointed district and sessions judge of Chittagong.
 PRATT, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge of Midnapore, is confirmed in that appointment.
 O'BRIEN—The services of Mr. P. H. O'Brien, officiating magistrate and collector, Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.
 MICHELL, Rev. F. R., officiating archdeacon and bishop's commissary, Calcutta, is appointed Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 8.)

COOKSON, Mr. H. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of the Punjab, vice Mr. M. W. Fenton, on privilege leave.
 RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., officiating district judge, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.
 BRIDGES, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Amritsar District.
 WOOD, Major H. M. M., is re-posted to Ferozepore, and appointed to officiate as divisional judge of that division.
 WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, is transferred from Umballa to the Delhi district.
 FIELD, Mr. F., extra judicial commissioner, is appointed district judge of the civil district of Dera Ghazi Khan.
 WATSON, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, is appointed judge of the Court of Small Causes at Delhi.
 WOOD, Major H. M. M., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Ferozepore Civil Division.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 6.)

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class II. of twenty-three years' standing on Oct. 28 :—

ARUNDEL, Mr. A. T.
 LEFANU, Mr. W. J. H.
 MACLEANE, Mr. C. D.

BADDELEY, Mr. H. D., is appointed agent for Government consignments and personal assistant to the Presidency port officer, from the date of Mr. Rowland's retirement.

MILITARY.

STEVENS, Captain G. B., Staff Corps, adjutant 4th Madras Pioneers, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for one year, from the date on which he is struck off duty; pension service, 11th year, commenced Nov. 5.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 15.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Grant Medical College :—

GRAY, Surgeon-Major W., L.M., L. Ch. (Dub.), to be principal of the Grant Medical College, vice Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter, resigned; Brigade-Surgeon I. B. Lyon, F.I.C., F.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., continuing to act.

WATERS, Surgeon-Major G., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., to be professor of Medicine and Therapeutics.

MEYER, Surgeon C. H. L., M.D., to be professor of Physiology and Histology at the Grant Medical College.
 WATERS, Surgeon-Major G., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be professor of Hygiene at the Grant Medical College.

MILITARY.

POLLARD, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from March 20, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.
 WATSON, Major J. R., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from Nov. 7, subject to H.M.'s approval.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Nov. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

GIDEON, Lieut. J. H., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to be commandant Purandhar Sanitarium, vice Captain F. G. Pogson, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

The undermentioned officers of the I.M.S. have been posted to general duty in the districts stated against their respective names :—

HOJEL, Surgeon J. G., Bombay Department.
 ARNIM, Surgeon H. C. L., Poona Department.
 THOMSON, Surgeon G. S., Mhow Department.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Bishop, S.C.; Lieut. R. H. Ewart, S.C.; Surgeon W. Conry.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon H. N. V. Harington, Surgeon E. R. Da Costa.

Bombay Estab.—Captain H. S. A. Fuller, S.C.; Lieut. E. C. B. Cotgrave, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—J. E. P. Lincke, W. B. Mulock (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel A. Landon, Inf., thirty days; Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Ferris, S.C., six months; Captain T. H. Eyre, S.C., two months; Captain A. W. T. Radcliffe, S.C., three months; Lieut. G. J. C. Hall, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson, M.D., six months; Captain H. S. Andrews-Speed, R.E., four months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. S. Aitken, S.C., six months.

Indian Marine.—Mr. C. F. Fletcher, 1st Grade Officer, three months.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Captain W. J. Lister, R.E., furlough on private affairs to Jan. 31, 1889.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. Dempster, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Pickance, S.C.; Lieut. C. R. Keate, S.C.; Lieut. E. W. Jamieson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. C. Crampton, W. A. Francken.

NOV. 27.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.—Major George William Rogers; Sept. 1. Major Henry Paterson; Sept. 28.

To be Major.—Captain Somerset Henry Paul Graves; Sept. 2.

To be Captains.—Lieut. Stephen Francis Bidulph; Sept. 5. Lieut. Stanley Wolferston Jervis; Sept. 10. Lieut. William David Gordon, and Lieut. John Maxwell Carpendale; Sept. 11.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Henry Rowband; Aug. 30.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major Kenneth McLeod, M.D.; June 26.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.—Lieuts. Henry D'Urban Keary, Frank Lewis Jones, and Eden Vansittart; Sept. 10. Lieuts. George Arthur Welman and Charles William Westbrook Burton; Sept. 11. Lieut. George Borlase Stephens; Sept. 19.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Captain Henry Hay; Sept. 16.
 To be Captains.—Lieuts. Henry Edward Cotton Way and Arthur William Forbes; Sept. 11.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Governor of Madras.—Major J. J. S. Chisholme, 9th Lancers, to be Military Secretary, vice Major J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, who has resigned the appointment; Aug. 10. Captain G. Viscount Marsham, 4th Bengal (Bedfordshire Regiment), to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut. A. J. Millins, R.A., who has resigned the appointment; July 14.

The following appointments have been made to the Judge Advocate-General's Department in India, with effect from April 1:—

To be Deputy Judge Advocates-General.—Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Hallett, Madras Staff Corps, Judge Advocate-General, Madras; Colonel H. B. Sanderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal; Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, Bengal Infantry, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Bengal; Colonel C. R. Mathews, Bengal Staff Corps, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Bengal.

To be Assistant Judge Advocates-General.—Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Skinner, Madras Staff Corps, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Madras; Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Bombay Infantry, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Bombay; Lieut.-Colonel A. Chaplin, Madras Infantry, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Madras; Captain W. H. F. Macmullen, Bengal Staff Corps, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Bengal; Captain E. Balfe, Bombay Staff Corps, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Bombay; Colonel E. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, a Deputy Judge Advocate in Madras.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—Captain E. O. F. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment, a Brigade-Major in Bengal, to be Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal; Sept. 1.

The following provisional appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—Lieut.-Colonel M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Judge Advocate-General in India; April 1. Colonel W. I. Bax, Bengal Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Colonel H. M. Evas, who has vacated the appointment; July 6. Major C. E. Parker-Jervis, Durham Light Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, vice Major H. E. P. Thomas, whose tenure of the appointment has expired; July 5.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel James Edmund Bacon Parsons, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Nov. 9.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

- ANDERSON—Nov. 19, at The Tofts, Morebattle, Kelso, the wife of Colonel J. W. M. Anderson, of a daughter.
BULL—Nov. 26, at 158, Elgin-avenue, W., the wife of J. Major Bull, of a son.
HAMMICK—Nov. 19, at Torquay, the wife of Stephen Hammick, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
MCCOAN—Nov. 26, at 23, Ladbroke-square, W., the wife of Captain McCoan, 3rd East Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.
SURTEES—Nov. 27, at 15, Victoria-street, S.W., the wife of Captain Conyers Surtees, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.
WARTERS—Nov. 28, at 13, Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Captain John Cundee Warters, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- FUCHS—MUNRO—Nov. 21, at St. Saviour's Church, Cedar-road, Clapham Common, by the Rev. Herbert Hughes, curate-in-charge, George Friedrich Gotthilf Fuchs, Premier Lieutenant Prussian Landwehr, to Margaret Isabella Campbell, only child of Lieut.-Colonel A. Munro, late 19th (the Princess of Wales's Own) Regiment.
HOMAN—CLARK—Nov. 24, at Christ Church, Surbiton, by the Rev. W. H. Rankin, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. W. Walker, M.A., Ralph Homan, of Hadley, Barnet, fourth son of E. Homan, Esq., J.P., of Finchley, to Amy Arnold (Daisy), youngest daughter of the late William Clark, Esq., of Calcutta, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Frances E. Clark, of Koomabarree, Surbiton.
MASON—FOSTER—Nov. 21, at the parish church, Rugeley, by the Rev. A. Moncrief, M.A., uncle of the bride, Francis J. G. Mason, M.R.C.S., son of R. Mason, F.R.C.S., of Woolwich, to Mary Theodora, daughter of Major F. A. Foster, late R.M. Artillery.
OTTLEY—MOWBRAY-THOMSON—Nov. 27, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, the Rev. Herbert Taylor Ottley, of Keble College, Oxford, and late Chaplain of the Theological College, Ely, now Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, youngest son of the late Rev. Laurence Ottley, Rector of Richmond and Canon Residentiary of Ripon Cathedral, Yorkshire, to Kathleen Prendergast, daughter of Major-General Mowbray-Thomson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Army.
SCOBIE—SCOTT—Nov. 22, at 4, John's-place, Leith, by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, South Leith, Mackay John Scobie, C.E., Public Works Department, India, son of John Scobie, Keoldale, Sutherlandshire, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Scott, Hampton House, Ibrox, Glasgow.
SKINNER—NEWMAN—Nov. 27, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Brennan, John Allan Cleveland Skinner, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of Hilary Skinner, barrister-at-law, Northern Circuit, to Augusta Beatrice, eldest daughter of Francis Newman, of Hull, late member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon.
URQUHART—DUFF—Nov. 28, at St. John's, Pittenweem, Fifeshire, Major Pollard Urquhart, Royal Artillery, of Craigston Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Louisa Henrietta, second daughter of the late Garden Wm. Duff, Esq., of Hatton Castle, Aberdeenshire.

VAUGHAN—NEWMAN—Nov. 29, at Ashill Church, Somerset, Henry Louis, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Henry Vaughan, of the Bombay Army, to Laura Cicely, younger daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Newman, Rector of Hatch, Beauchamp.

WANSBOROUGH—WOODMAN-HASTINGS—Nov. 28, at the parish church, Twynning, the Rev. Frederick Ray Wansborough, M.A. Chaplain of Madras, to Eva Frances Annette, second daughter of Warren Hastings Woodman-Hastings, of Shuthonger Manor House, Tewkesbury.

WILLS—CHUTE—Nov. 21, at Highfield Church, Southampton, by the Rev. E. Silver, assisted by the Rev. L. Yewens, Brigade-Surgeon C. S. Wills, C.B., Army Medical Staff, to Octavia Christina, daughter of the late Rev. George Chute, of Roxborough, county Kerry, and Vicar of Market Drayton, Salop.

DEATHS.

- BAINBRIDGE—Nov. 25, at 8, Portland-terrace, Southsea, Major-General Anthony Bainbridge, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 49.
BANCE—Nov. 26, very suddenly, while on a visit to Mrs. Evans, of 55, Westbourne-terrace, Emily Stuart, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Lacey Bance, of the 15th Madras Infantry, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Richard Carruthers, C.B., of the 2nd (Queen's) Foot.
BRYANT—Nov. 18, at 11, Busby-place, N.W., Emma, the youngest daughter of the late George Bryant, Esq., aged 58.
CAMPELL—Nov. 16, on board s.s. *Arctadia*, between Bombay and Aden, John McLeod Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Ach-naahie, Rosneath, N.B., second son of the late Rev. John McLeod Campbell, D.D.
CHERRY—Nov. 26, at Elgin-avenue, St. Peter's-park, W., Eliza Susan Cherry, the eldest daughter of the late General Peter Thomas Cherry, Madras Cavalry, aged 56.
DAWSON—Nov. 20, near Leesburg, Florida, U.S., from the effects of an accident, George Seymour, eldest son of the late Colonel Dawson, 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, and 80th Light Infantry, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B.
DUNSMUIRE—Nov. 20, at Sussex Lodge, Ryde, Lieut.-Colonel C. Dunsmuir, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, aged 81.
HICHENS—Nov. 29, suddenly, at H4, Albany, Piccadilly, Major-General William Hichens, R.E., C.B., aged 57.
LAMBERT—Nov. 25, suddenly, from heart disease, at 44, Granville Park, Lewisham, the residence of his old friend, W. E. Denny, Colonel Edwin A. C. Lambert, late Bengal Staff Corps.
MCCALLUM—Nov. 18, at Linden House, Cheltenham, Maria Louisa, the wife of Lieut.-General C. C. McCallum.
MIGNON—Nov. 23, at his residence, 16, Elgin-park, Redland, near Bristol, Robert James Mignon, Esq., late of the Indian Navy, aged 60.
ROSE—Nov. 22, in London, John Abernethy Rose, late of Bombay and Kurrachee, only son of the late Patrick Rose, J.P., Solicitor, Ding-wall, N.B.
WESTON—Nov. 18, at Trieste, Edward Weston, of Woolston, and P. and O. Steam Company, aged 38.
WOOSNAM—Nov. 27, at Tyn-y-graig, Builth, Breconshire, Richard Woosnam, Surgeon (retired) H.M. Bombay Army, aged 73.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

- BAINBRIDGE—Nov. 3, at Kurrachee, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
BONHOTE—Oct. 13, at Batavia, the wife of Thomas Temple Bonhote, of a son.
CARTER—Nov. 9, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. J. Carter, Leicestershire Regiment, Adjutant Oudh Volunteers, of a daughter.
DEWEND—Nov. 6, at Lahore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel DeWend, 1st Battalion the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of a daughter.
EYRE—Nov. 2, at Agra, the wife of Captain H. A. Eyre, the Norfolk Regiment, and Paymaster 2nd Manchester Regiment, of a son.
HYNES—Nov. 4, at Indore, Central India, the wife of H. H. Hynes, Bank of Bombay, of a daughter.
KITCHIN—Nov. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. Walter Kitchin, of a son.
LETHBRIDGE—Nov. 8, at Madras, the wife of F. W. Lethbridge, 9th M.L., of a daughter.
McMAHON—Nov. 6, at Kohat, the wife of Lieut. A. H. McMahon, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
MOORE—Nov. 5, at Meerut, the wife of Rev. Clement G. Moore, of a son.
SANDERSON—Nov. 25, at Bangalore, India, the wife of R. C. Sanderson, Esq., Canajore, Mysore, of a son.
SKINNER—Nov. 9, at Jullundur, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon B. M. Skinner, Medical Staff, of a son.
SPENCE—Nov. 6, at Dharwar, the wife of James Knox Spence, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.
WHITE—Nov. 9, at Chinchpoo, Bombay, the wife of C. R. White, White, P.W. Inspector, Wathar (S.M. Railway), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BALFOUR—WEAVER—Nov. 3, at Cocheela, Cachar, George Campbell Balfour, son of George Gordon Balfour, late Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Georgina, youngest daughter of the late John Henry Weaver, P.W.D.
DOEG—COX—Nov. 7th at Jama'pur Annie Maria, daughter of E. W. C. Cox, and granddaughter of the late Rev. J. Currington, Senior Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, to E. M. Doeg, son of Captain Doeg, late of the H.E.I.C.S.
DUNDEE—PRESTAGE—Nov. 5th, at Jallapahar, Lieut. W. J. D. Dundee, R.E., eldest son of Colonel F. W. Dundee, Ealing London, to Agnes Rebecca, fourth daughter of F. Prestage, Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

CRIMMINS—Nov. 15, at Calicut, after a few days' illness (fever), John Crimmins, Engineer of Bombay, aged 36.
DOE—Oct. 28, at Kurrachee, Conductor E. Doe, Commissariat Department.
KAUNTZE—Oct. 27, at Quetta, 2nd Lieut. Ernest Edward Kauntze, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, eldest son of Colonel E. H. F. Kauntze, B.S.C., Commandant 17th B.C., aged 22.
MADDEN—Nov. 28, at Bangalore, Caroline Martha, widow of the late Major-General John Mills Madden, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 74.
MCLEOD—Nov. 1, at Roorkee, Captain D. McLeod, late of the Engineer Establishment, P.W.D., aged 69.
McMAHON—Nov. 6, at Kohat, the infant son of Lieut. A. H. McMahon, Assistant Commissioner.
OVERITT—Nov. 5, at Barrackpore, W. Overitt, late Assistant House Surgeon, Native Department, Howrah General Hospital, aged 74.
WILKINSON—Nov. 15, at Mazagon, Wilmot Wilkinson, Superintending Purser, P. and O. Company, aged 55.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NOVEMBER 27.

SIKKIM AND TIBETAN TRADE.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether an "authoritative statement of facts relating to Sikkim affairs" had been circulated to the Indian Press; and, if so, by whom and on whose authority; (2) whether that official statement recorded a difference of opinion between the Government of India and the home authorities as to the policy of the Macaulay Mission to Peking; and (3) whether Her Majesty's Government would take any steps to open up friendly relations with the Tibetan authorities, and to develop the Indian trade with Tibet through Sikkim, now that hostilities in Sikkim had come to an end.

Sir J. GORST: In reply to questions one and two I can only repeat what I stated on the 9th inst., that the Secretary of State has no knowledge of any such memorandum. In reply to the third question, the relations of the Government with Tibet are now engaging the attention of the Viceroy and the Government of India.

Nov. 29.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

Mr. T. O'CONNOR asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could give any further information as to the manner in which the Viceroy had dealt with certain actions of Colonel Marshall in connection with the Hyderabad scandal; whether, as stated by the *Deccan Times* of Oct. 4, that "The Viceroy, though condemning the connection brought about by the private secretary (Colonel Marshall) between the Hyderabad Government and his relative, Mr. Watten, has accepted Colonel Marshall's explanation of the financial position to which public attention was recently drawn;" what Colonel Marshall's explanation was; and what steps had been taken to reimburse the Nizam's Treasury of the large sum of money which had been lost to it.

Sir J. GORST: The matters referred to in the question are, as I stated in August last, such as it is the function of the Viceroy and Government of India to deal with. No report of any such circumstances as are alluded to in the question has been made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

Nov. 30.

THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In answer to Mr. S. SMITH,

Baron H. DE WORMS said: The Royal assent has been given to an ordinance passed in 1886, and to an amending ordinance passed this year by the Ceylon Legislative Council for the registration of Mahomedan marriages, but such ordinances do not for the first time legalise Mahomedan polygamous marriages, the validity of such marriages having been previously recognised by the law of Ceylon. A memorial addressed to the Secretary of State against these ordinances was received and considered before the advice was given to Her Majesty to allow them to remain in operation. It would seem hardly worth while to present the memorial to Parliament, but if, after seeing it at the Colonial Office, the hon. member presses for it, it can be presented, with the correspondence thereon.

MR. NOLAN's report on Lower Burma as a field for emigration is now before the Government of India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EFFICIENT VOLUNTEERS, 1887-88.

The following is the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers of each Volunteer Corps in India for whom capitation allowance was passed for the year 1887-88:—

Head-quarter Station.	Corps.	Officers.	N.-C. Officers.	Men.
Lahore	1st Punjab R.C.	17	47	272
Simla	2nd Punjab R.C.	16	50	242
Lahore	3rd Punjab R.C.	28	88	570
Mozufferpur	Behar L.H.	16	29	112
Amgoorie	Sibsagar M. Infy.	7	11	64
Calcutta	Calcutta R.C.	25	93	457
Calcutta	Calcutta N. Arty.	4	9	47
Calcutta	Eastern Ben. Rly. R.	5	30	168
Cawnpore	Cawnpore L.H.	3	4	21
Calcutta	Cossipore Arty.	3	13	67
Allahabad	Allahabad L.H.	3	7	34
Jamalpur	East India Rly. R.	48	141	859
Somastipur	Tirhoot State Rly. R.	2	12	51
Seebpur	Seebpur College R.	1	5	40
Nagpur	Nagpur Rifles	10	23	227
Allahabad	Allahabad Rifles	10	34	215
Lucknow	Oudh Rifles	28	58	315
Cawnpore	Cawnpore Rifles	3	9	73
Naini Tal	Naini Tal Rifles	8	23	122
Bareilly	Rohilkhand Rifles	9	15	107
Agra	Agra Rifles	9	39	168
Rurki	Thomason College R.	1	2	31
Mussoorie	Mussoorie Rifles	15	28	273
Fatehgarh	Fatehgarh Rifles	2	5	41
Ghazipur	Ghazipur Rifles	13	16	177
Shillong	Shillong Rifles	3	6	36
Darjeeling	Northern Ben. R.	17	43	203
Moulmein	Moulmein Rifles	13	45	178
Rangoon	Rangoon Arty.	6	15	41
Rangoon	Rangoon Rifles	18	34	220
Rangoon	Burma State Rly. R.	10	34	181
Bombay	Bombay L.H.	3	7	35
Quetta	Biluchistan Rifles	2	4	2
Amraoti	Berar Rifles	0	0	0
Calicut	Malabar Rifles	15	25	149
Secunderabad	Hyderabad Rifles	13	61	285
Madras	Madras Arty.	6	14	67
Madras	Madras Guards	11	37	299
Perambore	Madras Rly. R.	20	101	599
Bangalore	Bangalore Rifles	13	63	366
Ootacamund	Nilgiri Rifles	16	41	254
Bombay	Great Indian P. Rly. R.	21	137	765
Negapatam	South Indian Rly. R.	12	45	252
Coimbatore	Coimbatore R.	3	4	44
Bombay	Bombay Arty.	5	11	51
Bombay	Bombay Rifles	19	82	365
Mercara	Coorg and Mysore R.	12	17	119
Poona	Poona Rifles	10	42	238
Bombay	1st B.B. & C.I. Rly. R.	18	57	251
Ajmere	2nd B.B. & C.I. Rly. R.	23	87	502
Godaveri	Godaveri Rifles	5	7	28
Karachi	Sind Rifles	9	65	307
Port Blair	South Andaman R.	1	4	20
Diburgarh	Lakhimpur Mounted R.	10	15	76
Silchar	Surma Valley L.H.	11	29	19
Gauhati	Gauhati Rifles	3	6	117
Purneah	Purneah Rifles	1	4	24
Dacca	Dacca Rifles	3	4	35
Chittagong	Chittagong Rifles	5	6	50

Total	...	624	1,843	10,631
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Grand total	...	13,098
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THE DELHI CAMP.

The following is the detail of Brigadiers, Staff Officers, &c., for the Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Delhi, assembled on Nov. 29th:—

Commanding Division, Brigadier-General C. Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel J. C. Stewart, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General, Major F. W. Benson, 7th Lancers, and Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers; Orderly Officers, Lieut. the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, 17th Lancers, Lieut. G. C. C. D'Aguilar, 17th Lancers, Lieut. A. D. A. King, Royal Horse Artillery, and Lieut. G. P. Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers; Principal Medical Officer, the Senior Medical Officer in Camp.

ARTILLERY.

Commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Colonel F. W. Ward, R.H.A.; Staff Officer, Major H. V. Cowan, R.H.A.; F.A.

Royal Horse Artillery; G.A., Royal Horse Artillery; L.A., Royal Horse Artillery. 1st Brigade.—Brigade Major, Major M. G. Neeld, 17th Lancers. Troops.—5th Hussars, 13th Bengal Lancers, 19th Bengal Lancers. 2nd Brigade.—Commanding, Colonel H. F. Grant, C.B., 7th Dragoon Guards; Brigade Major, Captain H. M. Mackenzie, 9th Bengal Lancers; Orderly Officer, Lieut. A. G. Peyton, 19th Bengal Lancers. Troops.—3rd Dragoon Guards, 11th Bengal Lancers. 3rd Brigade.—Brigade Major, Captain R. T. G. Lowry, 1st Dragoon Guards. Troops.—7th Dragoon Guards, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the discontinuance of the use of stable jackets by British cavalry regiments in India, and the substitution in lieu thereof of a serge coat as an article of necessaries. The stable jackets now in use may, however, be kept in wear until worn out.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the Hall Line of steamers being placed provisionally for one year on the same footing as the P. and O., British India, and Star Companies in respect to officers travelling by such steamers being exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying furlough or leave which they may have incurred in consequence of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India, provided that they take their passage in a steamer timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

MAJOR J. STUART, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Major E. Bruce, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, have been appointed to collect transport statistics of the resources of certain districts in the Punjab. These officers will be allowed actual travelling expenses plus a deputation allowance of Rs. 5 per diem.

GREAT decrease in regimental crime has taken place since the soldier was deprived of ammunition. Returns for the first twelve months during which the new system has been under trial have now been completed, and the results they bring out are very remarkable. Comparing 1887-88 with 1886-87 there are seventeen less suicides, sixteen less murders, four less attempts to murder, and ten less attempts to commit suicide: in all a reduction of 47 cases. As the total number of crimes under the four heads in 1886-87 was 110, this gives a decrease during last year of over 42 per cent.—an astonishing fact.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates	1888. —	—	—	4 Dec.	6 Dec.	18 Dec. 1889.
Crocodile..	5 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ..	12 Dec.	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar 11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town. 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Serapis..... (Calls Aden.)	1888. —	—	1 Dec.	5 Dec.	14 Dec.
Euphrates	1889. 30 Dec.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	1889. 13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis*	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade

† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

Miscellaneous.

MR. DALGLEISH'S MURDER.—The *Turkestan Gazette* states that M. Petrovsky, the Russian Consul at Kashgar, reports that several objects belonging to Mr. Dalgleish, including a rifle, have been found in the possession of the Natives of Kashgaria. Notwithstanding this the Chinese authorities have not shown any inclination to institute an inquiry into the matter.

SALE OF A HINDOO GOD.—Among the more important objects forming part of a collection of Burmese, Indian, and Japanese curios advertised for sale by auction by Messrs. Phillips, Son, and Neal, of New Bond-street, on Wednesday next, is an Indian idol of same value and celebrity. This is stated to be the representative of a deity to whom Hindoo women pay peculiar worship, and is known as the original "Lingam God," to whose shrine at Delhi thousands of every rank journeyed yearly from all parts of India to pay their devotions for a period covering about 1,000 years until about 1193, when the Mahomedan conqueror, Kutb-ud-din, having wrested Delhi from the Hindoo Kings, destroyed the 27 Hindoo temples. The "Lingam God" consists of an extraordinary chrysoberyl cat's-eye, of great size and brilliancy, set in a large yellow topaz, the whole supported on a native Indian gold base, incrustured with diamonds and set round with nine gems, called the nine charms—namely, diamond, ruby, sapphire, chrysoberyl cat's-eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthine garnet, yellow sapphire, and emerald.

AGAIN we have to chronicle a fresh addition to the fleet of the P. and O. Company. The *Peninsular*, one of the two new mail steamers building at the yards of Caird and Company, at Greenock, has just made trial her trip, and developed a very satisfactory rate of speed. This fine vessel, with her sister-ship the *Oriental*, is well fitted to maintain the high reputation of the well-known company. She is 410 feet long and 48 feet beam, with a gross register tonnage of 5,000 tons, and is intended to accommodate 155 first and 50 second-class saloon passengers. Whether on deck or below, there is no lack of improvements of all sorts, and it would be hard to say whether the safety or the luxurious comfort of the passengers has been most studied. Her eight water-tight compartments, her ample supply of lifeboats with patent disengaging gear, her steam launch, her ample precaution against fire are all admirably adapted to attain the former object, while the noiseless hydraulic machinery, the cold chambers for provisions and ice production, the rooms and lofty cabins, the handsomely designed dining-room and saloons, the work of the architect of the Imperial Institute, all point to the great forethought and consideration bestowed on the latter. This perfect specimen is destined to reinforce the Company's Indian and China Mail Service, and her first voyage will be to Bombay direct, leaving London on the 7th inst.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.—A recent resolution of the Government of India refers to the subject of leprosy in that country, and to the possibility of the State taking a more direct part in the prevention and treatment of the disease. When the matter first came under the consideration of the Government, the various local governments and departments were called on for statistics. In 1881, when the last census was taken, there were 131,618 lepers in British India, 98,982 being males and 32,636 being females. Of this number 53,884 were in Bengal, 17,842 in the North-West Provinces and Oude, over 14,000 in Madras, nearly 10,000 in Bombay, and the remainder, numbering about 5,500, in the Punjab. But these figures do not, the resolution says, represent accurately the extent of the disease. It is believed that the number of female lepers is greatly understated, as women, both in the lower and better classes, conceal the disease. The average age of attack is shown by recent investigations to be 26·18 years in anæsthetic cases, 18·9 in tubercular, 20·2 in mixed, and 20·25 in eruptive cases, so that a large number of persons liable to leprosy from hereditary taint die in childhood. The reports show that only 1 per cent. of the lepers come under organised relief in charitable institutions, the great majority preferring to be the objects of local charity, as they dislike the small amount of restraint to which they are liable in the institutions maintained for their treatment. No cure, pursues the resolution, has yet been discovered by medical science for leprosy, and the Governor-General in Council is assured that no measure could effectually stamp out the disease which stopped short of absolute segregation of the sexes, and the confinement for life of all affected by it. This, of course, is quite impracticable, and for the present the Government can do no more than encourage the grant of medical and charitable relief to lepers in voluntary hospitals and leper asylums. In these institutions the necessity of strictly segregating the sexes should invariably be kept in view, and it is desired that this condition should be imposed on every institution for the relief of lepers receiving aid from the public funds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 1, Duke of Argyll (s), Calcutta ; 2, Goorkha (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 26, Kaiser-i-Hind (s) ; 27, Assam (s) ; 30, Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 27, Ganges (s), London ; 29, Astronomer (s).

MADRAS.—Nov. 26, Ganges (s), London ; 29, Golconda (s), London ; Dec. 1, Duke of Buccleuch (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 29, Nepaul (s), Bombay ; 29, Kirby Hall (s), Bombay ; Dec. 1, Cuba (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peninsular*, from London, Dec. 7 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 17.

For Bombay : Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mylne and two infants, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. G. Moke, Mr. Lingham, Mr. H. S. Fraser, Miss J. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and two children, Mr. Mackintosh and infant, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. Iremonger, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lord and Lady Wynford, Miss Row, Rev. and Mrs. Squires and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. C. P. Monckton, Colonel and Mrs. Grove and infant, Mr. Osmaston, Mr. A. W. Blunt, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Poole, Mr. Monert, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Chubidas, Mr. Campbell, Miss Morris, Miss Parker, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. Rattigan, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Jones, Mr. Coxhead, Mr. Adkin, Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Ryland and child, Miss Burness, Miss Mason, Mr. D. Bain, Miss Hotham, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bridgman, Mr. Muck, Miss Saxby, Mr. G. Cole, Mr. G. J. Arbuthnot, Lieut. W. C. Knight, Mr. Mant, Mr. E. Downward, Mr. J. Crew, Mr. Chiodetti, Mr. F. Barnes. From Brindisi : Lord Villiers, Hon. A. J. C. Villiers, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. Downes, Mr. B. Long, Mr. Pirie, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. J. D. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Dady, Mr. F. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Rourke, Mr. Woodhead, Mr. Bottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck, Mr. Ormonde, Major Wylie, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Harford, Mr. Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. Gippes, Mr. Bhunegara, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. D. N. Crouse, Mr. Whitting, Baron and Barones Campbell Von Laurentz, Mrs. Parsons and child, Miss Parsons, Mr. J. Gall, Sir Jno. Fowler, Mr. Levi. From Port Said : Mr. Sergiades, Mr. Mitarachi. From Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Senior, Mr. P. Carman, two Misses Senior, Mrs. Marsh.

For Ismailia : Mr. and Mrs. Cooke Trench, two Misses Heathcote, Mr. Janson, Mr. Guiver, Colonel A. Paget, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sassoon, Miss Doulton.

For Gibraltar : Mr. Acris, Sergeant and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Varley, Mr. and Mrs. Warder and family, Rev. S. P. H. Statham, Col. Foster, Brigade-Surgeon Scott, Lieut. E. G. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Bellingham.

For Malta : Mr. and Mrs. Carreras and four children, Miss Smyth, Mrs. Helsham Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Todd, two Misses Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Castle, Mr. Carpendale, Mrs. Cameron and infant, Col. Wickham.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. C. Munro.

For Port Said : Captain Hon. H. Denison, Mr. Pemnarden.

For Aden : From Brindisi : Colonel Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Sir J. Willoughby.

S.s. *Chusan*, from London, Dec. 13 ; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Ismailia : Captain Bennett, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Liberty, Mr. C. Holme, Mr. A. East, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ness, Miss Ness, Mrs. Jones, Mr. A. Jones. From Naples : Rev. A. B. Whatton, Mr. J. S. Whatton, Miss Jervoise.

For Bombay : Miss St. John, Hon. M. Forbes, Lady Forbes, Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Mr. Francken, Mr. Rooke, Miss Strain, Mr. Dippe. From Naples : Capt. Amedroz, Colonel and Lady St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. W. Corbett, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Miss Raikes, Mr. Drury, Mr. Liddle, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Holle, Rev. and Mrs. Otley, Mrs. De Launey, two Misses De Launey, Mr. De Launey, Mr. Stobbie, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. Manley, Mr. H. Lennard, Mrs. Ross, Miss Williamson, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. Ferguson. From Naples : Mr. Hughes, Mr. H. R. Graham, Mr. Hambro.

For Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

For Colombo : Rev. Mr. Hilliard.

S.s. *Rome*, from London, Dec. 13 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, Dec. 24.

For Malta : Mrs. Roberts.

For Bombay : From Brindisi : Mr. W. W. Drew, Surgeon-Major Yeld, Mrs. C. E. Fox, Miss Hobhouse.

For Gibraltar : Mrs. Fagan and child, Mrs. Lill.

For Ismailia : Mr. G. Hale.

For Colombo : Mr. A. Howell.

S.s. *Shannon*, from London, Dec. 20 ; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay : Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Mr. Collard, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and infant, Mahomed Sheriff, Surgeon-Major Macdonald, Capt. L. G. Oliver, Mr. R. Barclay. From Brindisi : Surgeon - Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Dr. Allen, Mrs.

Waller and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Hemming, Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. R. Mutter, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. East, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. Platt, Mr. Dobson. From Ismailia : Mr. Romefeldt, Mr. Westphal. For Gibraltar : Mr. Richards, Mr. Cobbett, two Misses White, Mrs. Stoptord Sackville, Mr. Glasgow, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Cox and son.

For Ismailia : From Gibraltar : Mr., Mrs. and three Misses Fahy. From Brindisi : Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson, Mr. W. Dunlop, Mr. A. D. Puckle.

For Karachi : Mrs. and two Misses Dame.

For Port Said : From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Miss M. Brown, Mr. Howatson, Mr. A. Brown.

For Malta : Mrs. Chutt and two children.

For Aden : Mrs. Yenson and two children.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Dec. 28 (for Australia direct) ; from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay : Colonel C. Beadon. From Brindisi : Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For Ismailia : From Brindisi : Mrs. Arnold and child, three Misses Arnold.

For Colombo : Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Streatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Clarke and infant.

For Gibraltar : Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Finister, Mrs. Stone.

For Malta : Mrs. Huyahe, Mrs. Skipwith, Rev. J. D. Addison.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Norman, Miss Norman, Mr. Hannington.

For Bombay : Mr. Sage. From Brindisi : Mr. L. R. Turnbull, Mr. J. P. Stuart, Mr. A. C. and Mrs. Duff.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 6.

For Colombo : Mr. G. Russell, Count de la Port, Mr. Wm. Tower, Hon. Alfred Curzon, Rev. J. Hillard.

For Madras : Rev. and Mrs. F. R. Wansborough, Mrs. Underwood, daughter and niece, Mr. Hoare.

For Port Said : Mr. S. L. Jones.

For Calcutta : Mr. Robert Craze, Mrs. Dutte.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Madras : Mrs. Pogson, child and infant, Miss Harding, Mrs. Grant and two children, Mrs. King and three children, Miss King, Mrs. Boelor and two children.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Whiting.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Karachi : Mr. F. L. MacLean.

For Bombay : Mrs. Dimmock.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Dorunda*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker and infant.

For Madras : Captain and Mrs. H. D. Love and infant, Mr. W. St. J. McIlwain.

Per B.I.S.N. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Madras : Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Miss Hight, Mr. J. Lieben road.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Golconda*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Madras : Colonel and Mrs. E. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock.

For Colombo : Mr. Arthur Taylor.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Asia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Bombay : Miss J. S. Wilson, Mrs. E. Moore, infant and ayah, Rev. Jno. Frail, Major A. E. C. Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Rev. S. B. Fairbank, Mr. T. A. Simpson, Mr. C. A. Simpson, Mrs. and Miss Hancock.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18.

For Bombay : Mrs. L. Cummins, Mr. R. N. Abbott.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi : Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff, Mr. B. Darling and two children, Mr. M. Kennedy, Miss A. J. Handlay, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Persey, Mrs. Priest and two children, Miss Priest, Mrs. Leigh.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Lockley Hall*, to sail Dec. 29.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Malcolm.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi : Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaisford, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry, Colonel J. Legge Willis, Major C. Dempster, Mrs. Bullock and infant.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, to sail Dec. 4.

For Colombo: Mr. G. C. More Gordon, Mr. Henry Todd, Mr. W. Gregory Keith.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Summers, Miss May Summers, Colonel and Mrs. Woodcock.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin.

Per Austro-Hungarian-Lloyd's s.s. *Medusa*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Banerjee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. Andrews, at Bombay, Nov. 10.

From London: Mrs. Goodfellow and infant, Mr. R. Thompson, Sir E. Watkin, Sir Henry Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Shalnardin, Mrs. Blyth, Mr. W. D. Blyth, Lord Eglinton, Mrs. Galloway, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Dawson, Mr. G. Exton, Rev. W. A. Rice, Rev. R. J. Kennedy, Rev. F. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Aydea, Mr. E. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, Col. Hennell, Mr. Samuels, Miss Elliott, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Beck, Miss Smce, Mr. and Mrs. Midduba, Mr. Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Deas, Mr. Allbless, Mr. G. Dunn, Mr. G. Kirsopp, Miss Greenfield, Mr. R. Harte, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Durant and family, Rev. and Mrs. Harg, Mr. Hacking, Colonel Ewart and son, Mr. L. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Grieve, Mr. Baunder, Miss Atkinson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Lowe's sister and child, Mr. C. H. Berners, Miss Smallwood, Mr. A. H. Renton, Mr. Dallas Brown, Hon. H. T. Tolle-mache, Mne. Koummis, Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. W. Bull, Mr. Whistler, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Seaman, Mr. F. G. Hodgson, Mrs. and Miss Bullock, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Fraser Hore, Colonel and Mrs. Greig, Colonel Borton, Mr. C. R. Short, Mr. Flewker, Mr. W. S. Dykes, Mr. Vernon, Mrs. Mackrow and three children, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. H. J. Barrett, Lieut. G. G. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Surgeon Scott, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Leach and infant, Mr. Holt, Mr. Sheffield, Mrs. Molloy, Mr. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. Foucar, Mrs. J. C. Foley, Miss Stors, Miss F. Jones, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Decie, Mr. G. E. Grantham, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. Bishop, Colonel and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. J. L. Hare, Miss Donald, Miss Manning, Miss Hunston, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdain, Mr. T. Thompson, Mr. Apperley, Capt. and Mrs. Midduba, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Miss Serena. *From Marseilles*: Capt. Hext, Mr. G. Yule, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Rawson, M. Le Mesurier, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Hon. Justice Norris, Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. H. Scott, Major Firebrace, Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuchs, Earl of Jersey, Countess of Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. C. Bullen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths, Mr. J. L. Reuss, Mr. R. L. Black, Mr. Carritt, Colonel Hogg, Mr. H. C. Tupp, Mr. C. Renson, Mr. G. Richardson, Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Williams, Captain Peile, Colonel and Miss Foord, Miss Thomson, Miss Newton, Mr. Manisty, Mr. E. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Benson and infant, Mrs. McLaughlin and two infants, Mr. Pilkington, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. A. B. Chapman, Mr. F. J. Pert, Lady Greville, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Shaw, Mr. Welney, Mr. Warahanger, Mr. T. Beverley, Mr. W. Butler, Mr. Justice Piggott, Captain and Mrs. Oliver, Hon. Justice Prinsep, Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. C. J. Luneburg, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. H. E. Hudson, Mr. Glendenning, Mr. Buckler, Mr. Prienyieux, Mr. C. John, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. W. A. Thurman, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Humphreys and child, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. T. Apcar, Mr. and Mrs. Caine, Mr. O. Koebel, Major and Mrs. Fell, Mr. A. S. Thomson, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. Justice O'Kenealey, Mr. G. H. R. Harte, Mr. P. M. Wilson, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Jaleel, Mr. C. W. White, Hon. Dudley Leigh, Mr. N. D. Fracis, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. *From Naples*: Mr. and Miss Thom, Major Millins, Mr. Karpelles, Mr. Schiner, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mr. Wottigen, Mrs. Robert Giles, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Colonel Olcott, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Mr. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. L. P. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. McAlister, Mr. Culloden, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Lowinsky, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. W. Morgan, Mrs. and Miss Tweddale, Miss Denison, Mr. Keith, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Rajwade, Mrs. L. P. Pearse, Mrs. Grimshaw. *From Brindisi*: Lieut. N. H. Pollen, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. S. N. Simha, Mr. Michelsohn. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Nachmann.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, at Brindisi, Nov. 23.

From Bombay: Capt. Hayes, Mr. Faraina. *For London*: Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Farnall, Mr. Fraser.

From Ismailia: Mr. Gretzen, Mr. Sugfield. *For London*: Mr. Couchman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Harris, at Marseilles, Nov.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hedges, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Fielmann and two children. *For London*: Mr. Hanney, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. W. B. Welch, Mrs. Stark, Mr. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. Medhurst, Mr. Kirwan, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. Despard.

From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. Massie.

From Singapore: *For London*: Mr. Horr, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Casy.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Arcadia*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, from Bombay, Nov. 16.

For London: Mr. Marsden, Miss A. M. Kelly, Miss M. Coutts, Miss E. Coutts, Col. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. J. C. Lyel, Mr. Leech, Mr. G. Jacob, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Harper, Mr. Vernon, Major C. G. Collingwood, Miss Archer, Mrs. and Miss Sandford, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Onslow, Mr. W. S. Dykes, Dr. Astley, Mr. H. Adamson, Mr. Payne, Mr. J. C. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. McL. Campbell and two infants, Col. F. Coddington, Sister Delicia, Mr. E. Hudson, Mr. T. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks, Mr. W. H. Goddeu, Mr. Eliot, Mr. Homan, Mrs. Alijen, Mr. H. Lewellin, Mr. C. White, Mr. E. Carden, Mr. M. S. Francks, Mr. A. Mortimer, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Mr. Jasper.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Young, the Earls of Eglinton and Winton, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Vibart and infant, Mr. C. E. P. Vans Agnew, Mr. F. A. Phillips, Capt. T. Hone, Mr. H. Bryan, Surgeon-Major Howsett, Col. Millett.

For Gibraltar: Mr. S. J. Pereira.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Ross and two Misses Ross, Major-General Raikes, Dr. Merck, Mr. Mohlmann, Mr. Ali Bey.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nepaul*, Capt. Miller, from London, Nov. 29; from Naples, Dec. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Lillington, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. H. Hart, Major A. W. Cameron, Mr. A. King, Miss Greenfield, Mr. E. J. Philips, Mr. E. L. Philips, Mr. Woolley, Rev. W. Hutchinson. *From Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg and child.

For Calcutta: Col. Shepherd, Mrs. Rigg, Mr. Kingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, Mrs. E. F. Greenhill, Mr. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. James and family, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Pirie, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Fleming, Mr. McMillan, Mr. H. H. Haines, Mr. C. Jackson, Mr. G. J. and Mrs. Smith and two infants, Mr. S. W. and Mrs. Bownas and two infants, Mr. Melville, Mrs. Coen, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. McLutosh, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Wyndham. *From Naples*: Mr. Tawney, Mr. Schiller, Miss Turner, Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Beddington, Mr. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Becher, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon.

For Colombo: Miss Parkinson, Mr. A. Marshall, Mr. C. S. Campbell. *From Naples*: Lady Grant, Mr. Farquharson.

For Ismailia: Dr. Boase, Mr. Monke. *From Naples*: Mr. Mill.

For Naples: Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Howard, Mr. W. Howard.

For Aden: Mr. Sargent.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. Stead, from London, Nov. 29 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Dec. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Barrow, Mr. Denham, Capt. and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Kerrick, Mr. Russell. *From Brindisi*: Mr. G. A. Stack, Mr. Kerrick, Mrs. Fleming, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. P. R. Wilson.

For Colombo: Mr. C. Harding, Mr. T. Wright.

For Ismailia: Mr. H. and Mrs. Spicer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lillingston, Mrs. and Miss Roberts.

For Malta: Captain and Mrs. Lumley, Lieut. H. Booth, Captain Greenway, Mr. Bainbridge, Lieut. Saton, Lieut. Napier.

For Gibraltar: Captain Sill, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Mr. Hassan.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 3.

For Bombay: Lieut. H. H. and Mrs. MacFarlane, Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Simmonds, Miss Fanny J. Sparks, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Ernsberger, Miss Carroll, Miss Perrine, Miss McBurnie, Miss Mabel Scott, Miss Alice Scott, Mr. Jno. T. Robertson, Major Chas. H. Brookes, Miss Maxey, Miss Blair, Miss Day, Miss Black, Miss Hay, Miss Burgess, Miss Carrie B. Bates, Miss Greene, Miss Day, Rev. Mr. Brewster, Miss Surmon, Miss Sinclair.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, sailed Nov. 23.

For Port Said: Mrs. Challice, Miss Walker Arnott, Miss Grierson, M. Lahubeh Dahdah.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. W. P. Thompson, Nov. 30.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Verney, Colonel V. D. Henderson.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, Dec. 14.

For London: Surgeon-Major Findlay.

For Brindisi: Marquis Dufferin, Marchioness Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir, Major H. Cooper.

For Suez: Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. L. Flower.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following Memorandum from this Company reached us on Friday:—The directors of the Indian Gold Mines Company, Limited, regret to state that they have received the following cablegram from the mines, from Mr. Campbell-Johnston, the reduction officer recently appointed, viz.:—"Coward just died, acute bronchitis; all going well." The directors have made arrangements for the works being carried on without interruption."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 93½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	103½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1892 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	97	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	103	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6 pr. ct.	587½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollis ...	2,300	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	130
Breul's Calcutta Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	21	600
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	13½	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	53	1,400
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	800
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mufussil Co. ...	400	40	870
Munmar M. ...	all	40	190
New Berar ...	500	40	600
New Indian ...	125	19	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	80	80
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Shind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,050
Shud ...	750	50	400
Volkart ...	500	75	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	01	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	860
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	575
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhownagur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	870
Central India ...	500	45	685
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	35	530
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	665
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	670
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	675
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	85	785
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	585
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	25	685
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Bhai ...	1,000	50	1,010
Khandesh ...	1,000	80	625
Khatav Maknunjee ...	1,000	25	740
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Maharaja United ...	1,000	12½	2,000
Mahanurjee ...	1,000	—	—
Mahadevji Petit ...	all	50	1,195
Mazagor ...	250	8	145
Morariji Goculdas ...	1,000	70	1,490
Nagman ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	—
Oriental ...	625	25	465
Patel ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,270
Shonderas ...	1,000	30	600
Southern India ...	500	15	200
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	875
Western India ...	1,000	25	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con. ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,060
Do New £20 Shares ...	190-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	126-15-5	do.	—
New £16 Shares ...	—	—	430

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burrab Trading Co. ...	1,000	3,325
Indian Guarantees Suretyship ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping ...	803	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	835
Mechanics' Building Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	80	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,321
Thacker and Co. ...	15	161

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 93 4 to	0
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	0 to
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	103 8 to	104 0
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	103 8 to	104 0
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	to

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106 12 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	107 0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	106 4 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106 0 to	—
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107 8 to	—
5 of 1893-7 (1916) ...	107 8 to	—
4 of 1893 (1902) ...	99 4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	93½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	136 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	82½	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	65 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Allport Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	123 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,035 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	18½ to
Do. D. Ferred B. Shares ...	£1	9½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	190 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	870 to
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	72 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	99 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	118 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	125 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	108 to
Chipore Hydraulic Press ...	100	93 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	138 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	225 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	78 to
Goswary Cotton Mills ...	100	205 to
Gouropore ...	230	146 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	139 to 140
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	90 to 91
Kamerbatty Jute Mills ...	130	146 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	83 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	130	275 to 280
Murree Brewery ...	100	182 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	135 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	101 to
New Beorbhoom Coal ...	100	150 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	40 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	62 to
Riverside Press ...	100	63 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	600	245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	104 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	82 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	16 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 35 to
Amicable Assam ...	Liquidation.
Amuckie ...	100 75 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to
Assam ...	£20 600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 97 to
Bongal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80 31 to
Blashnauth (Assam) ...	200 245 to
Do. contributory ...	100 127 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 88 to
Central Cachar ...	200 115 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 85 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 86 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 31 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 85 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 57 to
Dehra Dun ...	100 45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 59 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 80 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 45 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal
Galle (Darjiling) ...	130	77 to
Gond Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	83 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalpor (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherry (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	70 to
Kornafuli (Chittagong) ...	60	13 to
Kunchunpor (Cachar) ...	100	118 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	91 to
Do. contributory ...	200	—
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kutal (Cachar) ...	100	210 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	35 to 36
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	63 to
Loobah ...	100	123 to
Lower Assam ...	87	5 to
Luckinpor (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	—
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	33 to
Do. contributory ...	90	2 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	—
Do. contributory ...	125	—
New Fallooli (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	100 to
Nutwanpor (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Pattareah (Sylhet) ...	100	49 to
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	56	4-5 diact.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	90 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	65 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	91 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	14 to
Teendaree (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	136 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	135 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—December 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	97 to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106
4 Do. October 10, 1938 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1835 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1898 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1885-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6 Do. 1893-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100 113 to 118
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100 129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100 119 to 121
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100 103 to 105
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100 — to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 96
Bengal Central, Lm., Sns. ...	5	5 to 6½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	171 to 173
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24 to 24½
E. Indian, 4 p.c. Ann. A. 1933 ...	—	2½ to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 1) ...	—	204 to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	109 to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	133 to 134
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	125 to 127
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Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	97 to 99
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Do. do. B. Ann. 1933 ...	5	25½ to 26½
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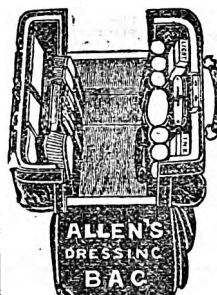
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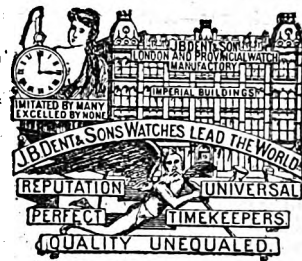
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 21st November; and from Calcutta to the 20th November.

THE Viceroy, the Marchioness of Dufferin and suite arrived at Lahore on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th. Addresses were received and replied to, and a dinner party was given in the evening at Government House, the day closing with a *conversazione* in the Montgomery Hall. Their Excellencies left for Patiala on Friday, arriving there the next day. A grand Durbar was held in the afternoon, at which the Viceroy made an important speech, explaining how the Government of India intended to utilise the offers made by Native States for the defence of the Empire. In the evening there was a banquet and an evening party. Shortly after one o'clock on Sunday morning an alarm of fire was raised in the Viceroy's enclosed camp. The tent occupied by Lady Helen Blackwood was seen to be in flames, which spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes the whole structure and everything in it was destroyed. Lady Helen had luckily seen the fire start near the fireplace, and managed to escape in time.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN, accompanied by Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood and Major Cooper, left Patiala by special train on Monday night, Nov. 19, for Agra, arriving there the next day. Sir Auckland Colvin, Lucknow the same evening, met the party. Her Excellency opened the female hospital, and laid the foundation-stone of the lying-in ward, rejoining the Viceroy at Tundla. The Viceregal party passed through Allahabad on their downward journey to-day.

DURING the past week His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by General Chesney, Sir Charles Dilke, and a large party, visited the defence works at the Ghaziband Pass and at Murghi Kotal. On Nov. 14 Sir Frederick Roberts left Quetta on his ten days' ride to the Derajat, and reached Hurnai in the evening. His Excellency proceeded to Loralai, inspecting the fort at Singarhi on the way. Sir Frederick does not stop at Dera Ghazi Khan, but goes straight on to Nowshera and Hoti Mardan, and thence to Peshawar.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, after leaving the Commander-in-Chief at Peshawar, his view of the frontier defences being then complete, will repair straightway to Karachi, which he was to leave early next month on his way home. He and Lady Dilke stop some time with Sir Edgar Vincent in Cairo.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT goes down from Poona to Bombay at the end of this week to go over the harbour defences with General Chesney.

LORD CONNEMARA has returned to Madras from his recent tour, and laid the foundation-stone of the Victoria Female Hospital at Nellore on November 12th. He spoke at length on the benefit of female medical aid in India, and took occasion to pay a high compliment to the efforts made by the Marchioness of Dufferin in this direction.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, arrived at Chandbally on the 15th and Cuttack on the 16th Nov. At each place he was met by all the local and district notables, and received the usual addresses.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON, with Lady Aitchison and family, left Karachi by a Hall Line steamer on Nov. 17,

making over charge of the Home Membership of Council by telegraph to the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, who is at present in Bombay.

THE HON. MR. D. M. BARBOUR, Financial Member of Council, who was a passenger by the last mail, has gone straight through from Bombay to Calcutta.

MR. H. M. DURAND, Foreign Secretary, did not go with the Viceroy to Patiala, but left Lahore for Hyderabad, from whence he will proceed to Darjeeling, where he meets Mr. Paul, the Commissioner, in order to confer with him on the Thibet question.

THE VICEROY will not make any permanent arrangements with regard to the Hyderabad Residentsip now vacant through the retirement of Sir Lepel Griffin, but will leave the Marquis of Lansdowne to decide as to the future occupant of the post.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. MACFARLAN, who has been detained for some time at Umballa through indisposition, arrived in Allahabad on the 14th November, and assumed command of the Division.

ORDERS have been issued for the withdrawal of the troops from the Black Mountain. General Channer's Brigade of the Hazara Field Force has already been broken up at Abbottabad. The General proceeds to Jullundur as Colonel on the Staff to command the station.

THE Government of India have issued orders for the break-up of the Sikkim Field Force.

GENERAL GALBRAITH visited the Viceregal Camp at Patiala, the Viceroy being desirous of seeing him on his return from the Black Mountain.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. O. BARNARD has arrived at Jubbulpore, and taken over command of the Nerbudda District from Colonel H. C. Kemble, who proceeds on furlough to England.

FOLLOWING on the appointment of Colonel R. P. Nisbet to the Residentsip in Kashmir, Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Secretary to the Punjab Government, becomes Commissioner; Mr. C. L. Tupper, Junior Secretary, becomes Secretary; and Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Officiating Junior Secretary, takes the substantive appointment.

MR. D. M. BARBOUR, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, having succeeded the Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, as ordinary member of the Governor-General's Council, the announcement was made by a salute fired at Calcutta, on November 22nd, on his taking upon himself the execution of his office.

A MEETING of subscribers to the General Jubilee Fund is to be held at Bombay, at which a suggestion made by certain Native gentlemen of the city will be considered, that the balance of the fund, amounting to Rs. 35,000, may be appropriately devoted to the construction of a ward, to be called the Empress Victoria Ward, to be erected in the Zenana Hospital at Calcutta, under the auspices of the National Association for providing female medical aid.

LORD LANSDOWNE will probably visit Burma this cold season, and open the Tougoo-Mandalay Railway.

LETTERS received in Peshawar on November 8th, show that the Amir was at Burj Guljan, near Ghikirikar. Attaulla Khan was with him.

THE Amir, according to letters received on Nov. 14th, had reached Sarbadi Khinjan some days previously.

THE Minister for Hyderabad has accepted a *muzzar* from Abdul Huq, which is supposed to be some sort of reconciliation.

THE proposed expedition against the Shendies has been negatived.

THE detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry despatched to Chittagong will be employed as a reserve to the frontier force.

THE Upper Burma summary reports that sixteen dacoits of Tha Dun's gang have surrendered in Sagaing.

A CHIN raid into the Yaw sub-division of the Pokoka District on Oct. 29th was repulsed by the Myook of Langshe.

A SHARP fight between the police and dacoits is reported from Mugwe, in which the police lost nine killed, and had to retire, their ammunition running short.

A CONFERENCE of delegates from the various subordinate Governments is shortly to be held to discuss the proposals contained in the recent despatch on the subject of provincial allotments.

MR. JOHN MCLEOD CAMPBELL, Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, Commissioner of Income-tax, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay, who left on sick leave, died at sea before reaching Aden.

THE Bengal-Nagpore line to Raipur is already completed, and the portion to Rajnandgaon will soon be so.

THE construction of the Indian Midland Railway, which is being rapidly pushed forward, is now expected to be completed by July next.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association Mr. Caine, who was instrumental in forming the Anglo-Indian Temperance Society in England, advised the establishment of a branch committee in Bombay, with the result that a provisional committee was appointed.

MR. E. BADEN-POWELL AND MR. J. FRIZELLE have been appointed judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.

STORMS at Nagpore have done some harm to the cotton crops, otherwise prospects are encouraging.

A SUM of Rs. 69,850 has been raised in Calcutta for the projected Dufferin Zenana Hospital.

THE Commission, appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Arthur T. Crawford, after sitting twenty-five days, has investigated about a third of the entire list.

AMONG the arrivals by last mail were Viscount and Viscountess Galway, the Earl of Scarbrough, Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., the Hon. G. H. P. Evans, and Sir Raymond and Lady West.

M. PIQUET, the new Governor of Pondicherry, has taken over the duties of his office.

THIRTY-FIVE lives were lost by the capsizing of a ferry boat on the Nerbudda on the 20th November.

THE overdue steamer *Vaiturna*, with 700 passengers on board, is still missing.

THE Bombay High Court has reopened after the October vacation.

MR. MOYLAN'S case came up before the Calcutta High Court on the 16th November, and the hearing of the appeal was fixed for the 28th November.

CROP prospects have greatly improved during the past week.

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, B.C.S.; Mr. Framjee Dadabhoy Karaka, father of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

THE Sheriff of Calcutta has been asked by the Government of Bengal to furnish a statement showing the income and expenditure of his office. The recent decision of the Government of India for a monthly grant as office allowance to the Sheriff has been held in abeyance, pending the receipt of the return called for by the local Government.

NOTES

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE arrived at Calcutta on Saturday, and received a cordial greeting. He assumes the Viceregal duties to-day. He has wisely, since he landed in India, declined to allow himself to be "drawn" by "addresses" from any source whatever into a declaration of policy, and is sensibly acting on the hint which on a certain occasion was said to be given by Lord Beaconsfield—"No programme."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, whose evening sustenance is sensationalism, came out with the following on Saturday:—

ALLEGED LEGAL OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

(Special telegram from Mr. Dyer.)

Bombay, Dec. 7, 3.30 P.M.

Editor, *Pall Mall Gazette*, London.—At Patna, yesterday, a magistrate consigned Christian girl, whom he holds to be under fourteen years of age, to life of infamy. Under magistrate's order girl torn amidst her piteous screams and struggles from arms of Miss Abraham, Church Missionary Society Zenana Mission, and handed over to immoral man, to whom her mother had sold her. Is there no power in the British realm to prevent this and save this child? We exhausted all legal expedients prior to yesterday. "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in Me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea."—ALFRED S. DYER, Editor, *Bombay Guardian*.

Our representative saw Professor Stuart in the House of Commons last night on the subject. He had also received a telegram from Mr. Dyer. Sir R. Fowler and several other members have given notice of their intention to interpellate the Government on Monday about this alleged outrage. Professor Stuart believes that the affair is connected with the C.D. Acts, but of this there is at present no proof.

MR. H. WILSON, M.P., is to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India this evening if similar information to the above has reached him, and whether he will telegraph for further particulars from India. We feel assured that the true information when it arrives will not altogether accord with that given by Mr. Dyer to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Dyer, like Mr. Stead, is a "superior person," and in his moral *Bombay Guardian* he has been lately lamenting that Sir Charles Dilke has been received in any society in India, and, to make things pleasant for him and spicy for the readers of the *Guardian*, Mr. Dyer has been reprinting choice pieces of the evidence in the celebrated Dilke scandal case. All, of course, is done for virtue's sake.

THE *Rangoon Times* comments on the want in many places in Burma of light railways costing from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 per mile, and thinks that there are many firms of English capitalists who would be glad to construct such lines which would open out the country, and tend to its pacification. It holds that private companies would do the work much cheaper than it would be done by the Public Works Department, which is likely enough; but we take leave to doubt whether English capitalists, in England at least, will care to put money into Burmese railway schemes without some sort of guarantee. The Government of India is not likely to offer such an attraction, so unless the English capitalists can be found in Burma or India the lines desired must remain in abeyance or be made by the P.W.D. The Burmese quickly recognise the advantages of improved locomotion between commercial centres, and it is possible that the required capital may be found in Rangoon itself. But not in London; investors here will put money into the wildest speculations all over the globe, without any guarantee beyond the roseate statements of a prospectus; but they mistrust Indian securities for reasons which only the high priests of the Stock Exchange understand.

OUT of evil good often comes. The same paper thinks it is likely that the formation of the English salt syndicate and the rise in freights will so considerably increase the price of foreign salt in Burma as to induce the Burmese again

to take to manufacturing their salt locally. Large numbers of the people, we are told, will be able to find a living in this industry at places bordering the sea-coast who of late years, owing to the quantity and comparative cheapness of foreign salt, have abandoned this occupation. The Rangoon paper hopes that as soon as practicable the increased tax on salt will be removed, as it is felt to be a great hardship. The Burmese are greater salt consumers than most people in the East. They use a great deal in preserving fish, and in the manufacture of their *nappi* or fish paste, which is consumed by old and young alike at every meal. It is argued that the Government should therefore treat the Burmese liberally in this matter of salt duty. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the Burmese pay a heavy capitation tax, levied in no part of India, besides other imperial and municipal imposts. Thus the hardship involved in raising the salt duties on such a people is greater, we are told, than in India, where the poorer classes undoubtedly consume much less of this necessary of life.

THE Punjab Volunteer is evidently without honour in the place where he most seeks to be regarded with honour. Amongst the "special correspondent's" gossip from Simla we read the following in one letter:—"I am personally of opinion that the Indian volunteer as seen at Simla is too sociable a creature to be of much use in time of need. When the time comes I daresay he will fight, but so will also any other of God's creatures when driven to bay. At present he is thinking of starting a volunteer club, and breaking faith with his bandmaster. Of the proposed club I should speak more hopefully, seeing that it will be an institution for the promotion of good-fellowship by means well known to the men in this place, but, knowing the people well, I am afraid that nothing will come of the proposal unless Government gives the corps a free house and money to buy the liquor."

THE injustice done to the bandmaster is explained in a brief history of the band of the Simla Volunteers—how it was created, and how it has been supported:—

Five years ago, while out on a pic-nicing fieldday, half-a-dozen men, after tiffin and gallons of ale, started an impromptu concert with a few flutes and fifes which accident threw in their way. There and then the players formed themselves into a band, and the men marched up to their playing. The amusement was continued for some little time, until a new Commandant sought popularity by organising a regular Volunteer band. Mr. Walker gave the instruments, a number of Goorkha musicians were enticed away from their regiments, and one of the best musicians in India, Signor Rossetti, was induced to lead them. He fell into the hands of the Philistines when he came to Simla as head of the Volunteer band. The band subscriptions dribbled in slowly at first, but the contributions soon stopped; the volunteer preferred spending his money on heady hill beer, and the Commandant, Colonel Walker, had for some time to bear almost the entire cost of the band. But he had his reward; a C.I.E. sent him away to England happy, and since his departure the band has had to send round the hat over and over again simply to pay expenses. During the time Signor Rossetti has been here he has taught the Ghoorkas some fifty or sixty tunes, an ample stock in the opinion of the officers for all practical purposes, and they have dismissed the bandmaster they never supported.

Colonel Walker is, however, on his return journey to Simla, and his purse and energy will no doubt be again placed at the disposal of the gallant "cheap" defenders of the Indian Capua.

THE serenity of the eternal hills does not in India always control the actions of the sojourners amongst them. At Mussoorie there is an editor—Dr. Hawthorne—and a Magistrate of the 1st Class—Mr. Galbraith—and they lately met under the following circumstances, as recorded by an Allahabad paper:—

The *Beacon*, a little paper edited by Dr. Hawthorne, has published several articles reflecting upon the way the wife of a Civil Servant has disposed of the funds derived from the various concerts, theatrical entertainments, &c. A few evenings ago the husband of the traduced lady met Dr. Hawthorne at the Criterion on the Mall and gave him a sound thrashing.

He broke a stick over the editor's back, knocked him down, and finally kicked him out of Mr. Wutzler's well-known restaurant.

It has been said that the pleasure of kicking an Editor is, if one of the most expensive, still one of the most exquisite of mundane enjoyments, and this enjoyment must be enhanced if the editor does not kick back or bring an action-at-law. Dr. Hawthorne has done neither.

BUT he has written a letter to the Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, inviting the sympathy of a brother of the pen. He says:—"For a man holding the position of a 1st Class Magistrate to publicly assault an Editor because a certain paragraph did not please him is beyond all bounds of decency. If you give it a passing mention I shall feel thankful." The Editor appealed to does give it a passing notice, and this is it:—"With regard to Mr. Galbraith's action we can only say that there are some provocations which few human beings can be expected to put up with. There are breaches of the law not to commit which argues in a husband a want of ordinary human feeling. Most Englishmen similarly placed with Mr. Galbraith would have acted similarly." If Dr. Hawthorne is thankful for this he is thankful for very small mercies.

A MILITARY correspondent, writing to the *Pioneer* on the conduct of operations in the Black Mountain Expedition, argues against what he calls "the senseless marching backwards and forwards of sentries" on outpost duty, especially at night. He holds that "a sentry should be made to lie down in the best spot for observation, whence he can see and hear best, and only occasionally go along his beat." The *Mandalay Herald* says that the experiment has been tried in Upper Burma with the Punjabi Police levies there; but it has hardly been successful, for "to expect Punjabis to lie down while on sentry duty and not to sleep is a condition that greatly modifies the value of the suggestion." Very true, but the idiosyncrasy is not confined to the Punjabi. We have known of the British sentinel accepting "slumber" as a phase of his duty on outpost work also.

THE Burma paper has, however, a remedy against the sleepiness of sentinels in such a position:—"There are means by which, we think, even Punjabis can be developed into sleepless sentinels when ordered to lie down as sentries. If the dacoits would only creep up and slaughter them every time they see a sleeping sentry the chances are the Punjabi will not generally fall asleep, for no one loves a whole skin more dearly than he does. At the expense of two or three dozen sentries the rest of the military police force might learn that they must keep awake, even when lying down, if on duty." The remedy advised is, perhaps, a little drastic, but it might prove effectual.

THE Simla "season" being ended for the present year, a "special" correspondent, who had been sent there to report the doings of the "gods" for the benefit of a Calcutta daily, thus winds up the season and himself:—"I know of no truer comparison than that which likens the Simla season to an act in a play. There is the same glitter and the same feeling of unreality; though the doings of some player may affect to tears a distant audience, those behind the scenes see only a buckram-clad mummer, who mouths resolutions and grins in dockets. Nothing is earnest, nothing real, save the fact that we are all self-deceiving humbugs."

KUNHI KANNAN, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Calicut, has been found guilty by the Sessions Court, South Malabar, of bribery, and has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000. Anandan, a local pleader and brother to the Deputy Collector, was found guilty of abetment, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The first month's imprisonment is to be simple. Both the accused were found "not guilty" of extortion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

Lord Lansdowne arrived in Calcutta yesterday, being received with the usual honours, and in the evening entertained by Lord Dufferin at a State banquet. He will assume office to-morrow, and Lord Dufferin will then leave for Bombay.

The record of the week is chiefly a report of addresses of welcome to the new Viceroy and valedictory addresses to the departing one; but, in view of the profound impression created by Lord Dufferin's splendid oratory at the Scottish dinner, the various answering speeches of the two statesmen appear relatively flat and colourless. Lord Lansdowne is commended, however, by the Press for his sagacious refusal to express at present any opinion on the political situation. A silly and disloyal address had been drafted on behalf of the Calcutta Municipality, with the evident intention of conveying implied censure on Lord Dufferin, and of committing Lord Lansdowne to support of the Congress agitation. But in the end more prudent counsels prevailed, and the address will probably now take a less offensive form.

Lady Dufferin has been engaged in prosecuting her noble mission to the end. On Wednesday she performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Dufferin Zenana Hospital. On the day before—Tuesday—a very remarkable and picturesque scene occurred at Government House. Lady Dufferin received, in solemn state in the throne-room, 700 Native ladies, who attended for the purpose of presenting an address. This portion of Government House had been converted into a jealously-guarded zenana. Every man was rigidly excluded, and even the Viceroy was compelled to absent himself from Government House until the ceremony had concluded. A lady correspondent states that the ceremonial presented a marvellous pageant, lit up with flashing jewels, and brilliant with varied colouring; while the occasion of the assemblage induced an attitude of graceful sympathy, which exalted its character from an exhibition of scenic pomp into a touching display of human emotion. In the course of her reply to the address Lady Dufferin said:—

"On returning to England I shall have no greater pleasure than that of conveying to the Empress your expressions of loyalty and gratitude, and of assuring her of the stability and vitality of a work in which Her Majesty has ever taken so great and active an interest."

An appreciative resolution signed by the Viceroy has been gazetted, referring to the Black Mountain Campaign, Generals Channer and Galbraith being prominently mentioned. General M'Queen in his despatch returns his best thanks to General Channer for his loyal support throughout the operations, as well as for the able manner in which he carried out all the duties entrusted to him. Deep regret is expressed at the loss of Colonel Crookshank and Captain Beley, and a fitting tribute is paid to their distinguished merits and careers.

An important conference of delegates from Madras, Bombay, the North West Provinces, and Bengal will meet shortly to discuss the question of provincial relations to Imperial finance. A late financial member of the Government of India will preside, and the Hon. C. Macaulay, financial secretary, will represent Bengal.

It is understood that Lord Dufferin has forwarded to the Home Government a scheme for increasing to thirty the number of Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, a portion to be elected by the various sections of the community.

His Lordship considers it essential that the paramount authority of the Viceroy should be upheld.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

(Daily News Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY.

The *Bombay Gazette*, referring to the recent speech of Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh, in which he spoke of the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji as a black man, says:—"He seems to have spoken in terms as impolitic as discourteous. We can only hope that fuller accounts will modify the bad impression necessarily made by his illjudged and illnatured reference."

The *Bombay Times of India* refuses to believe that Lord Salisbury ever spoke as has been reported. It says:—"A black Parsee would be a greater rarity than a black tulip. The whole thing is a cock-and-bull story only worth protest because the words put into the mouth of the Prime Minister are calculated to stir up race feeling and make bad blood amongst the Native papers."

The *Calcutta Indian Mirror* yesterday had a long article,

in which it says:—"The British Prime Minister has perpetrated an unpardonable and moral outrage. He has abused his position, degraded himself, and has forgotten the great traditions of his country and race, and its imperishable history. He has tarnished the honour of the Empire, broken the behests of his Sovereign, and insulted the glory of the British Constitution. His words were a libel, not only on Mr. Naoroji, but on the whole Indian race. The deliberate insult to the people of India merits the Queen's severest displeasure. He is no longer fit to be a Minister of the Crown, far less Prime Minister. We shall not think much of English people and their love of fair play if they allow their fellow-subjects to be insulted with impunity. The Prime Minister's words are calculated to revive race differences and fan the dying embers of race animosity."

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta calls the news startling, and remarks:—"The other day the Hindoos and Mussulmans sent to England in connection with the Colonial Exhibition were presented, or rather exhibited, before the Queen along with Hottentots, bushmen, and other savages, and now we have the spectacle of the Prime Minister calling one of the Indian leaders a nigger, and appealing to the worst prejudices of his countrymen to oust him from an English constituency." These remarks are certainly not calculated to increase the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Crown.

The *Bengalee* of Calcutta says: "We are surprised that the English Prime Minister should have used such language. It represents not only a departure from the traditions of the great office which Lord Salisbury holds, but is inconsistent with that high-minded courtesy which English gentlemen of whatever party have always shown to their Indian fellow-subjects."

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Official correspondence has just been published, in the form of a Blue Book, on the subject of the recent expedition against certain tribes inhabiting the Black Mountain, on the border of the Hazara district. The despatches give a detailed history of all the events antecedent to the despatch of the punitive expedition, as communicated to the Indian Government by the Secretary of the Punjab Government, and they are prefaced by a statement from the Government of India to Lord Cross. This sets forth that ever since the British occupation of the Punjab the tribes of this part of the frontier have given serious trouble, and the effect of the Black Mountain expedition of 1868 and of fines and blockades has been only transitory. The district concerned is a triangle, bounded on the north by the high mountains of Kohistan, on the west by the river Indus, and on the east by the British frontier. Within this area are found three principal tribes of Afghan origin—the Hassanzai, Akazai, and Chigarzai, which number respectively about 2,000, 700, and 3,000 fighting men. During the last few years offences have been committed by the Akazais, Hassanzais, the Parari Synds, who have some Chigarzai dependents living among them, and the Attaiwals, raids were made into British territory, and British subjects were murdered. The attitude of the Hassanzai tribe became refractory and the Punjab Government recommended active measures. The mild expedient of a blockade was first tried, but on June 18 a party of British troops was attacked by the tribes within the British frontier, and two English officers and four Ghoorikha soldiers were killed. The tribes concerned, on being asked for an explanation of this attack, gave defiant or unsatisfactory replies, and the Punjab Government strongly urged the despatch of a military expedition to the Black Mountain. After careful inquiries, the Indian Government was very reluctantly forced to the conclusion that, to ensure the peace and order of the frontier, this measure was desirable and necessary. The expedition forming when this despatch was written (Sept. 24) consisted of nearly 8,000 men, and a contingent of 1,000 men from the Native State of Cashmere. The Indian Government, in conclusion, invites the attention of the Secretary for India to the ready goodwill with which the Maharajah of Cashmere has offered the assistance of his troops on this occasion, and remarks that the Afridis of the Khyber also volunteered to serve against the tribes of the Black Mountain—which offers were very satisfactory, the second affording a remarkable proof of the extension of British influence across the border.

SELECTED officers from the Punjab Native States have been deputed to attend the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi. This may be taken as an indication of the policy of the Government in connection with the offers of military aid by the Chiefs. The idea is said to be very popular in the States.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

"VICTORY" OF BIMETALLISM.

(Englishman.)

Lord Herschell, President of the Currency Commission, who is now in India, questions the accuracy of the summaries of the Report Commission which have been telegraphed by Reuter, and by correspondents of two of our contemporaries. The Commission, in particular, did not present a unanimous report, as seems to be implied in these summaries. There were differences of opinion among the members on many subjects, and the report contains a statement of the views of the dissentients, embodied in some cases in separate subsidiary reports. Mr. Barbour's dissent, which is thus published, is an elaborate paper in which the special dangers to India are powerfully represented, the writer going the length of declaring that an aggravation of the evil might compel the Government to abandon the coinage of silver, a course in which it might probably be anticipated by America. Certainly the manner in which the results of the Commission have been placed before India is most unsatisfactory. Our special London telegram was published in Calcutta twenty-four hours before Reuter's, and thus conveyed the first intelligence to the greater part of Bengal, Orissa, and Assam. It stated that the Commission was equally divided, six members being for and six against bimetalism, and, although this was contradicted by Reuter, there is every reason to believe that it is absolutely correct. Reuter told us that the Commission proposed the free coinage of both metals, the imposition of a fixed ratio, and, as if it were something quite distinct, the restoration of the bimetallic system along with America, Germany, and the Latin Union. The error which vitiates the whole of this message, rendering it worse than useless, is to be traced in a telegram to an Allahabad paper which has fallen under the fascination of Mr. Moreton Frewen. Here, again, we read that the Commissioners recommended bimetalism, but a telegram received on the following day must have given a painful shock to the enthusiastic believer in a currency millennium. At the fulfilment of its wildest hopes, our contemporary throws doubt and caution to the winds, and hails with delicious, dithyrambic joy the "complete victory of the bimetalists," and the confusion of the scoffers. "Apparently without a single dissentient voice they have subscribed to all the chief tenets of bimetallic doctrine, and at the same time have made specific proposals for giving them effect." A wonder has been wrought; heresy has become the true faith; unlovely opposition has suddenly vanished; six sceptical, stony-hearted Commissioners have fallen down and worshipped. "To the civilian remitter, to the uncovenanted servant, to the commercial investor in India, the news ought to be equally grateful; for no defeat of the Tibetans, no success on the Black Mountain, no suppression of dacoits, can mean so much to so many as this Currency Report." And then, to think that the cup should be dashed to the ground, and that the sanguine but guileless bimetalist should have to lament next morning that the Currency Report is a fraud, and means so little to so few! But Allahabad is not alone in being hoodwinked. A Bombay paper, just for the sake of variety, states, on the authority of a correspondent, that three-fourths of the Commissioners have pronounced for bimetalism. Bombay, Allahabad, and Reuter must, however, come round to an admission of the fact that bimetalism stands very much where it did, and that, at the close of the game of the Commission, as our telegram clearly stated on the first day, honours were found to be divided.

THE CURTAILMENT OF REPORTS.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The Sanitary Commissioner of Assam, in common with many others who have been asked to write shorter Reports, objects, and his indignation over the restriction can only be equalled by the indignation of the public at his objections. Long has the reader sought to attain a maximum of knowledge with the minimum of trouble; and although the knowledge obtained from great Government Reports was never much, there was some satisfaction when at least less trouble in lighter Reports was promised. When so much has, by strenuous exertion, been extorted from the Government, it is peculiarly aggravating to find Dr. Eteson striving to upset the new arrangements and to encroach on the right of the public to little statistics. The objection of the Sanitary Commissioner, too, is based on a reasoning very singular and unexpected. "I may be allowed to express here my anticipation that the Assam Report on Vaccination, if confined annually to the Government of India statements only, would be prejudicial to the progress and interest taken in the subject." This, of course, would indicate that Government acquires intelligence only when aroused with constant and copious statistics; and that there is no consciousness outside

the Secretariat. That interest should be taken in a matter only when a person is besieged with figures perpetually, may be natural with a Government official, who is a singular being with strange, acquired tastes. But it would be likely to fail with the public. "Our Vaccination Department has lately taken vigorous growth, development and results, and will receive a material check by too heavy pecuniary charges." Here, again, is the underlying, constant apprehension that, once statistics decline on a subject it is doomed; and the cry in anticipation that, from heavy pruning, loss of esteem over such unstatisticality, will result. Otherwise, why should economy in printing and labour do anything else than allow of increased funds for carrying on the operations? But an official mind, speaking officially on official psychology, has in this disguised manner revealed the long-suspected fact that Government, in the eyes of some of those who carry it on, means nothing but statistics and tabulated matter.

RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES IN BURMA.

(Mandalay Herald.)

The first of these schemes is one that was first brought into public notice by the then intrepid traveller, Mr. R. A. Colquhoun, now settled down into the comparatively humdrum groove of a Deputy Commissioner in Upper Burma (Ruby Mines). Mr. Colquhoun has advocated a scheme based upon personal knowledge and observations. He would have private capital launch out in a line which would start from a south-western point of China (Samoo), and passing through independent Shan territory, and a large portion of the Kingdom of Siam, terminate at Moulmein. The route has been so often described and particularised that we will not repeat it again. The greatest objection to Mr. Colquhoun's railway project is that the most part of it will run through foreign territory, and the financial difficulties to it so far as regards the Government of India is concerned seem very formidable, if not insuperable. For we take it that no private syndicate or company will invest their money mostly in foreign territory without receiving an interest guarantee at least from our Government, and the Government of India is not likely to guarantee anything under these circumstances. Still less will the Government of India encourage a line of railway which runs through foreign countries with any money of its own, for it must be remembered that Burma of itself has not got the money, and if the Government of India undertakes this line it will have to do so with the assistance of moneys it derives from the taxpayers of India. It is, therefore, simply utopian to expect that such a diversion of Imperial funds will ever be even dreamt of. The taxpayer in India also is not likely to stand it. The Moulmein-Zimme project is, therefore, not likely to come to a head if it depends either on a Government guarantee or Government funds.

The other rival project is the Rangoon - Mandalay and Bhamorailay, which has the singularly valuable recommendation of being wholly, in its entire length, within our own ground, and which will not only open out the magnificent resources of our now newly-acquired dominion, but will be able to tap the trade of Western China. Another fact that pleads strongly and definitely in favour of this line is that up to Mandalay it is finished, and has only to be taken on to Bhamo to connect that trade emporium to Rangoon, the port of Burma. And, besides, we have no obstacles worth mentioning between this and Bhamo, from an engineer's point of view. Beyond Bhamo, and up to China, the country is much stiffer, being ruggedly mountainous. But the difficulty it presents cannot be taken to be insuperable, in the face of our engineering triumph, over and through the tumuli of ghauts between Poona and Bombay, to say nothing of what had been accomplished by us and others, in other parts of India, and other parts of the world.

But financial considerations are not the only ones that press into notice in considering the claims of these rival projects. Unfortunately the presence and policy of Russia in the matter of Asian railways, affect the question of Burma railways very largely. Russia has determined to bid against us for the overland trade to China. And this Russian railway-competition is a serious menace to any counter-scheme in Upper Burma that has the trade of China for an object. All that we hope to do by touching and running into some frontier town in Western China is to attract the trade that will have to travel to this point from the interior by the usual means of transport in the country. Similarly, this trade can be carried to a Russian Railway terminus in any other part of the frontiers of China, if by so doing the exports are booked direct to Europe without the changes that must befall it at Rangoon, before it leaves Burma for Europe, to say nothing of other transfers in Europe, all of which enhance the cost of transit. And here starts up the advantages of the Colquhoun-Hallett scheme. This line, if adopted, will tap just the opposite side of China to that which the Russian scheme will, and it will run through Siam, and by some 2,000 miles by sea, shorten the distance between that

quickly developing country and Europe. And it also destroys the prospective danger of the French, on their side of Siam, plunging into railway schemes that, if accomplished, must be to the prejudice of any line we may wish for towards a Burman port. It might be urged that there is little chance of any French enterprise to the east of us and Siam succeeding, or being able to prejudice us, as the Moulmein-Zimme line will be so much nearer for exporters and importers to the respective destinations of their trade. This may be somewhat true, but it is not altogether true, for whether from perversity or not, people will use routes and means that are inferior to other existing ones. As an instance we have only to refer to the tremendous traffic yet done in carts along trunk roads in India, where railway facilities are open for transport. If the French are, therefore, before us in railways, they must prejudice the success of our Moulmein-Zimme project.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN MATRON OF FICTION.

(*Madras Times.*)

She has turned at last, has the Anglo-Indian Matron, and we must all admire her for it. Her detractors have had the platform to themselves for a very long term, and their abuse, if lacking in variety, has not been deficient in force and in reiteration. "Want of heart" was the mildest of the many accusations hurled against her. "Selfishness, utter frivolity, and insatiable vanity are her chief characteristics." We quote an eminent authority. "Real fondness she does not know the meaning of; and she is no more capable of a deep passion than a puddle is of floating an ironclad." Hill stations are the localities where her natural history can best be studied, for there she is supposed to be quite free from the moral supervision of her spouse. That poor gentleman is always depicted in his shirt-sleeves, enduring the toil and heat of the day in the plains, and, when not engaged in writing voluminous reports to Government, is generally supposed to be making remittances to his unworthy better-half. She, of course, needs the money for house-rent, for her children's frocks, shoes, stockings, and such-like; subscriptions to book-clubs, keeping a pony-cart, and mayhap a tat for her first-born? By no means. Were she guilty of such unworthy conduct, the grass-widow would be banished from every three-volumed novel with any pretence to respectability and the usages. No; the Anglo-Indian matron must behave in strict accordance with recognised traditions, or her existence will be entirely ignored. She must give up her whole soul to dances, theatricals, and pic-nics. She must strive to be the smartest dressed lady on the hills, and if bridal bloom and other aids to appearance can promote this end, they are not to be despised. She must also have a ready laugh, and a reputation for quick retort, and somehow manage to collect around herself an admiring circle of young men, one, or perhaps two, of whom are to be selected as her constant companions, whose devotion she will reward with numerous waltzes, and her prettiest flirtations. Children and charities—why if she were so to rebel against novel-writers as to bestow a thought upon either, she would forthwith be consigned to an ignominious oblivion!

And the Anglo-Indian matron has stood all this sort of thing for many years past. Perchance she has trusted that time, which has banished from Indian shores the once famous Mr. Joseph Sedley, will deal as mercifully with the traditionary Hill grass-widow. Or may be she has waited for such energetic righters of other people's wrongs as Mr. Caine, to take up her case, or to some lucid exponent that things are not always as they seem, such as Canon Taylor. Amongst the cold weather visitors of the ensuing season, she ought, in truth, to find some valiant champion. But alas! these travellers are not, as a rule, her friends, and it is against one of them that she now has a special grievance. He writes complacently from the quarter-deck of a P. and O. steamer, and, to make things thoroughly comfortable for those whom he is about to criticise, and to show them how competent he is for the task, he quotes Lucretius, to the effect that it is a pleasant thing to stand upon some lofty eminence and contemplate a storm at sea. From his elevated position he then proceeds to compare "the three chief branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—the Anglo-Indian, the American, and the English—of whom he finds representatives on board. The last—every traveller knows how much they frequent eastern seas—are to be recognised by the subdued tones in which they converse, by their frank admissions that they adore the opposite sex, and the ease with which they transfer their flirtations from one to another member of it, carefully hiding from public gaze the preference which they may, by any possibility, entertain. If married, they are never fast, at least, not on board ship. Such is the American. The English factor in this mentor's view is too well known to need description, but the demeanour of the Anglo-Indian lady (woman, he calls her) is fully analysed. She is not sociable, and seldom speaks to any of her own sex, unless the occasion

be some quarrel. In bad weather her appearance is decidedly unattractive, for sea-sickness makes her yellow and dishevelled. When the weather is fine she looks well, but—and, of course, Lucretius is an authority on this point—only by the aid of toilette requisites. If she has any children on board, she leaves them to the care of her jaded-looking husband, unless their howls should exceed the endurance of her fellow-passengers, when she will be forced to break off a promising flirtation, and emerge from behind the wheel-house, her favourite resort, and throw away—no, not her fan, nor her shilling shocker, nor even her unfinished whisky and soda, but—her cigarette! Why say more? Our readers cannot fail to recognise the faithful portrait, and, sad as the whole picture is, to admit that it is one of the commonest on the homeward passage.

So, at last, the Anglo-Indian matron has turned, and replied with no little asperity to the traducer of her class. Disparagement of their complexion she will submit to, but to the remainder of the impeachment she deniurs strongly. The picture she declares to be false. "The typical *mem sahib* is not the gay, irresponsible creature of the novelist's imagination." "Her duty to husband and children often means hardship and self-sacrifice, and English women in India are not less earnest to fulfil their duties than English women at home. Year after year numbers of them brave the perils of a deadly hot season to stay by their husbands in the plains; and more would do it if they were allowed to." "The truth is that Anglo-Indian life, both for men and women, has much to make it pleasant and enjoyable; but neither can find much pleasure or profit therein without devoting to its duties an amount of anxious consuming toil and labour altogether incompatible with selfish frivolity." To all of which we say, most true. And we trust that this protest against the amenities of superficial and spiteful observers of life and manners in the East may not here come to an end. "Is the Anglo-Indian woman a failure?" would be a most edifying topic for the discussion of the London Press. Would it were possible for some of the idlers who think the subject worthy of their attention to pass a single day in the society of some specimens of the genus whose existence is a reality. They would have to be up at cock-crow, and follow a straight and stiff line across country; to be ready for breakfast by ten o'clock, and a couple of busy hours with the children afterwards; and to attend to multitudinous household affairs, and a large amount of letter-writing in the interval till tiffin; to spend the afternoon in visiting old women of the pauper class, and taking part in the economy of some association for the distribution of charity; and then, if they were equal to it, drive out to meet the husband, join in a bout of tennis for an hour or so, and still retain enough energy to entertain their hostess's guests at dinner and after. How many would retire to their couches muttering the word *peccavi*?

BENGAL.

(Nov. 30.)

SLIGHT rain has fallen in the Patna, Arrah, and Buxer districts, with the effect of checking the rise in the prices of breadstuffs in the local bazaars.

ASSAM trade means in a very great measure trade in Assam tea, and accordingly it is to the evidence it gives to the development in this direction that we mostly look in the recently issued records of river-borne trade for the province. Some years ago only 377,000 maunds were exported from the Brahmaputra Valley, and 196,000 from the Valley of the Surma; whereas last year the total export in the case of the former was 461,000 maunds, and in that of the latter of 313,000. In the Brahmaputra Valley the prices fell to some extent; but, despite this both the quantity and the value of the export over the whole of Assam was greater than the out-turn of any previous year of which there is a record. Clearly, the rapid advance which the Ceylon leaf is making in the markets of Europe has not as yet at any rate had any prejudicial effect on the prospects of the industry of Assam.

FROM Cuttack the *Englishman* learns that all fear of anything like famine in Orissa is at an end. The danger has been a good deal exaggerated in certain quarters, but now there is no longer any colour for wild stories of widespread suffering and impending calamity. The so-called relief works at Cuttack are some improvements on an estate, which attract about thirty-six persons. At one time, it is true, some 600 persons put in an appearance, but that was when the gathering was allowed to be a kind of picnic, and when no work was exacted. Gratuitous relief is being stopped in Balasore and Puri, as such aid is deemed altogether unnecessary. That the cultivators are not in great distress is evident from the fact that, at the worst time, an average advance of three rupees was amply sufficient to tide them over their troubles. Of course here, as elsewhere, the Marwarries ran up the prices of food stuffs, their tactics being greatly assisted by the outcry of mis-directed sympathy.

THE latest resolution of Lord Dufferin to the address of the Calcutta Municipality will not, says an Allahabad paper, endear him any more to that body of incorrigible insanitarists. This spring, it will be remembered, his Excellency, ere coming up-country, was venturesome enough to attempt the inspection of some of the less savoury portions of Calcutta, and nearly slew his Private Secretary in consequence. At least Sir Donald Mackenzie's serious indisposition on the road to Simla was universally attributed to his excess of loyalty in standing by his chief through all the filth of the *bustees*. Whether Lord Dufferin in the peace of Simla reflected on what he had seen, or whether Sir Donald, mindful of past sickness, urged him to revenge, or whether the ordinary correspondence of the Bengal Government was sufficient to move him to a Resolution, will never be known. Certain it is that a Resolution has been written, which ought to do the Calcutta Municipality a great deal of good if they accept its recommendations in a spirit of decent humility.

MADRAS.

(Nov. 21.)

WHILE at Venkatagiri, the Rajah of which Zemindary was recently appointed a Member of Council and invested a K.C.I.E., the Governor of Madras laid the foundation stone of the Jubilee Rest House to be erected by the Rajah. The Governor had a splendid reception. His Excellency said that he never saw such a procession in the East which recalled more vividly to his mind of days gone by when splendid processions were the usual accompaniments in most important ceremonies. He was pleased to find that the old splendour of the East was not dead yet.

THE *Madras Times* publishes an invitation to Professor Max Müller from a Native Thinker who writes:—"I do not know what difficulties there may be in his way; but I certainly think that this great Professor of the best language ever invented by man ought to pay a visit to India, now that the voyage has become so short. He would find India infinitely more interesting than he has ever conceived. He might easily meet some of the best Pundits and actually hear them read or recite the noblest writings of the ancient Richis in the very manner they themselves read or recited thousands of years ago. This alone might repay him for the visit. He might also discuss important points. His visit will be regarded by the Indian populations as a very high compliment to their antiquity and ancient wisdom. It would not be difficult to get up a subscription to pay the charges of his visit. I hope these lines will meet the eyes of the Professor."

BOMBAY.

(Nov. 23.)

MR. FRAMJEE S. BHOWNUGGUR, agent to H.H. the Thakore Sahab of Bhownuggur, has failed to persuade immigrants who have come to Bombay from the Bhownuggur State to go back to their native places where there is not the slightest trace of a famine. Relief works are, however, opened by his Highness, in case there might be anything like a famine in the future. Mr. Framjee has written to the honorary secretaries of the Famine Relief Fund to induce the immigrants to go back to their native country, the Bhownuggur State defraying the expenses.

At the trial (Nov. 16) of Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkley, he in his defence said that regarding the first three charges there could be no misapplication of money to his own use, as it did not reach him; but, on the contrary, it was utilized for mess purposes, as shown by cheques and receipts signed by merchants. Regarding the other three charges, prisoner contended that the custom of taking advances prevailed in the 17th Regiment as in other regiments, as proved by his witnesses. That these advances were readjusted at the next issue of pay was proved by various pay abstracts he produced, and that the law presumes the continuance of the custom until the contrary is shown. Regarding the last charge of general deficiency in the Band Fund, the prisoner quoted copiously from Mr. Barrett's evidence to show that his system of keeping accounts was defective and misleading, adding that if the accounts were properly readjusted, taking all the funds belonging to the regiment, so called, the deficit will vanish, and that Mr. Barrett relied upon one book or another, as suited his purpose, to show as large an amount against the prisoner as possible; and if those very books showed small amounts, he ignored them and took unsigned pencil memos as his authority. On Nov. 19 the prosecutor read the reply on the third charge sheet, and the Judge-Advocate summed up entirely against the prisoner. The Court then closed for deliberations and finding, and on reopening, the third charge sheet was proceeded with, showing a deficiency in the half mounting fund amounting to Rs. 4,815, nearly half of which was advanced to the hutting fund.

A MEETING of several of the members of the Medical

Services of the Bombay Presidency was held in the Grant Medical College on the 14th Nov., to arrange as to the formation of the British Medical Association which had been proposed at a former meeting called at the suggestion of Surgeon-Major Maconachie. The bye-laws drawn up by the committee appointed at the first meeting were unanimously agreed to, and it was decided to forward them to the parent Association in England with a request that the local branch be recognised. Over fifty members of the Medical Services have agreed to join, and the following were elected office-bearers of the Branch:—President—Surgeon-General Pinkerton. Vice-Presidents—Surgeons-Major Banks and Maconachie. Members of the Committee—Brigade-Surgeon Preston; Surgeons-Major Hughes, MacRury and Parakh; Surgeons Hatch and Manser. Secretary—Surgeon Collicie. Treasurer—Surgeon Baker. It is anticipated that the number of members will be considerably augmented by those who have not yet intimated their intention of joining.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Nov. 21.)

MR. H. T. PEASE, A.V.D., has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the Government of the Punjab, and is also appointed on the staff of the Lahore Veterinary School.

THE last issue of the *Punjab Gazette* contains a eulogistic review of the career of W. G. Waterfield, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, on the occasion of his retiring from civil employ. Since 1876 Colonel Waterfield has been constantly employed on the North-West frontier, and has done a vast deal by close personal intercourse and supervision among the tribesmen to put our relations in that quarter on a more satisfactory footing.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT LIONEL GEORGE HENRY D'AGUILAR, of the Rifle Brigade, late of the Grenadier Guards, who died on November 29th, aged 29, in Upper Burma, was the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D'Aguiar, late Grenadier Guards, by his wife Frances Catherine, daughter of the late Hon. Lionel Charles Dawson. He entered the Army in 1879, and served in the Zulu War, and afterwards in the Soudan Campaign, 1884-5. He was in the Guards' Camel Corps in the night march across the desert under Sir Herbert Stewart, and was present at the actions of Abu Klea and Gubat, for which services he received the Zulu and Soudan medals and the Khedive's star. He had also received the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

COLONEL HUGH PIGOT WILLIAMS, late of the Bengal Staff Corps and of the 72nd Bengal Native Infantry, whose death, at the age of 61, occurred on the 4th inst., entered the Army in 1845, receiving his lieutenant's commission in 1851. He served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1840 and 1849, including the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and the battle of Goojvat, and received for his services a medal with two clasps. The deceased officer was also present at Agra during the Mutiny, and was so severely wounded that his right leg had to be amputated. He received another medal for his services. His commissions bore date—captain, 1860; major, 1865; lieutenant-colonel, 1871; and colonel, 1876.

MAJOR CHARLES WALTER GRANGE, who recently died at North Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, aged 76, was an officer who had seen much service in Canada. During the suppression of the insurrection there he served as officer of Militia, being present at the siege of Navy Island. In May, 1849, when the expedition was sent up the River Gambia against the King of Kenung, the deceased officer commanded the Enrolled Pensioners; and he commanded also the detachments of the 1st and 3rd West India Regiments in the expedition sent up the river Sherebro with Her Majesty's ships *Alert* and *Pluto* in June and July of the same year.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARRY RIVERS (late of the Royal Engineers, Bombay Presidency), who died on the 4th inst., the morning of his 67th birthday, at Woodlawn, Hanworth, entered the army in 1839, receiving his lieutenant's commission seven years after. He became captain in 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1861; colonel, 1864; and major-general in 1865.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAM ROMER, late of the 59th (East Lancashire) Regiment, whose death occurred on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Brynccmlyn, Dolgelly, had seen some service in China. He was employed as aide-de-camp to the French Admiral during the operations before the capture of Canton in 1857, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the brevet of major and a medal with clasp for his services. The deceased officer also commanded the detachment of the 59th Regiment at the storming and capture of Namtow in 1858.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

STEPHEN HISLOP.*

Alexander Duff, of Calcutta, John Wilson, of Bombay, and Stephen Hislop, of Nagpur, were the first missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland in India, the first two on secession from the Established Church in 1843, and the last by direct appointment in 1844 by the Foreign Missions Committee of the new Church. Dr. George Smith, formerly the editor, in succession to Mr. Meredith Townsend, of the *Friend of India*, and now secretary to the Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, published his admirable biographies of Wilson and Duff about ten years ago; and it is fortunate in every way that the biography of Hislop should have been undertaken by the same author, to whom we are also indebted for the life, published in 1885, of that remarkable Baptist missionary to India, William Carey, of Serampore.

Dr. George Smith is, indeed, quite an ideal historiographer of the missions of his Church in India. From the beginning he has enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the most notable of its missionaries to that country, and been informed at first hand of all its operations there. He has been in many instances intimately connected with the past and the passing generations of leading Anglo-Indian officials, and thus has enjoyed exceptional opportunities of maturing the wide knowledge which, as a publicist, he has acquired in every department of the administration and history of contemporary India. Above all, through education and the experiences of a many-sided life, and not less, as is everywhere evident, through a natural graciousness of disposition, he is able to discuss the various religious questions that must be dealt with in missionary biographies as a man of letters and a man of the world, as well as a true son of the Free Church, without theological animosity, and in a spirit of sympathetic toleration. Dr. Smith was, of course, under little temptation to indulge in sectarian exclusiveness when treating of the lives of Wilson, Duff, and Hislop, such as he was strongly exposed to, and successfully resisted, in the case of William Carey. Adopting the excellent practice of the Established Church of Scotland, the Free Church insists on its students undergoing a prolonged and serious course of general as well as technical education, and besides their classics and theology they are usually well read in English literature, and often well grounded in different branches of natural science. The Scotch have, therefore, always been the best informed, the most enlightened, and the most successful among the missionaries of Protestant Christianity in India. The system of teaching inaugurated by them long before "the Disruption" soon attracted the children of the lower classes of the Native communities to their schools; their learning gradually secured them the respect of the most bigoted of the higher castes of Hindus, even the Brahmans; while the authority of their university status and culture, not less than the salutary example of their pure and self-sacrificing lives, has exercised a beneficial influence on European society throughout India. In the last respect it is not possible to exaggerate the good done by Duff and Wilson—by Duff, who overmastered everyone with his fiery evangelical zeal; and Wilson, tall, gaunt, and dignified as a typical mediæval university Syndic, who more slowly, but at length surely won all hearts by his unaffected simplicity of character, his consideration for others and prompt helpfulness, and by the old-world charms of his stately courtesy and sesquipedalian phrases, in which he invariably "approprinquated" a place, and never "approached" it. And every year the figures of these two men grow larger and larger in the memories, and their counsels sink deeper and deeper in the consciences, of those who knew them as they lived and laboured for righteousness' sake. If Hislop does not stand in the same line with them it is principally because, coming after them, he passed away before them, ere yet the possibilities of such a life as his could be fulfilled. But he was a man of the same apostolic grace as Duff and Wilson, and short as was his life it was deserving of record in the annals of Christian missions, independently of the special circumstances that give it a wider and lasting interest, such as his experiences as a pioneer of the Cross in the Central Provinces and the Berars, his geological exploration of these vast territories, hitherto unknown to science, his life at Nagpur during the mutiny of 1857, and his tragic death in 1863.

Stephen Hislop was born on Sept. 8, 1817, in the old Border town of Dunse, the birthplace of Thomas Boston, Thomas M'Crie, Sir Joseph Paxton, and Principal Fairbairn, if not also of John Duns, better known as Duns Scotus. Lauder, which is but seven miles from Dunse, was the birthplace of John Wilson, who was at the height of his early reputation in Bombay when Hislop was a student at Edinburgh; and there

can be little doubt that the local Berwickshire pride in Wilson was one of the causes which determined Hislop to go to India. He was also much influenced by a sermon preached at Edinburgh early in 1843 by Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, on the great need of Christian missionaries in India; and in the summer of that year, while waiting for his licence to preach from the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, he became secretary to the Ladies' Society for Female Education in India, founded as a memorial of Dr. John Wilson's first wife. His thoughts were further directed towards India by the adhesion in the same year, the year of the Disruption, of Dr. Duff at Calcutta and Dr. Wilson at Bombay to the Free Church of Scotland; and on Dr. Wilson's visit in the autumn of 1843 to Edinburgh accompanied by his first convert from Parseeism, Hislop's decision was finally made, and on the 20th of January following he formally offered himself for service in India. He was at once appointed to Nagpur, and after marrying, and visiting at Olney the Rev. Dr. Schmidt, the former colleague of Rheinus in South India, he left Southampton in the steamer on the 3rd of November, 1844, and arrived in Bombay on the 13th of December following.

The Central Provinces form a natural barrier dividing the plains of Hindustan from the plateau of the Dakhan, and thus have become the common meeting-point between the intrusive Aryan and Dravidian races of the Indian Peninsula and the aboriginal Vindhyan races, who here at last made a successful stand against the encroachments of their enemies, and gave the name of their serpent god to Nagpur, the capital of all this mountainous region. Later, as the Mahomedan invaders in the eleventh century pressed the Rajputs southward, these Hindu refugees introduced a higher type of civilization into the Central Provinces. They were, however, absorbed by the great numbers of aboriginal Gonds; and when, in the sixteenth century, Akbar made his consolidating rule felt, for a time, among them, those of the Gond-Rajputs who had not been Brahmanised became nominal Mohammedans, leaving the demonolatry of their Vindhyan ancestors to be practised by the isolated savages of the denser forests and the higher valleys of the country. On the decline of the Mogul power in the seventeenth century the Native Gond families again asserted their ascendancy, and one of them succeeded in founding a powerful dynasty at Nagpur, where it continued to flourish until in the eighteenth century it was supplanted by the Mahratta dynasty of the Bhonslas, whose representative dying without heirs in 1853, the Nagpur state lapsed to the Company. Hislop entered Nagpur in 1845, and his career there, as detailed in Dr. Smith's volume, throws fresh light on the closing years of the last of the Bhonslas, the "exhausted debauchee" Raghoji III.

Of still greater interest to the English reader is the chapter devoted to Hislop's experiences in the Central Provinces during the Mutiny, which for the first time tells the true story of the "Mohammedan conspiracy formed with Mahratta collusion" in Nagpur. The mysterious *chupatis*, or wheaten cakes, were circulated in the month of March, 1857, with the statement, intended to excite the jealousy of the recipients against any interference with their food, that they were given by the British Government. The first warning of an outbreak at Nagpur was received by Hislop late on the night of the 12th of June from an old Mahomedan gentleman called Feiz Buksh, whose son had been educated in the mission school. The following morning Hislop communicated the information to the Deputy Commissioner at the very time that the Chief Commissioner was thanking for their fidelity the Irregular Cavalry, who were in league with the Mahomedan conspirators. They had actually arranged to rise on the night of the 13th, the signal being the ascent of fire-balloons. At 10 P.M. all was ready for the massacre, which even Hislop did not know was so imminent, and to frustrate which no precautions had been taken by the Commissioner. It happened, however, that the *havildar* of Irregular Infantry who was on duty that night was a Madrassee, and on the emissary of the Irregular Cavalry coming to him to bespeak his adhesion, he at once arrested the man and gave the alarm to his officers. Over and over again it was by the fidelity of Natives that English families were thus saved from destruction in 1857, and one would be glad to know that in every case the men who, like Feiz Buksh and the brave *havildar* at Nagpur, had been the instrument of their salvation, were adequately rewarded by the Government. Their names and services should never be forgotten by Englishmen.

Chapters vii. and viii. give the result of Hislop's explorations of the geology, ethnography, archaeology, and entomology and botany of the Central Provinces, and are of interest to the naturalist. The scientific value of his geological researches was at once recognised, and many of his earlier contributions on this subject will be found in Dr. Henry T. Carter's volume entitled "Geographical Papers on Western India," published by the Government of Bombay in 1857.

The fullest particulars are afforded of his purely missionary

* "Stephen Hislop, Pioneer Missionary and Naturalist in Central India from 1844 to 1863." By George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D. (Murray.)

labours. He was guided in these by the instructions he received on his ordination by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, which are printed at length in Dr. Smith's second chapter, and should be studied by every missionary purposing to evangelise the mixed races and highly civilised communities of India. Dr. Wilson lays stress on the acquisition of a knowledge of the Native languages, and of the manners, customs, and habits of the people, and, above all, of their religions. He recommends that particular attention should be given to the education of the young, and to the encouragement by the missionaries of all branches of secular education, not only through school teaching, but by public lectures on science, literature, and history whenever opportunities are to be found. He strongly insists on the formation of a Sunday congregation wherever practicable, and on the wide circulation of the Scriptures and religious books and tracts, and the exercise of constant watchfulness and helpful kindness towards converts. In every department of the work thus mapped out for him Hislop achieved encouraging results, and in eighteen years had quickened among all those with whom he was brought into contact that instinctive desire latent in all men for a closer walk in the self-denying paths of righteousness, the effectual awakening of which is everywhere the true criterion of the successful teaching of Christianity. Prematurely, therefore, as he was cut off, he had already fulfilled the highest purposes of his life. As was to be expected, he was especially successful among the aboriginal Gonds, whose various dialects he reduced to a literary language, and made it common to them all. His last ministration was among the Gonds. On the 3rd of September, 1863, he had started on a tour with Sir Richard Temple from Bori, and proceeded to Takalghat, a wooded hamlet on a mound across the little Krishna, which feeds the Wana. From Takalghat Sir Richard returned in the afternoon to Bori, while Hislop insisted on remaining later in order to expound the Gospels to the villagers gathered round him. At eight o'clock in the evening his riderless horse dashed up to Sir Richard Temple's bungalow at Bori; and search being made it was found that Hislop had been drowned in recrossing the Krishna, which had been suddenly flooded since the morning by rain falling among the surrounding hills.

We have already rendered the tribute due to Dr. Smith for his part in the preparation of this volume, and noted its singular freedom from sectarian narrowness. It is a book not for the missionary only, but for every reader interested in India. But one objectionable sentence have we found in it, at p. 153, where he denounces the *lingam* as a "filthy image," and its shrine as "the obscene temple." The word *lingam* means simply "sign" or "symbol," and it is regarded by the Hindus as no more than an image of God in his creative power, and they nowhere associate any unclean ideas with it, at least not within the observation in Western India of the present writer; and there is really no justification for charging them with indecency in connection with the worship of it, which in the case of educated Hindus is not even idolatry in the vulgar acceptance of the term, all idols with them being no more than signs and symbols of the godhead. —*Athenæum*.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Bulbul and the Black Snake" (2 vols.), by Lewis D'Aguilar Jackson (Spencer Blackett); "Thirty Thousand Years of the Earth's Past History" by Major-Gen. A. W. Drayson, F.R.A.S. (Chapman and Hall); "Colonel Quaritch, &c." (3 vols.), by H. Rider Haggard (Longmans and Co.).

We are obliged to hold over till next week several reviews in type of books, pamphlets, &c. Many Anglo-Indians will read no doubt with much interest the notice which we reprint to-day from our contemporary the *Athenæum* of the biography of Stephen Hislop, by the well-known Dr. George Smith, of Serampore and *Friend of India* fame.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—This interest on Saturday was flat—apparently owing to the adverse impression produced by the financial requirements of the Nine Reefs Company, and a decline of about 1-16 took place in most of the leading descriptions. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 3/16 to 3 5/16, Nundydroog 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, Indian Consolidated 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 9s. to 11s., ditto fully paid (£1) 13s. to 14s., Ooregum 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d., ditto Preference 26s. to 28s., Devala-Moyar 4s. to 5s., Nine Reefs 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 7s. to 8s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1 1/2, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 1s. 6d., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. to 2s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government of India have ruled that the capitation allowance to volunteers of any nationality should be admitted, provided they are duly enrolled and have qualified according to regulations.

THE INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the ordinary meeting, on Tuesday, the 4th of December, Sir George B. Bruce (President) in the chair, it was announced that the following fourteen Associate Members had been transferred to the class of members:—Messrs. E. Appleton, H. Bagnall, M.A., B.C.E., P. Fowler, P. A. Fraser, A. R. W. Fulton, J. E. Fulton, Rai Bahadur Ganga-Ram, A. S. Gerrard, W. Harpur, W. Hughes, B.A., M.E., C. E. Norman, W. S. Rendel, H. G. Sketchley, and E. C. B. Smijth. Eighty-five candidates were admitted as students. The first ballot for the session 1888-89 resulted in the election of eighteen members, amongst whom were the following connected with India:—John McKenzie Bell, P.W.D., Madras; William Lind Buyers, P.W.D.; Loudoun Francis MacLean, P.W.D.; Alan Wood Rendell, Eastern Bengal State Railway. Amongst eighty-seven Associate Members were the following:—Henry Lowthian Cleaver, Stud.Inst.C.E., P.W.D., Bombay; Courtenay Thornton Clifton, Stud.Inst.C.E., Barrage, Egypt; George Wadham Floyer, Stud.Inst.C.E., Ceylon Government Railways; Henry Sydney Jones, Stud.Inst.C.E., P.W.D.; James Waddell Boyd MacLaren, Stud.Inst.C.E., Singapore, S.S.; Warine Ben Hay Martindale, Stud.Inst.C.E., South Mahratta Railway; Stephen Martin-Leake, Bengal-Nagpore Railway; Charles Edward Cage Montresor, P.W.D.; William Anthony Morgan Partridge, East Indian Railway, Calcutta; Richard Douglas Perceval, P.W.D.; Harry Ernest Prescott, East Indian Railway; Norman William Roy, Stud.Inst.C.E., Indian Midland Railway; Robert Skelton, A.K.C., Stud.Inst.C.E., P.W.D., Colombo; Clement Moriscrip Sykes, Harbour Works, Mandvi, Bombay; Robert Cockburn Syson, Local Fund Engineer, Tanjore, Madras; Thomas Henry Ward, East Indian Railway Collieries, Bengal; Walter James Weightman, P.W.D.

DR. FREYER'S FEE.—The Lahore paper writes:—"The necessity for Government to forbid its own executive officers from receiving gifts from Natives of the country has, it may be urged, nothing to do with the case of professional men, from whom nothing but medicines can be expected, however lavishly they may be fed. A wealthy Native who presents an enormous fee to a doctor who has cured him of some ailment, may be actuated by sheer gratitude; and even if an unworthy motive enters into the case, it is only love of display. No suspicion of bribery and corruption could possibly be entertained. The action of the Government, therefore, is open to argument on either ground, of the good of the administration or of the governed. The Nawab of Rampur is above their protection, and Dr. Freyer out of reach of administrative corruption. Since, too, the Government would not interfere if the Nawab made a lavish present to one of his Native physicians, its action may be used as an argument to show how the Government has begun to be so sensitive on behalf of the Native, that it is unjust to the European. We do not say that this is the correct view, for we confess to a feeling that the whole 'Pagoda-tree' business is derogatory to our national character. Nevertheless, we are open to conviction that this feeling results from a confusion of ideas, and the unconscious application to ordinary Europeans of rules of conduct necessary only for administrative officers of Government."

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—A fresh addition has been made to the fleet of the P. and O. Company. The *Peninsular*, one of the two new mail steamers building at the yards of Messrs. Caird and Co., at Greenock, made her trial trip on Wednesday last and developed a very satisfactory rate of speed. This fine vessel, with her sister ship, the *Oriental*, is well fitted to maintain the high reputation of the company. She is 410ft. long and 48ft. beam, with a gross register tonnage of 5,000, and is intended to accommodate 155 first and 50 second saloon passengers. Whether on deck or below there is no lack of improvements of all sorts, and it would be hard to say whether the safety or the luxurious comfort of the passengers has been most studied. Her eight watertight compartments, her ample supply of lifeboats with patent disengaging gear, her steam launch, her precautions against fire are all admirably adapted to attain the former object; while the noiseless hydraulic machinery, the cold chambers for provisions and ice production, the roomy and lofty cabins, the handsomely designed dining room and saloons, the work of the architect of the Imperial Institute, all point to the great forethought and consideration bestowed on the latter. This specimen of naval architecture is destined to reinforce the company's India and China mail service, and her first voyage will be to Bombay direct, leaving London on the 7th proximo.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1888.

THAT "BLACK MAN!"

It was not respectful in Amelia to call her master, Othello, "a sooty devil," notwithstanding that she was under the impression that she was helping the cause of her mistress, Desdemona. It was not politic in Lord Salisbury to call Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji "a black man," notwithstanding that he was under the impression that he was helping the cause of Conservatism and Liberal Unionism. In the case of Othello, he himself had, perhaps, suggested the reflection on his colour, having pleaded an excuse for it: "Mislike me not for my complexion—the shadow'd livery of the burnished sun;" but the Hon. Mr. Naoroji can boast that in the matter of hue his complexion is considerably fairer than that of the Prime Minister who called him a black man. If the report be true—and, unfortunately, it has not been contradicted—that Lord Salisbury did make use of the term as a reproach or sneer, nothing can be said in his lordship's defence. He showed want of politeness, and certainly want of political tact—and it is to be regretted that this "criminal" blunder was not immediately followed by a generous and ample apology. But having thus allowed that Lord Salisbury's speech was unjustifiable, we are not forced to allow that the use which is now being made of it by his political opponents is to be approved of. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a chastely-worded article, headed "Who is the blackamoor?" immediately, of course, took the opportunity to improve the occasion for the benefit of its Radical readers. Lord Salisbury's unfortunate utterance reminds the editor of the famous sneer at the Beggars which made "Les Gueux" so effective a rallying cry in the struggle for Dutch independence, and he "hopes that the present gibe will have less disastrous consequences for the ruling race." We think that he may rest easy in his mind on this point. The two hundred and fifty millions of Native subjects of Her Majesty in India will not attempt to throw off the Imperial yoke because a fair-featured Parsi gentleman has been called a black man in the heat of electioneering eloquence. It may be taken for granted that the insult will have as little effect upon them as the curse of the Cardinal in the "Ingoldsby Legend" of the Jackdaw of Rheims had upon all who heard it:—

"Never was heard such a terrible curse.
 But what gave rise
 To no little surprise—
 Nobody seemed one penny the worse."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, is determined to pile up the agony heavily on Lord Salisbury's head. "In the Colonies," says that amiable journal, "the Colonists say that Lord Salisbury despises them, and now in Asia our myriad subjects have been made to feel that in the eyes of this proud patrician, who, after all, is but of yesterday compared with many of their ancient

families, they are all but as 'niggers.' But more than this: The *Pall Mall Gazette* sees in the gibe at Mr. Naoraji an insult cast back through the centuries to the founder of Christianity and the twelve Apostles, who, we learn, were "in all probability" black men. We have heard of a negro preacher insisting that the original pair planted in the Garden of Eden were black, and their children also, and that the first white man was the murderer Cain who, blanching with fear, changed his colour on being questioned as to the whereabouts of Abel. But we had up to now been in sad ignorance of the sacred historical fact which the *Pall Mall Gazette* advances in administering its Christian rebuke to Lord Salisbury. The *Daily News* follows the lead of the evening journal, and has obtained from India extracts of opinion from newspapers there, which, of course, coincide with its own. We give these in another column, and those of our readers who know anything of the journals in question will not be surprised at the utterances which have been wired to London. The *Daily News* does not make Lord Salisbury's blunder quite so atrocious a crime as the *Pall Mall Gazette* does; but it says:—"This last stroke is nothing less than a national calamity. The enormity of Lord Salisbury's blunder is to be inferred from the fact that some of the Anglo Indian papers quoted by our correspondent flatly refuse to credit the report of it. Their scepticism is very much to their credit; and no one will envy their feelings when they are undeceived. It is a fortunate thing for the Empire that Lord Salisbury has been condemned by the Press without distinction of party. The Natives seem to look on in amazement, and wonder that Heaven has sent us such a man. Their significant demand for the direct intervention of the Queen and her unworthy Minister shows how far-reaching may be the consequences of this disgusting affront." A demand for the direct intervention of the Queen is a good stroke in party tactics, intended evidently to "bring down the gallery." But it won't do. Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji has certainly a very just cause of complaint against a display of bad manners in Lord Salisbury; but even this melancholy truth is not sufficient to stir India to the depths, to agitate 250,000,000 into passionate revolt, and to call for the immediate intervention of the Queen Empress of India.

The trick of trying to get up an agitation may be justifiable in the ethics of party politics, but it is too palpable. The deception is too plain.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 17.)

BADEN-POWELL—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.S., C.I.E., to be a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab temporarily.

FRIZELLE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Frizelle, C.S., to be a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, temporarily.

The following appointments are made to the Local Corps in Rajputana, from the dates of joining:—

SHOWERS, Lieut. H. L., wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate as wing officer Meywar Bheel Corps.

BALDOCK, Lieut. C. B., officiating wing officer, on probation, 12th Regiment Bengal Infantry, to officiate as wing officer Merwara Battalion, on probation.

The following appointments are made to the Berar Commission from the date of assuming charge:—

PLOWDEN, Mr. T. J. C., resident of the 2nd class, and resident in Kashmir, to be commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

MACKENZIE, Colonel K. J. L., officiating resident of the 2nd class, and officiating commissioner of Ajmere, to be judicial commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

MILITARY.

FURLOUGHS.

BARROW, Major F., Bengal S.C., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh (p.a.), for one year and three days.

HONNER, Captain W. J., commandant, No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for two years.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. G. R., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 28th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

JOHNSON, Surgeon-Major E. R., secretary to the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Bengal (m.c.), for one year.

BEATLEY, Conductor H. H., Adjutant-General's Office (m.c.), for one year.

HANBON, Sub-Conductor M., supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department (m.c.), for one year.

GAMBIER, Captain C. F., Bengal S.C., 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 17th year, commenced Dec. 30, 1887.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. J., Bengal S.C. (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced May 1.

EWART, Lieut. R. H., Bengal S.C., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Aug. 25.

MILLET, Colonel M., Bengal Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CLOUGH-TAYLOR, Lieut. L. G., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, to be Station Staff officer, 2nd class, at Lucknow.

KITSON, Captain G. C., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Station Staff officer, 2nd class, at Meerut.

HAMILTON, Captain W. G., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be Station Staff officer, 2nd class, at Allahabad.

HAMILTON, Captain W. G., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, Station Staff officer, 2nd class, Allahabad, to be officiating Station Staff officer, 1st class, at Ferozepore, vice Captain Gwatkin, officiating District Staff officer, 2nd class, Assam.

LETHBRIDGE, Second Lieut. F. W., officiating wing officer, on probation, 9th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 6th Punjab Infantry.

BEATSON—With the sanction of Government, Major S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed brigade-major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, from Oct. 15.

STONE—With the sanction of Government, Major G. O. Stoney, King's Own Scottish Borderers, has been appointed officiating assistant quartermaster-general at Army Headquarters, vice Money on field service.

FURLOUGHS.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. P. A., M Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for five months, on urgent private affairs.

LLOYD, Lieut. C. P., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

(Nov. 12.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief:—

BROCKLEHURST, Lieut. R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L.I., to be adjutant, vice Captain C. B. Little, whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff:—

HOBDA, Captain E. A. P., R.A., to be 4th aide-de-camp.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WILTON, Lieut. A. W. de, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice More-Molyneux, seconded for appointment on the staff in Upper Burma.

CREAGH, Lieut. R. C. O., supernumerary on the establishment of the 5th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Cooper transferred to the 1st Sikhs.

FURLOUGHS.

LAYE, Major J. H., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

DORLING, Captain L., 2nd Battalion Yorkshire L.I., for six months, on private affairs.

FACER, Captain and Quartermaster W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

WINTLE, Lieut. F. H., 1st Border Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 14.)

INGLIS, Mr. T., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates, and is posted to Dacca.

CARNDUFF—The services of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Under-Secretary of Bengal, in the Revenue, General, and Statistical Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

MAUDE, M. W., officiating joint magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue, General, and Statistical Departments.

PARGITER, Mr. F. E., joint magistrate, is posted to the Sudder station of the Jessore district.

DAVYS, Lieut. G. E. LeF., of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to England for five months.

GRANT, Mr. T. J. C., magistrate and collector of Pooree, on leave, is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Furreedpore.

CHARLES, Mr. T. G., on leave, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Mymensingh.

BIRCH, Mr. J. B., officiating district superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Bogra.

REILY, Mr. H. M., on leave, is appointed to be district superintendent of police, Maldah.

TAYLOR, Rev. S. B., chaplain St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., officiating inspector-general of registration, is allowed leave for three months.

KUCHLER, Mr. G. W., professor, Patna College, is appointed to be a professor in the Civil Engineering College, Seebpore, Howrah.

GILLILAND, Mr. J. H., professor, Civil Engineering College, Seebpore, Howrah, on furlough, is appointed to be a professor in the Presidency College.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 15.)

BIRD, Mr. C. P., district judge, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of that division, vice Mr. T. Roberts.

KELLEY, Rev. W. S., of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of that station during the absence of the Rev. T. F. Dale.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., officiating divisional judge, Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for six months and fifteen days, from Dec. 14.

GILLMORE, the Rev. C. A., chaplain of Murree, is appointed 2nd chaplain of Rawal Pindi.

TRIBE—The services of the Venerable W. H. Tribe, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MACLEGAN—On being relieved of the charge of the Gujrat District, Mr. E. D. Maclegan, assistant commissioner, is posted to the Delhi District.

COOKSON—On being relieved of the duties of officiating under-secretary to Government, Punjab, Mr. H. C. Cookson is placed temporarily on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, vice Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., commissioner, retired:—

Ogilvie, Mr. G. M., deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to be commissioner.

SMYTH, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 1st grade.

HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

DANE, Mr. R. M., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

MAUDE, Mr. H., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

The Hon. Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., appointed Resident in Kashmir:—

RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., secretary to the Government, Punjab, to be commissioner.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., to be secretary to Government, Punjab.

FANSHAW, Mr. H. C., to be junior secretary to Government, Punjab.

TEMPLE, Mr. T. W., is appointed an officiating assistant district superintendent of police, and is posted to the Umballa district.

STEWART, Mr. A. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Bannu, is, on relief by Mr. Rundle, transferred to the railway police.

GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, Kohat division, is granted two years' furlough.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 17.)

BOWER, Mr. G., deputy superintendent, family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, on being relieved by Mr. Punnett, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Mainpuri.

BRERETON, Mr. W. R. J., deputy conservator of forests, on return from furlough, is posted to the charge of the Ganges Forest Division of the Central Circle.

HOLT, Mr. J. R., officiating professor of mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, on being relieved by Mr. W. N. Boutflower, is posted to the Jaunpur district as assistant magistrate.

BARROW, Major F., officiating deputy commissioner, Bara Banki, on being relieved by Lieut.-Colonel E. E. Grigg, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

KITS, Mr. E. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Banda, on being relieved by Mr. R. Scott, to revert as joint magistrate, and to be posted to the Cawnpore district.

WILLIAMS, Mr. W. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

GALE, Mr. A. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Eastern Jumna Canal.

CONES—The appointment of Mr. J. A. Cones, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, to the charge of the Anupshahr Division, Ganges Canal, is cancelled.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 13.)

THOMPSON, Mr. J., to act as collector and magistrate of the district Tinnevely, during the employment of Mr. F. Nicholson on other duty.

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class I. of thirty-one years' standing on Nov. 8:—

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I.

HANNINGTON, Mr. J. C.

HUTCHINS, Mr. P. P., C.S.I.

LUGGAT, Mr. B. C., probationer and second class inspector of police, Tinnevely district, to act as assistant superintendent of police of the same district during the employment of Mr. J. L. Lindsay on other duty.

The following transfer of Sub-Registrar is ordered:—

ROBERTS, Mr. G., from Buntyal, South Canara district, to Beltangadi.

THORNHILL, Mr. G. T., acting assistant commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, Chingleput Division, to act as assistant commissioner, Nellore Division, during the absence of Mr. A. P. Russel, on leave.

NASH, Mr. W. T., assistant inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Cuddalore to the Vellore Circle.

DORSEY, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissioner G. M., overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, is granted 90 days' leave in India, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made (dated 11th inst.), subject to M.M.'s approval:—

ELSTON, Lieut. H., to be captain.

IREMONGER, Lieut. R. G., to be captain.

KENNEDY, Lieut. A. H. C., to be captain.

PORTER, Lieut. E., to be captain.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 22.)

NAYLOR, Hon. J. R., C.S., is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MOLVER, Mr. C. M., to be district superintendent of police in the Hyderabad District.

DUGGAN, Mr. H. J., to be district superintendent of police in the Broach District.

SPENCE, Mr. J. K., C.S., acting collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for six months.

WINTER, Mr. H. E., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the District of Dharwar, district registrar and political agent, Dharwar.

SINCLAIR, Mr. W. F., C.S., on his return from leave, to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Kolaba, district registrar and political agent, Kolaba.

TODD, Mr. J. H., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. Sinclair, to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Thana, district magistrate and political agent, Thana.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., to do duty as collector and magistrate of the district of Nasik, district registrar, Nasik.

BANKS, Surgeon-Major S. O'B., F.R.C.S.I., to be presidency surgeon, third district, with attached duties, vice Brigade-Surgeon G. Y. Hunter, retired.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

OLDFIELD, Lieut. T. A. O. R., officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as squadron officer 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on probation.

JANNINGS, Surgeon W. E., officiating in medical charge of 19th Bengal Infantry, to officiate in medical charge of the 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), during the absence of Surgeon H. W. Stevenson, on furlough, or until further orders.

WESTROPP, Second Lieut. J. G., officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

JACOB, Second Lieut. H. F., officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, on probation.

CARNEY, Lieut. C. G., wing officer 21st Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 4th Rifle Regiment (2nd battalion).

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

HALL, Lieut. and Adjutant R., 1st Royal Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.

COLLINGWOOD, Major C. J., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel H. R. Wintle, Inf.; Lieut. H. L. Dodgson, S.C.; Lieut. A. H. Montague, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel C. J. Pearse, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel J. M. Boyd, S.C.; Lieut. F. W. Wodehouse, S.C.; Lieut. L. M. Foster, S.C.; Captain T. H. M. Mackenzie, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Greig, H. J. Johnston, F. A. T. Phillips (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. E. Gubbins, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. A. Pearse, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Sir A. J. L. Cappel, K.C.S.I., fifteen months' furlough; T. T. Robyns, leave on private affairs, commuted to leave on m.c. for twelve months; J. A. B. Mackinnon, three months, s.c.; W. W. Forbes, three months, s.c.; A. Downes, six months, s.c.

Bombay Estab.—R. Courtenay (Cov.), six months, s.c.; T. Foard, privilege leave commuted to leave on m.c. for five months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., S.C.; Lieut. C. R. Ross, S.C.; Colonel J. L. N. Willis, S.C.; Captain E. W. F. Martin, S.C.; Captain L. S. Peyton, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Colonel C. Beadon, Cav.; Surgeon-Major D. F. Bateman, Captain G. F. Watson, S.C.; Lieut. G. B. Hodgson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major W. C. Black, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Drysdale.

Bombay Estab.—A. M. McIver, A. F. Maconochie (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CORNWALL—Nov. 23, at 3, Tweeddale-terrace, Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of W. W. G. Cornwall, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, of a son, stillborn.

EYRE—Dec. 1, at Nepicar Lodge, Wrotham, Kent, the wife of Captain Thomas Haughton Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter (Gladys Marion Hilton).

HAWLEY—Dec. 1, at Washington, the wife of General Hawley, of a daughter.

HENNING—Dec. 3, at Middleton, near Leeds, the wife of G. C. Henning, R.N.R., and of P. and O. Service, of a son.

HOLT—Dec. 1, at North Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Surgeon Holt, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—Dec. 4, at Borstal, near Rochester, the wife of Lieut. Colonel S. R. B. Partridge, late 25th, The King's Own Borderers, of a son.

SAUNDERS—Dec. 2, at 40, at Luke's-road, W., the wife of the late Captain Herbert Richard Saunders, 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of a daughter (posthumous).

TILLY—Dec. 5, at Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of H. L. Tilly, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COSTOBADIE—BLACK—Dec. 1, at St. Clement's, Urmston, Harry Alister, second son of Major James Palliser Costobadie (late 70th Regiment), of Woolhampton Lodge, Berks, to Christina Mary, elder daughter of Crawford Black, Esq., of Urmston.

DAUBENEY—HARWOOD—Dec. 1, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Major F. S. Daubenev, late Adjutant of the London Irish Rifle Volunteers, and of Trewern, Spring-grove, Isleworth, to Blanche MacFarlane, younger daughter of the late Captain Harwood, R.N.

EVANS—SMIDT—Dec. 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Maidstone, Horace Carlyon Evans, Lieut. Royal Marine Light Infantry, eldest son of Colonel H. M. Evans, Bengal Staff Corps to (Pearl) Louise Blanche, only child of John de Smidt, M.D., of Simons Town, Cape of Good Hope.

HUNT—CARTER—Dec. 4, at St. James's Church, Norlands, Kensington, Edwin Hunt, of Munzerabad, Mysore, India, to Mary Beatrice, younger daughter of the late John H. Carter, of the Bengal Civil Service.

OWEN—BRIGGS—Dec. 4, at Andover, the Rev. O. E. Owen, Rector of Flenpton and Hengrave, Suffolk, to Ella Jeannie, second daughter of Colonel J. P. Briggs, of Wolverdene, Andover.

SMITH—WILSON—Nov. 29, at Stowlangtoft, by the Rev. Cyril F. Wilson, Rector of the parish and uncle of the bride and bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Lee, Rector of Langham, Henry Wilson Smith, son of W. A. Smith, Esq., of Colebrooke-park, Tunbridge, to Constance Maitland, fourth daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel F. Maitland Wilson, M.P., of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk.

WILTON—WATT—Nov. 23, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Major John Robert Hall Wilton, 1st Battalion The West India Regiment, to Narcissa Louisa, the widow of John Paton Watt, M.D., and daughter of Professor Rawdon Macnamara, M.D., Dublin.

WHITTON—HARVEY—Dec. 5, at Christ Church, Leeson-park, Dublin, Lieut. Colonel James McGregor Whitton, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to Eva Dora, youngest daughter of Captain Percy L. Harvey, D.L., of Kyle, county Wexford.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Dec. 2, at his residence, 3, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park, William Joseph Allen, late of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Joseph Allen, Bishop of Ely.

BARTHOLOMEW—Dec. 2, suddenly, at Plymouth, Colonel George Churchill Bartholomew, late 10th and 109th Regiments, third son of the late Archdeacon Bartholomew, of Morchard Bishop, Devonshire, aged 58.

CORNWALL—Nov. 29, at 3, Tweeddale-terrace, Tunbridge-Wells, Emily Gertrude, the wife of W. W. G. Cornwall, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

HOUGHTON—Dec. 6, at 15, Powis-square, Kensington-park, W., Sophia, widow of Captain M. Houghton, H.E.I.C.S., aged 84.

MORSE—Nov. 30, Glan Ogwr, Bridgend, South Wales, Lieut. Colonel T. R. Morse, Bombay Army (retired), aged 30.

RIVERS—Dec. 4, at Woodlawn, Hanworth, Major-General Harry Rivers (late of the Royal Engineers, Bombay Presidency), and of 31, Arundel-gardens, W., aged 67.

TREASURE—Dec. 2, Henry Treasure, of 30, Camden-square, N.W., Solicitor, Esq., formerly of the India Office, aged 71.

WEBBER-SMITH—Dec. 5, at 6, Inverness-gardens, Kensington, Honoria, the wife of Major F. Webber-Smith, late 40th Regiment.

WILLIAMS—Dec. 4, at 40, South-parade, Southsea, Colonel Hugh Pigot Williams (retired), Bengal Staff Corps, formerly of the 72nd B.N.I., aged 61.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 12, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Oude, the wife of Major E. Mayne Alexander, Seaforth Highlanders, Inspector of Gymnasias in Bengal, of a daughter.

EVANS—Nov. 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. T. Evans, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, N.W.P., of a son.

HENDERSON—Nov. 10, at Chicacole, the wife of H. Henderson, Medical Officer, Civil Station, of a son.

HENSLEY—Nov. 17, at Sholapore, the wife of J. W. Hensley, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a son.

LOWELL—Dec. 4, at Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of Charles Lowell, Esq., of a daughter.

MURRAY—Nov. 11, at Motihari, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. D. Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—AINSLIE—Nov. 14, at Masulipatam, the Rev. M. N. S. Atkinson, Church Missionary Society, to Agnes, daughter of the late Captain E. C. Ainslie, 60th Rifles.

BISSET—LA TOUCHE—Nov. 20, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., to Henrietta Mary (May), eldest daughter of Colonel W. P. La Touche, B.S.C.

MEADE—WHITE—Nov. 8, at Landour, Captain J. W. B. Meade (B.S.C.), 3rd H. C. Cavalry, second son of Lieut. General Sir Richard J. Meade, to Catherine Wayfe, only child of Mr. H. F. White, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.

MITCHELL—JOHNSTON—Nov. 19, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Hugh Henry Mitchell, eldest son of the late Colonel Hugh A. R. Mitchell, Grenadier Guards, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George E. Johnson, of the India Office, and formerly of Madras.

PLUMLEY—KEESS—Nov. 20, at Bombay, W. Plumley, Ordnance Department, to Alice Emily, youngest daughter of Dr. Keess.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 18, on board the s.s. *Arcadia*, John McLeod Campbell, Bombay Civil Service. (By telegraph.)

DAVIDSON—Nov. 10, at Calcutta, John Charles Davidson, Government Pensioner, aged 66.

GUINNESS—Nov. 15, at Ahmednagar, Emily Gore, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. C. Guinness, M.S., after a long and painful illness borne with great fortitude.

LAFRENAIS—Nov. 13, at Cuddalore, Mary Alice Anne Lafrenais, daughter of the late Thomas Lafrenais, Judge, Zillah Court Alley, aged 17.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Adeline, younger daughter of the late Mr. Abingdon Compton, Bombay Civil Service, and Mr. Reginald Courtenay Welch, of 6, Southwick-place, Hyde-park-square.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—DECEMBER 3.

ALLEGED MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary for India whether Nuthoo Wilson, son of a British European subject, resident in Tehri, had been tried and convicted of three murders and of feloniously wounding five persons with intent to kill; whether Nuthoo Wilson had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and £1,400 fine; whether that sentence on Nuthoo Wilson was submitted for confirmation to and approved and confirmed by the British Government at Kumaon; whether Nuthoo Wilson was confined in Bareilly Gaol in a separate apartment, and was allowed to receive visitors and to have special food, drink, and drugs; whether the Indian Penal Code applied to British European subjects in Tehri; whether, prior to the commission of the above-mentioned murders and wounding, several outrages by Nuthoo Wilson had, so far back as 1883-4, been reported in writing to Sir Henry Ramsay and to Sir Alfred Lyall; whether Nuthoo Wilson was very rich; and whether the Government would lay upon the table of the House the papers relating to the gross miscarriage of justice in the case.

Sir J. GORST: The only question I can answer with certainty is that the Indian Penal Code does apply to British European subjects in Native States. With regard to the other questions, the Secretary of State is aware that complaints have been made against Nuthoo Wilson, who is, however, as the Secretary of State is informed, not a British European subject. The Secretary of State has no official information on the matter referred to in the questions which has occurred in an independent Native State, but, if the hon. member has any evidence that a miscarriage of justice has taken place, and will lay the same before the Secretary of State, it will receive his careful attention.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN CADETS.

Sir R. FOWLER asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether an officer who had been appointed an Indian cadet under the old regulations, and before it was decided that appointments should be subjected to any alterations deemed necessary by the Secretary of State for India, and who, in consequence, had not been called upon to consent to such alterations, had, notwithstanding frequent appeals, been compelled to serve in accordance with such alterations; and, if so, would compensation be granted to such officer for the heavy pecuniary loss he had sustained.

Sir J. GORST: There is no officer now in the service of the Government of India whose condition answers such as described in the question. On the assumption by the Crown of the direct government of India it was decided in December, 1858, that all future appointments should be subject to any alterations which might be made by the Secretary of State. There is no officer now on the general list whose commission is dated earlier than February, 1859.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. J. STUART,

Sir J. GORST said: The Indian Contagious Diseases Acts have been repealed. A Bill has been introduced to repeal the Cantonment Acts; and in the meanwhile, the compulsory examination of women and all provisions for licensing or regulating prostitution have been stopped.

INDIAN PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Press Commissioner's Office was a department under the control of the Government of India; whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been directed to a statement published in the *Indian Mirror* and other Indian papers of the 6th of November, purporting to issue from the Press Commissioner's Office, and to be "an authoritative statement of facts relating to Sikkim affairs," in which reference was made to a serious divergence between the views of the Government of India and those of the home authorities;

whether there was any foundation for those statements; and whether the Secretary of State would cause inquiry to be made as to the source from which those statements had emanated, and on whose authority they had been made.

Sir J. GORST: The office of Press Commissioner was abolished in 1880, and the functions formerly discharged by that officer are now performed partly by the Local Government and partly by the Foreign Department. The Secretary of State, as I have twice informed the House, has no official information as to the memorandum referred to by the hon. member. The Secretary of State desires me to say that there has never, since he held office, been any divergence of opinion between the Government of India and the home authorities in reference to Sikkim affairs, and that he should not think it necessary to trouble the Government of India by inquiries into its reminiscences of events long passed.

Sir R. LETHBRIDGE asked who was responsible at the present moment for the *communiqués* of the Press Commissioner that were inserted in all the papers in India.

Sir J. GORST: The hon. member would gather from my answer that that responsibility is partly that of the Local Government and partly of the Foreign Department.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The following question stood upon the paper in the name of Mr. J. MACLEAN:—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the speech of Lord Dufferin made at Calcutta on Saturday, when he said of the so-called National Congress—"The members of the Congress are answerable for the distribution among thousands of ignorant and credulous men of publications animated by a very questionable spirit, and whose manifest intention is to excite the hatred of the people against the public servants of the Crown in India. The principal secretary boasts that he and his friends hold in their hands the key, not only of popular insurrection, but of military revolt." Whether this principal secretary, called by the Native Press 'The father of the Congress,' and the author of its most seditious pamphlet, is an Englishman named Hume, who was formerly a member of the Bengal Civil Service; whether urgent representations have been made to the Government of India by most of the Native Princes and by the leaders of the Indian Mahomedans as to the widespread mischief caused by the revolutionary speeches of delegates to a congress which aims at destroying the security of English rule in India; and what steps in these circumstances the Indian Government intend to take with regard to further meetings of the Congress."

Mr. BRADLAUGH, before the question was put, asked the Speaker whether the allegation in paragraph 2, that an Englishman named Hume was the author of "seditious pamphlets," and the reference in paragraph 3 to "revolutionary speeches of delegates to a congress which aims at destroying the security of English rule in India," were not irregular as containing debatable matter.

The SPEAKER said the paragraphs referred to were irregular. He must request the hon. member to withdraw them and defer the question until the next day.

Subsequently,

Mr. J. MACLEAN, who had been absent from the House, desired to make an explanation; but being greeted with cries of "Order,"

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member could not make any statement on the subject.

DEC. 6.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. J. MACLEAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the speech of Lord Dufferin, made at Calcutta on Saturday, when he said of the so-called National Congress:—"The members of the Congress are answerable for the distribution among thousands of ignorant and credulous men of publications animated by a very questionable spirit, and whose manifest intention is to excite the hatred of the people against the public servants of the Crown in India;" whether urgent representations had been made to the Government of India by most of the Native Princes and by the leaders of the Indian Mahomedans as to the mischievous effects of these publications and of the speeches made by delegates to the Congress; and what steps, in these circumstances, the Indian Government intended to take with regard to further meetings of the Congress.

Mr. BRADLAUGH asked whether the Right Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Q.C., late Chief Justice of Bengal, had declared the attacks on the Indian National Congresses to be "unjust, ungenerous, and impolitic;" whether he had stated that in "bringing to the notice of the Government what they considered to be defects and abuses in the present system" "they have done this in the most open, straightforward, and respectful way;" and whether he had declared—"For myself I have long been persuaded that many of the abuses complained of are real and serious, and that some of the proposed reforms

would not only be of advantage to India, but would materially strengthen the hands of the Government." (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. GORST: The answer to the first two questions is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State has not yet received any intimation of the intentions of the Government of India. As to the question asked by the hon. member for Northampton, I received notice of it only ten minutes ago, when I entered the House, and I have not yet had time to study the opinions of Sir Richard Garth. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. MACLEAN asked whether it was not the case that the pamphlet of Sir Richard Garth must have been published long before the speech of Lord Dufferin.

Sir J. GORST: Yes; I saw the pamphlet some months ago.

DECEMBER 7.

COLONEL MARSHALL AT HYDERABAD.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to Colonel Marshall's pecuniary dealings at Hyderabad, whether the subjoined was a correct quotation of the rule in force under the Government of India regarding pecuniary transactions of officials within the limits of their jurisdiction:—

"All covenanted civil servants, statutory civilians, uncovenanted officers who hold gazetted appointments, and military officers in civil employ are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from taking loans from, or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to, persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property, or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed; whether Colonel Marshall's alleged lending of a large sum of the Nizani's money to his own brother-in-law was an infringement of the said rule; and whether, having regard to the fact that no report of the matter had been made to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, he would call for a report and inform the House what action had been taken in the matter.

Sir J. GORST: The rule is correctly stated. The Secretary of State is in possession of no information or evidence in reference to the alleged loan. The Secretary of State cannot call for reports from the Government of India unless some evidence is furnished to him upon which a reference to India can be based. If such evidence is furnished, he will immediately call for a report.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR: Am I to understand that the India Office in London is the only body in the world which is not acquainted with these notorious facts, and that the right hon. gentleman does not think there is ground for asking for a return on the subject?

Sir J. GORST: If any gentleman will lay before me any *prima facie* evidence which will justify me in making any reference to the Indian authorities I will do so.

LADY DOCTORS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. W. M'LAREN,

Sir J. GORST said: The Secretary of State has considered the report of the Surgeon-General of Bombay on civil hospitals, which is of a most satisfactory character as regards the services of the lady doctors. It was decided in 1886 that the appointments in the Cama Hospital should be temporary only, and should be revised at the end of five years in the light of the experience gained and the progress of medical education in India. The Secretary of State does not propose to shorten the period of probation which was then decided on.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE headquarters and wing of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers embarked at Rangoon on the 9th Nov. for passage to Calcutta.

MAJOR T. M. MAXWELL, Commandant, Darjeeling Depot, has assumed command of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel McCleverty.

CAPTAIN F. N. MAUDE, R.E., is appointed to the Staff of the cavalry camp of instruction at Delhi, specially in connection with the work of cavalry pioneers.

THE formation of equitation classes for the instruction of probationers for the Staff Corps appointed to Native cavalry regiments at stations where British cavalry regiments are quartered, has been approved by the Government of India.

THE 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment left Rangoon on the 6th Nov. for conveyance to Mandalay, which station it was expected to reach on the 16th idem and relieve the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, the latter corps leaving Mandalay on the 19th Nov., arriving at Rangoon on the 26th,

embarking on the 27th on the I.M.S. *Canning* for conveyance to Calcutta.

THE 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment left Lucknow on the 13th Nov. by rail for Calcutta, where it was to embark on the 19th Nov. on I.M.S. *Clive* for conveyance to Rangoon. The vessel is timed to reach Rangoon on the 23rd, when the battalion will encamp until required to leave on the 29th, for Thayetmyo and Myingyan, arriving at those stations on the 3rd and 7th Dec., respectively.

THE Shan Levy for service on the frontier of Upper Burma will be composed of three companies of Punjabis to be raised at Amritsar by Captain V.C. Tonnochy, Commandant, Railway Police Levy, Pyinmana, and three companies taken from the present Burma Railway Police Battalion, the latter being replaced by newly-enlisted Hindustanis from the North-West Provinces.

In addition to the Shan Levy, it has been decided to raise a Chin Levy of six companies on the same lines as the Shan Levy, composed of four companies taken from the Burma Railway Police Battalion and two companies of newly-raised Hindustanis at Lucknow and Agra. The latter will be recruited by Captain R. M. Rainey, Commandant, Police Battalion, Pokoko, who has been deputed from Burma for this purpose.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. "SERAPIS."

H.M.S. *Serapis* sailed on Saturday morning, Nov. 17th, with troops for Aden and England, in command of Captain F. Boardman, R.N. She takes from Bombay a total of 62 officers with 14 ladies, and 9 children, and 1,110 men, 69 women, and 118 children belonging to various corps. This number comprises 15 officers, and 2 ladies, and 582 rank and file, 18 women, and 43 children belonging to the 1st Battalion of the West Riding, which proceeds to Aden to relieve the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire regiment stationed at present at that port. The following are the names of officers and others on board who proceed from Bombay to England. Deputy Surgeon-General T. Tarrant, Madras Medical Staff, Brigade Surgeon T. and Mrs. O. Walsh, Bengal Medical Staff, Surgeon Major and Mrs. J. Walker, Bengal Medical Staff, Surgeon Major and Mrs. H. Waghorn, Bombay Medical Staff, Veterinary Surgeon W. Burt, Army Veterinary Dept., Bengal, Major and Mrs. T. Baker, Suffolk Regiment, Major H. A. Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers, Brigade Major A. B. Fenton, Madras Staff Corps, Surgeon and Mrs. E. H. Myles, and child, Bengal Medical Staff, Captains A. J. H. and Mrs. Wright and two children, East Lancashire Regiment, W. J. F. Morgan, Royal Irish Regiment, G. F. Mann, R. E. Bengal, T. R. Steele, 17th Lancers, H. B. Harward, A.P.D., Bengal, A. and Mrs. Tracey, and two children, R.A., E. C. Bethune, 6th Dragoon Guards, H. W. Helyar, Royal Warwick Regiment, F. B. R. Toms, R.A., H. Perkins, Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry, G. H. Symonds, Royal Irish Regiment, R. A. Vowell, Leicester Regiment, and H. Guise, R.A.

Lieutenants J. S. E. Western Madras Staff Corps, A. W. G. L. Cole, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, H. P. L. Estride, Royal West Surrey Regiment, C. P. Lloyd, East Kent Regiment, L. D. Jackson, R.A., D. Webb, Leicester Regiment, C. E. H. Merri-man, Bombay Staff Corps, D. P. L., and Mrs. Birch and child, R.A., B. R. James, East Surrey Regiment, W. W. Cardeaur, 2nd Dragoon Guards, R. Hall, Royal Fusiliers, F. F. F. Leicester, York, L.I., P. A. Bainbridge, R.A., A. A. G. Anderson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, W. W. Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps, H. L. James, Manchester Regiment, E. P. Prest, Suffolk Regiment, G. A. Ford Hutchinson, Connaught Rangers, H. de O. and Mrs. Eastwood and child, 1st Dragoon Guards, R. T. Lethbridge, East Regiment, Mrs. Lancashire Chapman, Lady Superior of the Summer House, and daughter.

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Figmarsh, Majors C. W. Gore and J. C. Duke, Major and Paymaster C. Ward, Captain G. E. Gore, Captain and Adjutant B. S. J. Le Marchant, Lieutenants O. Harris, A. J. S. Godfrey, E. A. Taylor, F. W. Proctor, W. M. Watson, F. D. Behrend and J. E. Todd, Quartermaster J. J. and Mrs. Seaman, and Second Lieutenant W. F. White.

ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Colonel A. E. H. and Miss Smyth, Major H. B. and Mrs. Le Mottee, Captains F. G. and Mrs. Pogson, G. H. M. Conran, G. N. Raynall, H. St. L. Wood, W. T. Davies, and C. H. W. and Mrs. Maunsell, Lieutenants J. R. F. Sladen, A. J. Richardson, and H. D. Stackpole, Quartermaster W. and Mrs. Speak, Lieutenants P. A. Bramhall and H. M. C. Hawkes, Second Lieutenants B. St. Clair Bord and M. J. Sweetman.

THE *Euphrates*, which left Portsmouth on the 21st ult., for Bombay, took out the 5th Lancers, from Shorncliffe. The embarking strength of the regiment consists of 21 officers and 547 men, and it will be quartered at Mhow. The trooper also takes out 53 men of the 8th Battery Eastern Division Royal Artillery, from the Isle of Wight, for Darjeeling.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 3, *Pekin* (s), Calcutta; 6, *Clan Mackenzie* (s), Calcutta; 6, *Arcadia* (s), Bombay.
 BOMBAY.—Dec. 3, *Sutlej* (s), London.
 CALCUTTA.—Dec. 4, *Golconda* (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Chusan, from London, Dec. 13; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For *Ismailia*: Captain Bennett, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Liberty, Mr. C. Holme, Mr. A. East, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ness, Miss Ness, Mrs. Jones, Mr. A. Jones, Miss Davidson. From *Naples*: Rev. A. B. Whetton, Mr. J. S. Whetton, Miss Jervoise.

For Bombay: Miss St. John, Hon. M. Forbes, Lady Forbes, Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Mr. Francken, Mr. Rooke, Miss Strain, Mr. Dippe, Mr. D. Jeffrey. From *Naples*: Capt. Amedroz, Colonel and Lady St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. W. Corbett, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Miss Raikes, Mr. Drury, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoile, Rev. and Mrs. Ottley, Mrs. De Launey, two Misses De Launey, Mr. De Launey, Mr. Stobbie, Mr. R. Beech, Mr. H. Lennard, Mrs. Ross, Miss Williamson, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Sievwright, Mr. J. Munro, Mr. G. Spence, Mr. Mounsey, Mrs. Morris. From *Naples*: Mr. Hughes, Mr. H. R. Graham, Mr. Hambro.

For *Naples*: Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Temple.

For Colombo: Rev. Mr. Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr. Crowther and family.

For Port Said: From *Naples*: Col. Campbell.

For Karachi: From *Brindisi*: Mr. E. A. Ford.

S.s. Rome, from London, Dec. 13 (for *Australia direct*); from *Brindisi*, Dec. 24.

For Malta: Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Schulkins, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Gray, Mr. Chia.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Middleton. From *Brindisi*: Mr. W. W. Drew, Surgeon-Major Yeld, Mrs. C. E. Fox, Miss Hobhouse.

For Gibraltar: Mrs. Fagan and child, Mrs. Lill, Brigade-Surgeon Scott, Mr. W. R. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Stranger.

For *Ismailia*: Mr. G. Hale, Mr. F. H. Crozier, Mr. V. and Mrs. Howard.

For Colombo: Mr. A. Howell.

S.s. Shannon, from London, Dec. 20; from *Brindisi*, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Mr. Collard, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and infant, Mahomed Sherif, Surgeon-Major Macdonald, Capt. L. G. Oliver, Mr. R. Barclay, Mrs. Ormston and two children, Mrs. Watkins and child, Mrs. Parkinson and two children, Mr. Rattigan, Dr. Bateman, Miss Saxby. From *Brindisi*: Surgeon - Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Dr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Hemming, Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. R. Mutter, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. East, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. Platt, Mrs. Waller and two children, Mr. Dobson, Dr. and Mrs. Marston, Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, Mrs. Vyvyan and child, Mr. H. Thomson, Mrs. D. Robertson, Miss Lane, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. Moke. From *Ismailia*: Mr. Romefeldt, Mr. Westphal. From *Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Henriques and family.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Richards, Mr. Cobbett, two Misses White, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Mr. Glasgow, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Cox and son, Miss Bateman, Miss Regan, General and Mrs. Owen Williams, Miss Brewster, Mr. Hunt, Mrs. and two Misses Miller.

For *Ismailia*: From *Gibraltar*: Mr., Mrs. and three Misses Fahy. From *Brindisi*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson, Mr. W. Dunlop, Mr. A. D. Puckle, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Puckle, Mr. Sellar.

For Karachi: Mrs. and two Misses Dame.

For Port Said: From *Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Miss M. Brown, Mr. Howatson, Mr. A. Brown.

For Malta: Mrs. Chutt and two children, Mr. Phelan, Rev. J. D. Addison, Mrs. Reep and two infants.

For Aden: Mrs. Yenson and two children.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Norman, Miss Norman, Mr. Hannington, Mr. C. M. Prendergast.

For Bombay: Mr. Sage. From *Brindisi*: Mr. J. P. Stuart.

For Aden: Miss A. Johnson.

S.s. Arcadia, from London, Dec. 28 (for *Australia direct*); from *Brindisi*, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel C. Beadon. From *Brindisi*: Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For *Ismailia*: Rev. Mr. Sweeting, Rev. Mr. Tremenheere. From *Brindisi*: Mrs. Arnold and child, three Misses Arnold.

For Colombo: Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolfs, Mr. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Streatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. A. W. Farmer, Mr. Skrine.

For Gibraltar: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Finister, Mr. G. A. Barlow, Mr. R. S. Savile, Mr. Cooke, Major Morrison.

For Malta: Mrs. Huyshe, Mrs. Skipwith.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Jan. 8; from *Brindisi*, Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Edgell, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Petre and infant, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Richards, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Webb, Mr. D. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Webber, Mr. Lawrence. From *Brindisi*: Mrs. W. C. Gott, Mr. D. Smeaton, Mrs. Gubby, Mr. F. W. Bruce, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. W. K. Stent, Miss M. L. Andrews, Mr. J. W. Wright, Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Miss Lewis, Capt. W. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Remfry. From *Gibraltar*: Mrs. Stopford Sackville. From *Ismailia*: Mrs. and three Misses Arnold, Mr. T. M. Wilson, Mr. F. Sassoon.

For Gibraltar: Major Croft.

For *Ismailia*: Mr. W. J. Napier.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Goorkha*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mrs. Pogson, child and infant, Miss Harding, Mrs. Grant and two children, Mrs. King and three children, Miss King, Mrs. Boteler and two children, Miss Firth.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lammerton, Mr. F. Lowe.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Henzada*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Karachi: Mr. F. L. MacLean.

For Bombay: Mrs. Dimmock, Miss J. Davidson.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Purnea*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker and infant, Mr. F. L. Brown Constable.

For Madras: Captain and Mrs. H. D. Love and infant, Mr. W. St. J. McIlwain, Mrs. J. S. Ogilvie, Miss M. Ogilvie.

For Malta: Hon. Miss Mary Thesiger, Miss Wauchope.

Per B.I.S.N. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Madras: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Miss Hight, Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mr. G. D. Ker. From *Malta*: Mr. J. Cowley.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Mantell, Mr. A. R. Cox, Mr. F. Fisher.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Golconda*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. E. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock.

For Colombo: Mr. Arthur Taylor.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff, Mr. B. Darling and two children, Mr. M. Kennedy, Miss A. J. Handlay, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Persey, Mrs. Priest and two children, Miss Pricst, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. C. N. S. Deakin.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Locksley Hall*, to sail Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Malcolm, Mrs. Glenn and two children.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaisford, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry, Colonel J. Legge Willis, Major C. Dempster, Mrs. Bullock and infant, Miss and Master Hutchinson.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per *s.s. Asia*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Bombay: Miss J. S. Wilson, Mrs. E. Moore, infant and ayah, Rev. Jno. Frail, Major A. E. C. Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Rev. S. B. Fairbank, Mr. T. A. Simpson, Mr. C. A. Simpson, Mrs. and Miss Hancock, Miss Demmon.

Per *s.s. Armenia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. Cummins, Mr. R. N. Abbott.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per *s.s. Clan Buchanan*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Lieut. Taylor, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Miss Cote, Mr. H. Munday, Mr. John R. Henderson.

Per *s.s. Clan Mackenzie*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 29.

For Madras: Col. Richmond, Mr. G. Thorburn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. *s.s. Peshawur*, Capt. Moule, at Bombay, Nov. 19.

From London: Mrs. Huntley, Viscount Galway, Viscountess Galway, Mrs. Stacey and two daughters, Mr. Slader, Mr. T. N. Allen, Mr. S. A. Arthur, Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Mr. W. R. Williams, Mr. A. B. Gale, Mr. W. T. Eldridge, Mr. R. W. Western, Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. E. Mawson, Mr. Trapmann, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. A. Pointon, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, two Misses Hemingway, Mrs. Fretwell, Mr. and Mrs. Miles and two infants, Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. H. S. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Lucas, Mr. Dewhurst, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. Merewether and child, Mr. A. P. Standen, Mr. Cogswell, Mr. James Ray, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. de Brett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Allen, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. G. Pointon, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. D. H. Duncan, Mr. F. C. Bower, Mrs. Dale, Mr. W. Sherer, Miss Liddle, Miss Douglas, Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. and Mrs. McCaw.

From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Le Breton, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. Thomas Grant, Earl of Scarborough, Colonel and Mrs. Hill, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. King, Mr. R. H. Baker, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Pridaux, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorp, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Plumer, Major Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Reel, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne, Dr. and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. T. Allen, Mr. W. Garth, Mr. H. K. Reilly, Mr. Brodie, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Mr. G. S. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. Sancton Brown, Miss West, Sir R. West, Mr. R. Pile, Mr. N. J. Rowe, Mr. Salinger, Mr. and Mrs. Rueller, Mrs. Cregeen, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, Mr. Doller, Mr. H. M. Reilly, Mr. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Dunnett and infant.

From Aden: Mrs. Butterworth, Mr. W. R. Stevenson, Pierre Beinoff, Mr. F. Fleming.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Aradia*, Capt. Andrews, at Brindisi, Nov. 29.

From Bombay: Col. Millett, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. W. M. Young, Mr. G. Jacob, Mr. W. M. Young, Mr. H. Bryan, Mr. A. P. Marsden, Mr. J. and Mrs. Brooks, Col. and Mrs. Vibart, Mr. H. Adamson, Mr. Vans Agnew. For London: Mr. J. B. Lyle, Col. and Mrs. Rawlins, Col. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mrs. Campbell and two infants, Mr. J. C. MacDonald, Capt. Hane, Col. F. Coddington, Surg.-Maj. E. Fawcett, Mr. Harper, Mr. Vernon, Lord Eglinton, Mr. Dykes, Miss Archer, Mrs. and Miss Sandford, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Jasper, Mr. Tuck, Mr. W. H. Gadden, Mrs. Aligen, Mr. G. Mercer, Mr. Homan, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Smith, Sister Delicia, Mr. R. Leech, Mrs. Ouslow, Miss Kelly, Major Collingwood, Mr. E. Hudson, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Major E. C. Browne, Capt. Guise, Dr. Astley, Mr. Paine, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. White, Mr. Carden, Mr. Franks.

From Port Said: For London: Mr. Thurston, Mr. Despard. For Gibraltar: Mr. Verza.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Captain H. T. Weighell, for Bombay, Nov. 23.

For London: Mr. Spence and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and infant, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Capt. and Mrs. Wiffin, Mr. M. M. Mula Firoze, Mrs. Grubb, Mr. B. Batt, Mr. S. F. Norton, Mrs. Widower, Sir L. Hill, and Mrs. Doyle and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. C. G. Gordon, Mr. F. Carver, Mr. C. G. Parsons, Mr. Wützer and child, Mr. Whitehead, and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

For Gibraltar: Mr. E. E. Dias, Mr. T. Salema, Mr. S. F. Messias, Mr. H. F. X. Cunha, and Mr. F. Noronha.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peninsular*, Capt. Wyatt, from London, Dec. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mylne and two infants, Mr. H. S. Fraser, Miss J. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and two children, Mr. Mackintosh and infant, Mr. R. L. Harris, Mr. Iremonger, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Row, Rev. and Mrs. Squires and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. C. P. Monckton, Colonel and Mrs. Grove, Mr. Osmaston, Mr. A. W. Blunt, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Morris, Miss Parker, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Jones, Miss Coxhead, Mr. Adkin, Mrs. and Miss Hutchison, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Ryland and child, Miss Burness, Miss Mason, Mr. D. Bain, Miss Hotham, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bridgman, Mr. G. Cole, Lieut. W. C. Knight, Mr. Mant, Mr. E. Downward, Mr. J. Crew, Mr. Chiodetti, Mr. F. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. A. V. Monro, Mr. Wrigley, Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Hollis. From Brindisi: Lord Villiers, Hon. A. J. C. Villiers, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Downes, Mr. B. Long, Mr. Pirie, Mr. J. D. Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. F. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Rourke, Mr. Woodhead, Mr. Bottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck, Mr. Ormonde, Major Wylie, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Harford, Mr. Behrens, Mr. Bhunegara, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. D. N. Crouse, Mr. Whitting, Baron and Baroness Campbell, Mrs. Parsons and child, Miss Parsons, Mr. J. Gall, Sir Jno. Fowler, Mr. Levi, Capt. Tattersall, Mrs. Horney, Mr. Chubildas, Mr. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. Arbutnot, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Ranny. From Port Said: Mr. Sergiades, Mr. Mitarachi, Mr. Acastos. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Senior, Mr. P. Cadman, two Misses Senior, Mrs. Marsh.

For Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Cooke Trench, two Misses Heathcote, Mr. Janson, Mr. Guiver, Mr. Sassoon, Miss Doulton, Mrs. Barrow.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Acriis, Sergeant and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Warder and family, Rev. S. P. H. Statham, Col. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Bellingham, Capt. Chesney, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Agiszez, Mr. Reaumont, Mrs. Spring.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Carreras and four children, Mrs. Helsham Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Todd, two Misses Todd, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Castle, Mr. Carpendale, Mrs. Cameron and infant, Col. Wickham, Sir Rivers Thompson, Lady and three Misses Thompson, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Ross.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. C. Munro.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackintosh*, passed Malta, Nov. 26.

From Calcutta: Mr. Carrer, Mr. A. L. Mathewson.

From Madras: Mr. W. May, Mr. J. Symonds, Mr. W. Bray.

Per s.s. *Clan Ramira*, at Suez, Dec. 2.

From Madras: Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Mackenzie, three children and ayah.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, from Liverpool, Nov. 30.

For Bombay: Miss Chard, Mr. W. Knowles, Mr. S. Crichton.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, from Liverpool, Dec. 2.

For Colombo: Mr. Morris, Mr. Nichols.

For Madras: Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

For Calcutta: Mr. Robert Leary, Mr. Graham G. Maxwell.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Dec. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. W. Adam, Miss Baldwin, Miss C. B. Bates, Major C. H. Brookes, Miss C. A. Blair, Miss L. R. Black, Rev. W. N. Brewster, Miss J. C. Burgess, Miss Carroll, Miss M. E. Day, Miss Ernsberger, Miss M. Greene, Miss J. Hay, Miss E. Maxey, Miss S. McBurnie, Lieut. H. H. and Mrs. MacFarlane, Miss Merrill, Miss Perrine, Mr. J. T. Robertson, Miss Scott, Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Simmonds, Miss W. Sinclair, Miss Surmon, Miss L. Sullivan, Miss M. Scott, Miss A. Scott, Miss Sheldon, Miss Sparks, Lieut. H. B. Vaughan.

Per Star Line s.s. *Vega*, from Liverpool, Dec. 5.

For Port Said: Two Misses Rothney.

For Colombo: Mr. Henry Todd, Mr. G. C. More Gordon, Miss Mary Linwood, Mrs. W. Gregory Keith, Mr. Gerald R. Webber, Mr. A. Stevenson, junr.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cornish, Mr. A. H. Hick, Mr. C. Jones Saltoun, Mr. R. C. Spencer, Colonel and Mrs. Woodcock and infant, Mrs. F. Summers and child, Miss May Summers.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, from London, Dec. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. G. Russell, Count de la Port, Mr. Wm. Tower, Hon. Alfred Curzon, Rev. J. Hillard, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. Brodick, Mr. C. H. Poinclet.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. F. R. Wansborough. Mrs. Underwood, daughter and niece, Mr. Hoare, Mr. O. Hindle, Mr. J. Gilbert, Mr. W. Holman, Mr. F. G. H. Nicholas, Mr. J. Davey, Mr. D. Stephens, Mr. G. Stuart.

For Port Said: Mr. S. L. Jones.

For Calcutta: Mr. Robert Craze, Mr. T. H. Cory.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Amphitrite*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Banerjee.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. W. P. Thompson, Nov. 30.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Verney, Colonel V. D. Henderson, Mr. Sime, Mr. C. E. Smyth, Mr. H. W. Simpson, and Mr. Cosmo Allen.

For Suez: Major F. Barrow.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, Dec. 14.

For London: Surgeon-Major Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Arnott, Capt. C. R. Burn, and Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child.

For Brindisi: Marquis Dufferin, Marchioness Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir, Major H. Cooper, and Mr. Buckler.

For Suez: Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. L. Flower.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tm'th.	Other Ports				
Euphrates	1888.	—	—	—	—	18 Dec. 1889.
Crocodile...	12 Dec.	—	14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	—	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan. Gibraltar	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	11 Feb. Q'town.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Ports'm'th.
Serapis..... (Calls Aden.)	—	—	—	—	14 Dec.
Euphrates	30 Dec. 1889.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis†	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade
† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 93½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	103½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port	—	to	—
Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV'D.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.		
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6½ pr. ct. ... 887½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct. ... 900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai	—	—
Banking Corporation ...	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	16	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press	—	—	—
Co. Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,830	25	600
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	8,600	55	1,400
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangum ...	450	45	860
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	400
Munmar M. ...	all	40	190
New Berar ...	500	60	500
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	310
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,050
Sind ...	750	50	400
Volkart ...	500	76	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	360
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	610
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	400
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	96
Bollary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanagur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	870
Central India ...	500	45	985
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	85	530
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	676
Hingunhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	85	725
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	585
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	25	700
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewras Baloo ...	1,000	50	1,025
Khanderesh ...	1,000	80	625
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	740
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Malada United ...	1,000	120	1,895
Mahabuxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,195
Mazagor ...	220	8	145
Morari Goculdass ...	1,000	70	1,495
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	725
Oriental ...	625	25	465
Parrell ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	80	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,270
Sonderdas ...	1,000	30	600
Southern India ...	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	375
Western India ...	1,000	25	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con-	solidated Stock ... 218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,590
Do New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAID-UP.	CASH RATES.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1,00	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,825
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Lanting and Shipping ...	803	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	385
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	30	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,321
Thacker and Co. ...	15	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 19.

P.C.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
4 Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 98 7 to — 0
½ of 1870 (1885) ...	— 0 to — 0
½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	103 13 to 104 0
½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	103 12 to 104 0
½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106 12 to —
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106 8 to —
6 of 1878 (1908) ...	106 0 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106 0 to —
6 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107 4 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107 4 to —
½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10	135 to —
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to —
Allahabad ...	100	185 to —
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	977½ to —
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to —
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to —
Himalaya ...	100	125 to —
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to —
National of India ...	£12½	136 to —
Rohilkund Kumaoon ...	100	105 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	825	— to —
Unconventanated Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Allpore Coal ...	100	100 to —
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to —
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	126 to —
Bongal ...	1,000	1,635 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface	—	—
A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	19½ to —
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1	9½ to —
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to —
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to —
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	353 to —
Bowraah Cotton Mills ...	100	72 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	98 to —
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	118 to —
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	125 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	108 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	98 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	133 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to —
Equitable Coal ...	250	225 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	78 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	210 to —
Gourepore ...	200	146 to —
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to —
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to —
Howrah Mills ...	100	138 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	86 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150	146 to —
Landing and Shipping ...	100	83 to —
Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	275 to 280
Murree Brewery ...	100	182 to —
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	135 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	103 to —
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100	155 to —
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	40 to —
Ransepunge Coal Association ...	100	61 to —
Riverside Press ...	100	63 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102 to —
Strand Bank Press ...	100	80 to —
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	1 6 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to —
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amuluckie ...	100	75 to —
Acrittupore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to —
Assam ...	£20	600 to —
Balaun (Darjiling) ...	100	97 to —
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80	30 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	245 to —
Do. contributory ...	100	127 to —
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	38 to —
Central Cachar ...	200	115 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	35 to —
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	86 to —
Chota Nagpore ...	100	51 to —
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	22 to —
Darjiling ...	100	110 to —
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	57 to 58
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhumsiri ...	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	59 to —
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	45 to —

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gliele (Darjiling) ...	130	77 to —
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	220 to —
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to —
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to —
Hoolmarree (Assam) ...	100	115 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	88 to —
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to —
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to —
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	13 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to —
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to —
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	213 to —
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	40 to 36
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	56 to —
Loobah ...	100	123 to —
Lower Assam ...	£7	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to —
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	23 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	21 to —
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to —
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to —
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	— to —
Do. contributory ...	125	— to —
New Falloohi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Gholia Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to —
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to —
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to —
Pattareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam) ...	—	— to —
Sapakati ...	100	103 to —
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	4-5 discot.
Sesmah ...	—	— to —
Singbult and Murmah ...	100	91 to —
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Tesdarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	106 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	300	135 to —
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to —

LONDON.—December 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	PAID.	PRICE.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all pd. ...	96½	to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931 ...	104½	to 105
4 Do. October 10, 1893 ...	—	to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—	to —
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—	to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104	to 106
4 Do. 1896-90 ...	102	to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105	to 107
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	111	to 113
4 Do. ...	101	to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102	to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guar. 4 p.c. ...	100	114 to 116
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lim. ...	—	94 to 98
Bengal Central, Lim. Sns. ...	5	5 to 5½
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	171 to 173
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24½ to 24¾
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1898 ...	—	2½ to 25
Do. Ann. B 4½ per ann. (less 4) ...	—	20½ to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	170 to 172
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	141 to 143
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	133 to 135
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	126 to 128
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	97 to 99
Schinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 120 ...	24	to

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 28th November; and from Calcutta to the 27th November.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin had an enthusiastic reception at every place they halted at on their tour down country.

LORD DUFFERIN'S visit to Dacca is to be commemorated by the addition of a Lady Dufferin Ward to the Mitford Hospital. A lady doctor is to be appointed, and scholarships are to be founded for female medical students. The Nawab Ahsanullah has subscribed Rs. 50,000, and Raja Rajendra Narin Roy of Joydebpore Rs. 10,000, to the fund for this purpose.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught came to Bombay on Saturday, Nov. 24th, and on Sunday morning met their children, Prince Arthur and Princess Margaret, on their arrival by the mail steamer, the whole party proceeding to Poona on Monday.

LORD BINNING returned to Calcutta on the close of the Black Mountain Expedition, and joins Lord Connemara's Staff on the departure of Lord Dufferin.

THE Government of India in the Military Department has, it is said, sanctioned the formation of an Indian Reserve of officers, whose services would be utilised for the Commissariat Transport Department in the event of mobilisation being ordered.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the demolition of the city walls of Delhi. The Lahore gate will immediately be removed.

THE death is announced of another officer engaged in the Black Mountain Expedition—Major F. H. Thorndyke, of the Royal Sussex Regiment—from pneumonia, brought on by a severe chill.

THE workmen on the Thibet side of the Jelep Pass have now completed about a mile of the new road towards Rinchagong. The percentage of sickness amongst the pioneers engaged has been excessive.

THE fire that occurred recently at the Jute godowns of the Ganges Mills is said to have resulted in the damage to, or destruction of, jute to the value of some two lakhs of rupees.

THE latest claimant to the Delhi throne has now recovered from his hallucination, and is to be taken to Hyderabad, his native place, at Government expense, with the warning that he must stay there.

A SYNDICATE has secured from the Bengal Government a grant of 7,000 acres of land in the Julpiguri district for tea cultivation.

THE first petroleum well will be sunk in a few days by the Syndicate, to whom concessions have been granted, at Futtigarh, near Rawalpindi.

DR. NOETLING, of the Geological Survey of India, reports having discovered a hill of iron ore near Myituge, in Upper Burma, which he estimates covers an area of about a square mile, and rises about 200 feet, with quality of the iron ore of the best and most valuable.

LORD CONNEMARA has been installed in Madras as District Grand Master of Freemasonry in that Presidency. There was a banquet in the evening in honour of the occasion.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has visited all the posts on the new frontier road.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has left Lucknow on his winter tour. The Misses Colvin join his Honour later on in the course of the tour.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is at Calcutta.

GENERAL NAIRNE, Inspector-General of Artillery, will inspect the batteries at Allahabad during Christmas week, arriving on Dec. 23rd and leaving on the 28th.

COLONEL C. R. MATHEWS, Deputy Judge-Advocate, has arrived at Jhansi in connection with the inquiry which is now being made into the accounts of the 30th Bengal Infantry.

COLONEL SANFORD, Inspector-General of Military Works, will visit Allahabad on behalf of the Government of India in connection with the new waterworks scheme.

MR. J. ANDERSON is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from August last.

THE Inspector-General of Forests with the Government of India leaves shortly on a tour of inspection in Assam, returning to headquarters in March next.

MR. J. MCLEOD CAMPBELL, Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, and Commissioner of Income-tax in Bombay, obtained sick leave and sailed for England in the *Arcadia*, but died before reaching Aden.

MR. WILSON BELL, Acting Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, died on Nov. 27th at Lanowli. Mr. Barnett, the Agent, and Mr. Dawson, the Engineer, are at home, so Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, takes charge.

THERE are doubts if the proposed Conference about the Provincial Contracts, which has been announced to take place in Calcutta immediately, under Mr. Westland's direction, will come off at present. It may possibly be indefinitely adjourned.

WHEN the mail left the Crawford Commission and the Bulkeley Court-Martial were still dragging their slow lengths along. In the former case, after twenty-eight days' sitting, only eighteen of the thirty-two charges had been investigated, and progress seemed to be as slow in the second case also. In both the Prosecution have had to withdraw or modify some of the charges.

A FURTHER scandal is continued in the Ross-Morgan case. The High Court of Madras has delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Morgan applied for a revocation of sanction given to Mr. Ross by the District Judge of South Malabar to prosecute Mr. Morgan for giving false evidence. Their lordships observed with regret that Mr. Ross had acted in this matter of the petition for sanction with indiscretion, to use no harsher term; and he had no reasonable and probable cause to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Morgan. The Court was strongly of opinion that summonses to prosecute Mr. Morgan should not have been applied for or granted.

THE Upper Burma Summary to November 28th reports that nothing of special importance has occurred during the week, except an encounter with dacoits in the Myadounng District, in which seven police were killed. Particulars are unknown. In Pokoko the police captured fifteen dacoits and twenty-three guns.

THE Maharajah of Chatturpur has become patron of the United Indian Patriotic Association, and has made a contribution to the funds. His Highness is reported to be the best educated Prince in Bundelkund.

NOTES.

INDIA, by the latest intelligence received, was busy speeding the parting and welcoming the coming guest. Lord Dufferin has departed, and Lord Lansdowne reigns in his stead. With the former the hour of departure was the favourable opportunity to speak out boldly and fearlessly of India's present position, and of the condition, the hopes, and aspirations of her peoples. He had "done something to enable India to read her own thoughts, to discriminate between vain dreams and possible realities, and to comprehend that which she really wanted as distinguished from that which she neither needed nor wanted, and which could not be given her." Well and wisely spoken!

THE hour of arrival was, however, for Lord Lansdowne, the favourable opportunity to observe a discreet silence, and to say nothing of future plans or policy, although we are not surprised to learn that the Babu Municipality of Calcutta desired to draw from him a confession of political faith. We are glad to learn that, thanks to the English Press at the capital, the attempt failed.

FROM the little he did say, however, Calcutta appears to have come to the conclusion that the new Viceroy disapproves of the annual official migration to the hills, and will keep to Calcutta as the real seat of his Government during the coming hot weather. This may depress Simla for a time, and cause a sinking in the hearts of the proprietors of the many jerry-built houses there. But the hot weather has to come, and then —? It may be that Lord Lansdowne would like a little change from Canadian cold to Indian heat. But, then, there are others to be consulted—amongst them certain fair and gentle natures, who influence the destinies of monarchs and men more than the world will allow. What will Lady Lansdowne, and the ladies about the Viceregal Court, the wives of honourable members of Council—the sweet sharers of the joys (and sorrows, if such there be) of many Secretaries of Departments, say to a sojourn in Calcutta when the Indian dog days commence, and the punkah coolies begin to be sworn at? "Jan Larrana," when he came to rule India, was thought to be a seasoned Salamander, who would enjoy the midsummer heat of the plains; but he went to Simla, and so have done his successors ever since, and so they will continue to do until the oft-quoted (by the Calcutta editors) prophecy comes to pass, that "Simla will one day lose England India."

CALCUTTA this hot weather, it will be remembered, proved itself unfit for human habitation. Consequently, a Calcutta paper writes:—"Lord Lansdowne brings a conscience with him to India. It is said that he has determined to defer his departure for Simla, in the first year of his Viceroyalty, until May, apparently with a view to obtaining experience of the Calcutta hot weather, and testing its effect on a Viceregal constitution. We trust this may be accepted as an early sign that his Lordship desires and intends to do justice to India, and to commence with an honest and fair decision between the claims of high officials to indulgence in the shape of hot-weather picnics in the hills." We shall see.

THE ignorance and apathy with which the majority of English newspapers here regard all matters connected with India, unless they be of a sensational nature, has long been a complaint amongst all returned Anglo-Indians. There is, therefore, some satisfaction in reading here a genial notice like the following from a home contemporary concerning the good work which Lady Dufferin has done in India:—

The consort of Indian Viceroy or Colonial Governor has certain recognised and very onerous duties to perform. But the performance of such duties must be almost second nature to Lady Dufferin by this time, and anyone who has had the

privilege of admittance to her circle at Ottawa, Constantinople, or Calcutta will readily acknowledge her distinction and tact. During her sojourn in India, however, Lady Dufferin discovered for herself a sphere of usefulness beyond the ordinary duties of Government House; and so zealously and successfully did she pursue her particular scheme for ameliorating the condition of Native women and children that her name has become a household word in nearly every zenana and harem in India. It in no way detracts from the credit due to Lady Dufferin that the idea of affording medical aid to Native women by means of lady doctors did not originate with herself. She found a local movement of the sort in progress in Bombay; but grasping the full significance of the idea she set to work in order to extend the movement throughout the length and breadth of the land. The result has been as gratifying as the need was great. Lady doctors are now found in considerable numbers in all the large cities of India; hospitals and dispensaries under their charge are established in the more important centres; the Indian universities have opened their doors to female medical students; and large funds are established under the immediate patronage of ladies in the highest social position in order to meet the increasing calls for female medical advice and assistance. It is well known that Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, takes a keen personal interest in this movement, which is nothing less than the beginning of a vast social and moral revolution in India.

But why does not the Vernacular Press of India express itself to the same effect. The Congress Agitators, especially Mr. A. O. Hume, boasts that it is thoroughly loyal. Is it merely ungrateful?

WE fear, however, that Mr. Hume has fallen from his high estate of guide, philosopher, and friend to the Congress, if the following be taken as Vernacular opinion upon him now. We quote from the *Pioneer*:—"It is a dangerous matter to direct the aspirations of a nation one and indivisible, especially when that nation is given as much to repudiation as to agitation. In an unguarded moment Mr. Hume was weak enough to hint that the Viceroy was not absolutely black to the core, that he did not take a fiendish delight in trampling on the nation, and that, all things considered, Lord Dufferin really meant well. Mr. Hume's reward has been prompt and liberal. He ventured to disagree with some sweeping and virulent abuse as unguided by knowledge as it was untempered by courtesy. Consequently, 'he discourages and discourteously honest opinion freely expressed.' Consequently, 'Who is Mr. Hume?' He is 'the son of Joey, the Scotch Radical—an ex heaven-born.' Consequently, he does not represent anything in particular. He is a 'daring and disappointed foreigner.'"

'Such is popularity—in India.

THE Viceroy has sent a reply to the Sikh Address received at Lahore, thanking them for what they have said, and stating, with regard to the grievances of the Sikh community, that as he is leaving India, he cannot do more than promise them that questions they have raised will receive careful consideration, and he will commend the welfare of their community to his successor.

THE Government of Bombay denies the statements made regarding the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of retaining in Government service officials as have given evidence in the Crawford case, and regarding their repudiation of the guarantee given by Mr. Ommanney.

THE severe criticism which has been bestowed upon the resolution of the Surat Nagar Brahmins to levy a fine of Rs.2,880 upon the Nagar Medical adviser to the Gaekwar (Dr. Botukram) for having crossed the Kalapani on duty with his Chief, has had a wholesome effect upon the community. A meeting of the leaders of the caste in Bombay was held and unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, admitting the necessity and desirability of a trip to Europe, and feeling grateful to the gentlemen who took up Dr. Batukram's cause, disapprove of the heavy penalty to which he has been subjected."

IN the agricultural part of the administration report of the Cutch State it is said that there is a superstition in part of the Province that if rain falls on the day "Shrawan Sud 7," wheat sown on the particular soil is affected by rust. The superstition is so far effective that the area under wheat last year was limited in consequence of a fall of rain on that particular day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 16.

Lord Lansdowne formally assumed office as Viceroy on Monday last, when the Queen's commission of appointment was read by the Home Secretary in the Council Chamber, the usual State ceremonial being observed. Half an hour later Lord and Lady Dufferin left for Bombay. The streets from Government-house to the railway station were densely crowded with Natives, and great enthusiasm was evinced along the route.

On their arrival at Bombay the distinguished travellers met with a magnificent reception. Numerous addresses were presented, that from the Chamber of Commerce being the most important. This document, after dwelling on various salient points of the departing Viceroy's administration, proceeds as follows:—

In the annexation of Burma we meet with the same sound policy of true appreciation of the necessities of the situation. This measure was forced upon the Government at the time, in the interests of the people of India and Burma, and has since received ample justification from the course of events. Had you been daunted, as you might well have been, by the financial cost and immense responsibilities involved, and had you attempted any other mode of facing the difficulty, it is now certain, from the evidence available, that complications of the gravest character might have ensued, affecting the tranquillity of the Empire; and future expenditure might have been rendered unavoidable, the magnitude of which it is not possible to pre-estimate, but which it is certain would have enormously exceeded what has been and is being incurred.

"That Upper Burma, formerly disorganised and lawless, should within comparatively so short a time have been incorporated as a province of the Empire reflects the greatest credit on your Lordship's administration, and Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Emress has most fittingly recognised this in the additional honours recently bestowed upon you, upon the reception of which we beg to render our hearty congratulations."

In the course of his reply, Lord Dufferin said:—

"If ever hereafter I shall be called on to defend my acts as Viceroy, I do not know what better defence I can prefer than that secured by simply submitting the paragraphs just read. This address will remain in my family as a proof of the reward accorded by our fellow-countrymen to anyone who endeavours faithfully and honestly to discharge his duty."

On Thursday Lord Dufferin was entertained by the Byculla Club. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, he said he thought it might be fairly said that he had handed over India to his successor without a cloud on the horizon—for they might consider the Thibetan difficulties as settled, the Chinese Ampa having arrived at Rinchagong—with her princes and people contented, and her finances in a state of equilibrium, and with no internal questions on hand that could not readily be solved by patience, firmness, and sympathetic sagacity, of which no one possessed more than the present Viceroy. He trusted that he had also done something towards enabling India to discriminate between vain dreams and possible realities, and to comprehend what she really wanted, as distinguished from that which she neither needed nor wanted, and which could not be given to her.

Lord and Lady Dufferin embarked at Bombay for England on Friday. A great crowd was present, from whom they received a most enthusiastic ovation, both Lord and Lady Dufferin being decorated by the Parsee ladies with garlands. The ex-Viceroy's administration is highly eulogised by the English Press.

Lord Lansdowne received the Calcutta Municipal Council's address on Wednesday. The whole tenor of it had been changed at the eleventh hour, in consequence of the publication by the *Indian Daily News* of some very interesting correspondence between a certain municipal commissioner and another person, exposing an attempt to entrap the new Viceroy into a declaration of sympathy with the Congress movement. This judicious and opportune publication saved Lord Lansdowne from the grave embarrassment sought to be imposed upon him of deciding between the ungracious alternatives of reversing Lord Dufferin's policy and of rebuking a professed address of congratulation and welcome. The address actually read was unobjectionable. In replying, the Viceroy laid great stress upon the exceptional position held by Calcutta among all Indian cities as the capital of the Empire and the seat of government. For Calcutta he must entertain feelings different from those with which he could regard any other city, as for some time it would be his own home and the home of those

most dear to him. The expression of this sentiment has given great public satisfaction, as it seems to indicate an intention to look more to Calcutta and less to Simla as the principal seat of government. There is no doubt that the official segregation at Simla, remote from the faintest influence of public opinion for so many months in the year, has proved highly prejudicial to the administration. If only Lord Lansdowne have the strength of will to maintain this attitude, despite official pressure, he will win golden opinions from the non-official community, both English and Native.

In a recent durbār speech at Delhi the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab urged the zemindars to combine to suppress extravagance and the borrowing of money for marriage feasts and other social ceremonies, and for unnecessary litigation, their indebtedness being mainly due to this tendency. He referred to certain evil counsellors who preached the seditious doctrine that self-government and general progress required a spirit of distrust and hostile independence of the Government's officers.

A trial for murder at sessions has absorbed the interest of the Native community during the past week. The case, which lasted five days, ended yesterday in the conviction and sentence to death of the accused. A child-wife of tender years, aged eleven, was brutally murdered in cold blood by her husband, a Brahmin of good social position. The crime was apparently absolutely without motive, the murderer being solely actuated by lust of cruelty. The evidence was purely circumstantial. Mr. Justice Norris, the presiding Judge, in a very able summing-up to the jury, demonstrated in a conclusive manner the commission of the crime by the husband. In passing sentence, he said that the girl who, was young and beautiful, and possessed of unusual intelligence, had been murdered with more ruthless savagery than had been displayed in any other case of murder within his experience. Strong as is the aversion of Hindoos to capital punishment, in this case the sentence has given universal satisfaction. This system of child marriage, the root of most of the miseries in Hindoo social life, is severely condemned by a large section of the Hindoo community.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 15.

The time granted to Sawlapaw, chief of the Red Karens, to submit and pay an indemnity having expired without any reply having been received, active operations against him will commence without delay. The expedition will be commanded by Brigadier-General Collett. The troops will rendezvous at Fort Stedman about the 31st of December, and will march *via* Moby to Sawlon, which is Sawlapaw's capital. The force will consist of a Bengal mountain battery, 140 rifles of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), including 40 mounted infantrymen, 320 Rifles of the 1st Belooches, including 70 mounted infantrymen, and 50 rifles of the Madras Sappers. Two small columns, including detachments of the Cheshire Regiment, will co-operate from Lower Burma.

A novel and interesting feature in this expedition is that 3,000 Siamese soldiers will co-operate with us on the left bank of the Salween. The Siamese have suffered from depredations of the Red Karens almost as much as our subjects. Owing to the intended attack on Sawlapaw, the adjoining country is disturbed, and work in the forests is suspended. There will probably be a serious falling off this season in the supply of teak sent to Moulmein, as much of the best timber comes from Sawlapaw's country.

Sir George White will leave Mandalay on December 20th for Kanbala, to superintend personally the movements of the troops employed against the Chins.

Another force will attack the Kachyens on the north-eastern frontier. It is to assemble at Mogoung on Jan. 1st, and will consist of two guns of a mountain battery, fifty rifles of the Hampshire Regiment, 200 rifles of the 17th Bengal Infantry, and 600 of the Goorkha military police. Some sharp fighting is expected.

Some engagements with dacoit bands are reported from the Shwebo, Yau, and Myingyan districts. The Tsagain district is still much troubled by dacoits, and the police have had some sharp encounters with them. Attention was called some time ago to the fact that the police force in the Tsagain district was in charge of a superintendent of police unable to speak Burmese, and unacquainted with the people. This superintendent is still continued in his office by the local government, although the *Rangoon Gazette* announces on authority that two deputy commissioners successively in charge of Tsagain and Brigadier-General Stedman, commanding the military police, have recommended his removal.

The *Mandalay Herald* announces that two employes on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway have been hacked to pieces by dacoits. The same journal announces that the town of Beelin has been attacked by dacoits, who burnt some houses, and states that it is reported that the dacoits tied three prisoners

to stakes, and after pouring oil over them set fire to the unfortunate men.

The *Moulmein Advertiser* announces that eight prisoners concerned in the recent disturbances in Tenasserim were hanged in Tavoy on Dec. 5th.

Burma has been visited by two Siamese princes, brothers of the King, who were accompanied by a suite of Siamese nobles. They left yesterday for Bangkok.

The rice crop will be a very full one. The Government estimates the quantity available for export at over 1,100,000 tons.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to-day to an address of welcome presented by the Calcutta Municipality, expressed the hope that during his term of office the Government would be able to attend uninterruptedly to legislation for the domestic benefit of the people, and to improve the machinery of Government to such an extent as the altering conditions of the country might require.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

Lord and Lady Dufferin have arrived here from Calcutta. They met with a brilliant reception at the railway station, the Duke of Connaught being among the personages present to welcome them.

The Marquis of Dufferin was presented with an address from the Municipality, in reply to which he said:—"It is a great pleasure for me to know that the intelligent classes of this part of India comprehend the obligation of providing for the security of the North-West Frontier. Rest assured that the rulers of India will never enter upon expenditure of a war-like nature, whether with a view to being prepared for possible events of a serious character, or to repel the incursions of Native tribes or other enemies, except with extreme reluctance, and under the pressure of absolute necessity."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs the following description of the frontier defences from Quetta:—

To-day, 12th November, the great engineering works in execution at the Khojak came under the simultaneous inspection of the three members of the Government of India who are specially concerned in their progress. Sir Charles Elliot, accompanied by Colonel Wallace and Mr. O'Callaghan, had gone on the day previously.

At a very early hour this morning the special conveyance of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Chesney (military member) and the warden of the marches, Sir Robert Sandeman, left Quetta, its occupants having slept on board, and drew up with the dawn in a siding at the mouth of the great tunnel. The party, besides those mentioned, included the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, General Sir John Hudson, Colonels Holdich and Nicholson, Major Broadbent, Drs. Taylor and Owen, and Captain Rawlinson. The heavy special was brought up the steep ascent of the temporary line from Killa Abdulla by two of the great Jumbo engines, which can take three and four 20-ton waggon up an incline of one in fifteen. The Commander-in-Chief was soon afoot inspecting the guard of the 23rd Pioneers—picked men, all wearing the Kandahar Star. An appreciative crowd of onlookers from the works broke into a cheer at his Excellency's approach. A start was then made for the tunnel, which anyone so minded can now penetrate for a distance of a quarter of a mile. For an hour or so its darkness underwent close inspection, and then its visitors were restored to the light, and were soon on the move towards the Kotal. On the way up Sir Frederick visited the lines of the Pioneers, which appear comfortably built on sites excellently chosen for protection from the weather.

A halt was called at the mouth of the first shaft, which marks the spot where another attack on the hill is being carried on 300 feet below surface, and then the party embarked themselves on the trolley, which, with the aid of a wire rope, goes up and down the list 600 feet at a gradient which the engineers assert to be one in two-and-a-half, but which looks like one in one. Fortunately the morning was exceptionally clear, and there had been no wind to stir the sands of the

earth below and obscure the horizon. The unrivalled panorama from the summit was seen, therefore, to perfection. To the left the red sands of the great Biluch desert, stretching away from the foot of the range melted imperceptibly into the sky; while to the right the wide plain is broken by scattered groups of hills, the furthest of which are beyond Kandahar. In the foreground are the works of the other side of the tunnel, and down on what appears to be a flat plain are the few mud houses and mud forts that mark Chaman. As a matter of fact, however, the ground at Chaman has been found too steep to be suited for the site of the terminal station, and to fix upon a better one was one of the principal objects of the day's outing. Taking to horses, the party rode rapidly down the road, and visited first the old and afterwards the proposed new site. It is understood that the latter was very generally preferred, and may be considered as good as adopted.

The return ride was as quickly accomplished, and punctual to time the train left again for Quetta at 3 P.M. On all hands it is agreed that the progress made with the works has been more than satisfactory. Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Rose, Executive Engineer in charge, come in for many congratulations. The latter is the officer who shared with Mr. Buchanan Scott the labours and the credit of the Chappar rift, and much else of the most difficult work on the Hurnai construction; nor could the excellent work of Mr. Weighman, who has had the making of the wire ropeway, escape notice. It is remarkable that Mr. Rose and all his staff are Cooper's Hill Engineers, and the College is thus put to its proof before the world in a way that it has never been before. There is already small doubt of the result.

A SONNET OF WELCOME TO MISS MANNING.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Who that has sojourned in thy glorious land—
The anxious Student or the careless Prince—
Knows not the touch of thy befriending hand?
The warmth that marks thee let us all evince
In greeting thee to this our Island strand—
E'en as our sister, mother, kin of kins.
Sweet in thy simple ways and humbly grand,
Accept the homage grateful hearts command
In pleasant memory of thy regard.
As in our welcome of thee we rejoice
To Heaven proceeds a nation's prayerful voice.
"May danger vanish! God thy footsteps guard!"
Go as a Critic, Patron, Friend, whatever thy choice.
Where'er thou goest, find our doors unbarr'd.

K. R. KIRTIKAR.

INLAND TRADE WITH CHINA SHAN STATES.

(*Mandalay Herald.*)

The time fixed by the Local Government to take some steps to improve and encourage general trade with Yunnan and the Chinese Shan States is fast approaching, and we trust that the efforts of the Government will be crowned with success, and that a great impetus will be given to a trade that may be made a very large one. The Government intend to establish at Lashid, about 175 miles distant from Mandalay, something of a permanent post. Lashid is situated in North Theinni, which is a tributary State to us. At present, we believe, there is no road, but we intend to make one for carts up to Thonzé, and, results justifying an extension, to carry it on, in a year or two, right up to Lashid. We hear that a party equipped and rationed will start from Mandalay very shortly to establish the post at Lashid, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, Lieutenant Daly, will reach that post, via the Shweli Valley, about the early part of January.

In this attempt we see the opportunity afforded to make the efforts of the Government successful. But no success can possibly attend them, if they are to be made in a hole-and-corner-way. The mere sending up of a Government party up to Lashid will do nothing of itself, so far as the outer world is concerned, to attract trade; nor will a purely departmental effort make matters either popularly known or better. The local Government ought to give the widest possible publicity to what they intend doing; newspapers and Chambers of Commerce ought to be invited to send out Correspondents with the party, and every shred of information regarding the prospects, wants, and probable demands of the country made widely known to those on whom the trade with these parts rests. It is well known that the plateaux and valleys in the North Shan country grow cotton in large quantities, and it is more likely than not that cotton cultivation there is capable of a tremendous expansion. Yunnan is known to contain tin and lead, but unless something more than the mere fact is known Yunnan tin and lead might be for the next century where they have been for past centuries. Why the Press in Burma has not been taken in confidence by the Government in this matter we cannot say. One consequence may, there-

fore, be that this party may start, may establish a permanent post at Lashid, and all this without the world being a bit the wiser about it. Such are the inevitable results of official conservatism in such matters.

A TAMIL LOVE SONG.

(Ceylon Observer.)

Nearly every nation on earth has its love-songs, but there appears to be a want in that direction among the Tamils. That the love-song is not absolutely unknown, however, among them, it is my pleasing lot to demonstrate by presenting to the public the following rough translation of a Tamil lyric, entitled:—

KOOPUMOOTU AND MEENATCHIE.

When the night has closed its curtains and tired nature seeks repose,
And the merry warbling birds have brought their concert to a close,

Will you come, my sweet Meenatchie to the cool cinchona grove,

And listen while I tell to you the story my love?

And she answered:—"Koopumootu dear, I'll come."

(Yumi Yum.)

When the little stars are blinking and the round, red, radiant moon

Promenades the azure Heavens like a patent fire-balloon,

We will sit, my own Meenatchie, together on one stump,

While the pohi-rothy in the store goes thump, thump, thump,

And she said:—"Dear Koopumootu, oh! how nice."

(Which it was.)

When the sound of music rises from the marshes and the bogs,

And the ear, enraptured, listens to the chorus of the frogs,

We will stroll, my love, together, 'mong the widely-spreading tea,

And talk about our wedding-day, and when it is to be.

And she said:—"Dear Koopumootu, we will stroll."

(Fol-de-rol.)

You know I've got the nicest, snuggest room in all the line,

And the very snuggest corner in that chamber will be thine.

My present wife (old Rakie) will, of course, be made to shunt,

And nestle 'mong the goats in the verandah at the front.

And she answered with a short, decisive grunt,

(Adé Appá.)

Why that grunt, my dearest ducky? You will not so foolish be

As allow one drop of jealousy to come 'twixt you and me?

Think you that, for one short moment, I will cast a tender look

On the withered skin of Rakie? No! not by a jugful! *

And she said:—"Dear Koopumootu, you're a brick."

(Such is life.)

Bangles of the purest silver will adorn your comely arms

And a pair of lovely earrings will add greatly to your charms.

Rings shall glitter on your fingers small and sparkle on your toes,

While a gem of purest light will throw a halo round your nose.

And she said, "Dear Koopumootu, that is good as far's it goes,

But I think I'd be the better of some clothes."

(Goodness knows.)

Why, of course, my sweet Meenatchie, the jewel of my life,
In the way of dress you'll take the cake from each kangani's wife.

Cloths of blue, picked out with yellow—cloths of bold refulgent green,

Of spotless white—of radiant red—of silk and of satteen

You have only got to wish for, and they're yours, my dusky queen.

And she answered with a 'witching smile—all very large and fine,—

"My own dear Koopumootu, from this moment I am thine."

(Wedding bells in the distance.)

When the jackal leaves his cover and steals round with cautious tread

On a visit to the poultry-yard before he goes to bed,

You will come, my own Meenatchie, to the sweet cinchona grove,

And listen while I tell to you the story of my love.

And she said:—"Dear Koopumootu, I will come."

(Yumi Yum.)

However crude my first attempt as a translator may be—and

* I have found it impossible to give this stanza the proper rhyming ending in English, and have, therefore, translated the last line literally.

I am painfully aware of my own deficiencies—I think a perusal of the above will help to give a better insight into the more lovable side of Ramasamy's character, while it shows that he possesses a warm heart beneath a probably very dirty cloth. At any rate, such are my hopes, and I would ask the gentle reader to join with me in wishing health and prosperity to the enterprising Koopumootu and his lovely Meenatchie.

ROAD TRACER.

CURRENCY REFORM.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

It is well to bear in mind the lines on which the bimetallic struggle at home will have to be fought. As in most important matter of politics the chief contests will take place on side issues. That is to say, although nominally a question of international currency, which ought to be decided upon wide principles as laid down by the best authorities, it will really be controlled by the votes of a number of sections of the uninformed public, who, as consumers, farmers, merchants, or money-dealers, will, rightly or wrongly, consider their special interests affected. Thus the farmers who believe that a depreciated rupee and consequent cheap Indian wheat prevent them from getting a good price for their English wheat, will favour bimetallicism; while the British workman, who believes that the same causes produce the cheap loaf on his breakfast-table may oppose it. There are many other similar issues which, in the mind of the British elector, who controls the destinies of India, will be far more potent than any arguments which could be based on the ethics or politics of the question. It is not to the hearts of the benevolent or the heads of the wise, but to the pockets of the selfish and foolish that the latter day reformer must appeal. Yet we somehow get along pretty well, on the whole; and daylight is even visible now through the long gloom of the silver question.

BENGAL.

(Nov. 27.)

MR. NEY ELLAS arrived at Gnatong on the 18th inst. Mr. Paul left on the 20th inst. for Darjeeling, where he was to meet Mr. Durand. The Pioneers came in from Byutong on the 19th inst., being relieved by a detachment of the Goorkhas. The line of communications will also be taken over by the Goorkhas in a few days, the Pioneers now holding the line moving down to Pedong. Captain Travers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, was expected on the 20th inst. He will proceed to Byutong at once.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper telegraphs from Guntok on the 19th inst.:—The road from Koppa to the Jalep is quite finished, although the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping the coolies together on account of the excessive cold and difficulty in providing adequate shelter. The Raja's palace here is to be put into thorough repair in order to make it habitable for the troops during the winter. The weather has been perfect for the last few days, and there are no clouds about to spoil our view of the snows.

THE police have obtained a clue to the murderer of the two elderly native women recently discovered murdered in their house at Calcutta. The chopper and knife that were found have been identified by Mr. Thom, a European gentleman, who stated they were used in his kitchen and were missed on the morning the deed was committed. His *masalchi* had also, he said, been missing since the previous evening. The man is supposed to have absconded to Chupra, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

MADRAS.

(Nov. 28.)

NOT very long ago a Madras paper published a story of certain aborigines of the south who informed a Sahib that the government of the Empire was in the hands of the high priest of a neighbouring temple, and that white men only appeared on the scene occasionally when they wanted to shoot. A companion story comes from the same Presidency, where an Englishman of Upper India, accustomed to the more civilised forms of government, was lately in camp. He was armed with a *parwana* from the Collector, and on one occasion, when there was a difficulty in the supplies, produced the document, thinking to overawe the *mongar* or headman of the village. To him this independent official with great scorn said:—"Collector Sahib! I've never seen your Collector Sahib." Madras seems to be in urgent need of "personal government."

BOMBAY.

(Nov. 30.)

ON Saturday evening last, Lady Reay, attended by Captain Brooks, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor, arrived from Poona, and proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT arrived at Bombay by the G.I.P. Railway train from Poona at 6.45 A.M. on Saturday last. In the course of the day his Royal Highness inspected the harbour defences and the fortifications at Mahaluxmi.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND PRINCESS MARGARET, the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, arrived by the mail on Monday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, attended by Colonel Beecher, proceeded on board and brought their children ashore. Lady Reay, who had ridden down to the Bunder, attended by Captain Hamilton, met the Duke and Duchess as they returned, and welcomed Prince Arthur and Princess Margaret, both of whom shook hands with her Ladyship. In the afternoon T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess, with their three children, left for Poona by the mail train. They were attended by Major-General Sir John McNeil, Colonel Cavaye, Colonel Beecher, and Captain Herbert, A.D.C. The ducal party took their departure from the Victoria Terminus, where Colonel Lyttelton, Military Secretary to the Governor, Colonel Cunningham, commanding Bombay District, Captain Roupell, Captain MacMahon and Captain Hamilton were present to see them off.

ON Saturday afternoon a goods train derailed on the G.I.P. Railway between Neral and Callian. The down mail train to Madras was detained at Budlapore for nearly two hours, until appliances were procured from Callian to clear the line. At the same time the up train from Poona, which had amongst its passengers H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and H.E. Lady Reay, was detained at Neal. But little damage was done by the derailment, and when the line was cleared the two trains which were delayed proceeded to their destinations.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in reference to the death of Mr. J. McLeod Campbell:—Mr. Campbell was exceedingly kind and considerate to all his subordinates, who liked him immensely, and it is nothing but the bare truth to say that to almost all of them his death is a personal loss. It is to be hoped that his numerous friends and admirers will take some steps to perpetuate his memory in some appropriate way. He has left them all the example of a pure and blameless life, sacrificed to the call of duty.

SINCERE and general regret, says the *Bombay Gazette*, will be felt in Bombay society at the death of Miss Avabai Bhownagree, sister of Mr. M. M. Bhowangree, C.I.E. Miss Bhownagree's was a familiar and an always welcome figure in European and in Native society, and in both she had friends innumerable, for her bright intelligence and singularly amiable disposition made her a favourite wherever she went. During two somewhat prolonged visits to London Miss Bhownagree saw much of English society, and worthily represented the younger generation of Parsee ladies who have profited so largely from the movement for higher education in their community. Here and at home everyone who came in contact with her regarded her with esteem, and her death has made a void in society the consciousness of which will not soon pass away.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the last week:—Rain during week in parts of Poona, Ahmednugger, Sholapore, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Rutnagherry, and Kattywar. More wanted, especially for late crops, throughout Khandeish and in three talukas of Nassik, six of Ahmednugger, and two of Belgaum. Exotic cotton damaged by blight in two talukas of Dharwar, and crops generally by blight, drought, and rats or insects in Kurrachee and Rutnagherry. Cotton in one taluka of Sholapore, early jowari in one taluka of Dharwar, and crops in parts of Baroda damaged by the late rain. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts, and cotton picking in parts of Shikarpore, Kaira, and Khandeish. Probable outturn of early crops ten annas in Kurrachee and from six to nine annas in Nassik. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandeish, and Baroda, and in six talukas of Nassik and one of Ahmednugger. Agricultural stock in poor condition in three talukas of Nassik and parts of Kattywar. Scarcity of water felt in parts of Broach, Khandeish, and Baroda.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Nov. 28.)

SIR DONALD WALLACE, still at Simla on special duty, was to leave for Calcutta on Thursday, and rejoins the Viceroy at Calcutta on the 2nd prox.

A NEW and beautiful east window is about to be placed in the church at Simla, in memory of Mrs. Matthew, the late wife of the Bishop of Lahore. It is an altogether spontaneous offering of her many friends, and the project was unknown beyond their immediate circle until ripe for being carried into effect.

No rain was reported from any of the districts in the Punjab during the week ending Nov. 14th. The prices of food

grains still remain unsettled, but a rise is reported from only two stations. Reaping and harvesting of *kharij* crops, and ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops are still in progress. More rain was urgently wanted at Hissar and Sealkote for *rabi* sowings. The outturn is reported to be considerably below average in some districts, and a very poor one was reported from Hissar; while the crops dependent on the Bara Canal had almost dried up.

THE general superintendence of the arrangements in the Punjab Native States in connection with the maintenance of special corps will be entrusted to Major H. Melliss, assisted by two officers to be appointed hereafter. These officers will visit the States periodically for purposes of instruction and inspection; but it is not the intention of Government to appoint any British officers in connection with these arrangements to reside permanently in any of the Punjab Native States.

THE Lahore paper is informed that a company is being formed to extend in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the system of local banking that has proved so successful in Northern India. Of the required capital (Rs. 10,00,000) eight lakhs have been subscribed by four Punjab capitalists, and the remaining two lakhs will be offered to the public, where branches are opened, so as to secure local shareholders and influence. The managing directorship will be in the hands of a well-known Punjab business man, and two branch managers are being engaged from a Scotch bank in Edinburgh.

BURMA.

(Nov. 23.)

SEEING that we must always count specially upon the supplies from Burma in the event of a scarcity, it is of great importance that the state of the crops in that province should be clearly understood. The area under rice cultivation in the ten chief rice-producing districts is now estimated at 3,602,766 acres, or 127,199 acres more than the area actually under cultivation in 1887. The damage resulting from floods is considerable in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, Shwegyin, and Amherst districts. At the end of October and in the first week in November rain was everywhere insufficient, and the crop, which promised very well indeed, is now not likely to be above the average, unless more rain falls.

It is stated that the Government intend to establish at Lashid, about a hundred and seventy-three miles from Mandalay, a permanent post for trade purposes, and to construct a road for carts up to Tonzi, and then, in a year or two, to carry the road up to Lashid. Our Mandalay contemporary learns that a party equipped and rationed will start from Mandalay very shortly for this object, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, Lieutenant Daly, will reach that post via the Shweli valley about the early part of January. It is suggested that every possible publicity should be given to what the Government intend doing, and every information obtained regarding the prospects, wants, and probable demands of the country, and made known to those on whom the trade with these parts rests.

THE police constables at Bhamo have a grievance. They object to being whipped for thefts. Not long ago fifteen geese were stolen by three sergeants of police, just allowing of five to each; but the matter being traced to them, they were found guilty and whipped. Now there may be reasons why whipping should be particularly objectionable to the erring constabulary—who in certain localities steal, not for the whipping, but for the dismissal which such offences entail, following any trifling time in jail. It has all along been understood that this was the procedure to be followed. A dissatisfied constable should steal, be detected, and receive a fortnight's imprisonment with dismissal from the force. Whipping was not in the contract. When, therefore, it was introduced the other day, it was felt that it was an innovation which, as Native editors would say, was prejudicial to the interests of the country at large. Some retirements from the force have taken place in consequence, and there is much sullen feeling about this whipping question. It is, however, reassuring to hear that their defection does not cause alarm. One correspondent, indeed, writes that there should be more such. There is no doubt that many people who think they cannot be spared *can* be spared.

DR. NOETLING, of the Geological Survey of India, records a most astonishing discovery made by him in his researches in Upper Burma. He came across a mountain of iron. He says:—"Having noticed on the way numerous pieces of iron ore, which became still more frequent on the southern side of the hill, I examined this hill in several directions, and seeing its surface everywhere covered with large blocks of iron ore, originating evidently from superficial decomposition of lower beds, I venture to conclude that the whole of the hill consists of a huge mass of iron ore. I was unable to ascertain the geological conditions under which this iron ore occurs, and to ascertain its exact limits and extension on account

of the dense jungle and the stopping of my compass in consequence of the tremendous attraction; but I estimate the hill covers at least an area of about a square mile, and rises about 200 feet above the level of the Twinng valley. . . . The iron ore . . . consists of hematite (peroxide of iron), which is one of the best and most valuable iron ores, and which is always more or less magnetic; thence the "magnetic rock" of Singaung. As iron without coal to work it would be hardly of any value, the importance of the discovery is enhanced by the fact that coal also abounds in Upper Burma. Here will be an accession of wealth before which the Ruby mines will be a mere toy.

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—DECEMBER 10.

ARMIES OF INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Mr. VINCENT asked the Under-Secretary for India whether any measures had been taken during the past few years to induce the feudatory chiefs and princes of India to reduce their armies from 350,000 men and 4,000 guns to a more reasonable number, so that a larger share of their revenues might thereby be diverted from expenses of military display to the internal development of their States; and, if so, whether the Government of India had been able to devise any means for utilising the forces thus reduced towards the general defence of the Empire.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject, but is aware that the question of the utilisation of the armaments and military resources of the Native States has engaged and is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN GIRLS IN INDIA.

Mr. STUART (on behalf of Mr. H. Wilson) asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that a telegram had been received on December 7 by several members of that House from Mr. Alfred Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, in which he alleged that a European magistrate at Patna on the day previous had ordered a Christian girl, whom he held to be under fourteen years of age, to be taken from the charge of Miss Abraham, Church Missionary Zenana Mission, and handed over to an immoral man to whom her mother had sold her; whether he had telegraphed for further particulars; what reply he had received; and what action would be taken.

Sir J. GORST: The Secretary of State has received the following information from the Government of India in reference to the alleged case of withdrawal of a girl from the custody of the Church Missionary Zenana Mission:—

"Quinn, magistrate of Patna district, reports that girl alleged to be under fourteen years of age left reputed husband's house in October last. Application made to magistrate of district under section 551, Criminal Procedure Act X. of 1882, to restore girl to her mother. Orders issued under section to show cause why girl should not be restored. Inquiry made about it shows that girl's marriage has been proved and Court's orders issued for the restoration of the girl to her husband and mother. Bengal High Court, on application, pending inquiry, has refused to interfere with district magistrate's proceedings. Affair apparently dispute between the missionaries and natural guardians for possession of Native child. The Government of Bengal has called for record of district magistrate's proceedings."

I will read to the House the section of the Indian Procedure Code referred to:—

"Section 551. Upon complaint made to a Presidency magistrate or district magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of 14 years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary."

The Secretary of State desires me to remind the House that Indian magistrates are bound to administer the law as it is, and that the Government of Her Majesty is under the most solemn obligations to respect the religious and social customs of the Hindoos and all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. (Hear, hear.)

DEC. 11.

PAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

In answer to Mr. H. S. WRIGHT, as to the equalisation of

the pay of the military and civil branches of the Public Works Department, &c.,

Sir J. GORST said: The proposal of Lord Kimberley in 1883 was to equalise the pay of civil and military engineers, by discontinuing the military pay proper of the latter. It was not carried out because the Government of India by subsequent representations convinced the Secretary of State that it was inexpedient. As the circumstances of the two services are essentially dissimilar, the Secretary of State sees no occasion for equalising the conditions of furlough and pension.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN CEYLON.

In answer to Mr. S. SMITH,

Baron H. DE WORMS said: The question of the increase of crime in Ceylon is now being inquired into by an experienced officer lent to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India. The Secretary of State cannot undertake to say what was in the mind of the Governor when using the expression referred to by the hon. member. He spoke of "reasons many of them deep-seated, some of them obscure, some of them very delicate to mention." The Secretary of State has already directed the Governor to introduce an ordinance repealing the contagious diseases ordinance as soon as possible. The subject will no doubt be brought up during the present session of the Council, which was opened on October 31st last.

INDIA AND TIBET.

Sir G. CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as recently stated, in regard to the late misunderstanding with Tibet, that when, some three years ago, a commercial mission was pressed on the Government of India, they saw strong objections to adopting that measure under the circumstances of the time, and declined; but that the Home Government took a different view and decided on deputing to China, with the above object, an officer who happened to be in England at the time.

Sir J. GORST: No; the statement is inaccurate. The Secretary of State has no reason to believe that any serious divergence of policy existed, as the hon. member supposes, between the Government of India and the last Home Government but one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DEC. 11.

DOCKS AT GIBRALTAR AND BOMBAY.

Viscount SIDMOUTH asked Her Majesty's Government whether it was intended to undertake the construction of a dock for men-of-war of the largest class at Gibraltar, and what progress was being made towards the completion of the docks at Bombay for ships of Her Majesty's Navy. The noble lord said that the case of Gibraltar had been under the consideration of successive Governments for many years. And yet it was one of immense importance in view of the possibility of a ship being damaged in action or by accident. The construction of a dock, he was told, would not be an expensive affair; it could be completed for £150,000; and there were three available sites. No doubt the dock would be used by private ships, of which twenty pass Gibraltar daily; but a dock could not be constructed by private enterprise because every portion of the rock belonged to the Crown. The question had been so long under consideration that it was reasonable to expect that a definite answer might be given.

Lord KNUTSFORD said that he had been requested to answer the question relating to Gibraltar on the part of the Admiralty. The importance of the matter was fully recognised, but a definite answer could not be given because the subject was still under the consideration of the Admiralty. Reports were being obtained, but it had not yet been decided that a new dock was to be constructed.

Viscount CROSS said with regard to Bombay he was able to assure their lordships before the House rose for the summer recess that he was as anxious as any one that the docks should be made; but there were then considerable difficulties in the way. He was happy to say they had been, as he believed, removed. It was decided that there should be a conference between the Admiralty and the India Office on the matter. The conference had since taken place, with the result that a modified scheme had been prepared which he expected to receive next week, and which was designed to meet the requirements of both the Admiralty and the Government of India.

Lord BRASSEY said that he wished to support the noble Viscount in advocating the construction of a dock at Gibraltar. Such a dock would be of great use to the mercantile marine, and he had reason to believe that, with the assistance of a subsidy from the Government, which assistance had been given in the case of Vancouver and Hongkong, a dock might be provided at a small charge to the public.

THE Bally Paper Mills Company, of Calcutta, has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year ended 31st July. The Directors say that it has from time to time proved impossible to move off the production without running heavily into stock.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.*

This work will be very eagerly read in India, where chiefly Sir Charles MacGregor won his way to fame and high military position. It should also have a large circulation amongst regimental officers, for it tells the story of a life which was devoted to the profession of arms, and the early closing of which was a loss to that profession, and to England and India. It is a work which should be an encouragement to the youngest officer in the Service who aspires to command to persevere in the determination to succeed, to have confidence in himself, and to seek for and seize every opportunity of distinction. This is what the subject of this biography did from the day he became a soldier. It may not, however, be in the power of every aspirant to military fame and honours to write as young Charles MacGregor did:—"I have the pleasure of knowing that whatever I am it is not owing to headquarters' interest, and that the only interest I have is owing to my own exertions." He wrote this when he became fifth lieutenant by a death vacancy, and expected to be a captain "in five years more." But it must be allowed that the youth who wrote in this strain of self-satisfaction in his third year of service could have written truthfully in much the same strain at the close of his career. He won his spurs by his own merits; for as Sir Frederick Roberts said of him when unveiling his portrait at Simla in July last:—"His grand record of service, his indefatigable industry, and his determination to bring to a successful issue any kind of work entrusted to him, had made him a marked man." And Lord Dufferin added:—"Not among the many distinguished captains I have known could I mention one who came nearer in martial bearing, love of his profession, devotion to duty and knowledge of the art of war, to the ideal of a powerful chivalrous warrior." Those who knew him intimately, although they were few, for his hasty temper and brusque manner made many misunderstand him, know that in addition to his great soldierly qualities he had one of the kindest of natures, and was, in the widest sense, a true and generous friend.

The biography of such a man should be written; but truth compels us to say that the one which his widow has just given to the public is not calculated to do the justice she would wish done to her husband's memory. The book will, as we have said, find many readers; but it will be read not without pain in some quarters, and with considerable regret in others. For there is much made public in its pages in the shape of extracts from letters and diaries of the dead man which he never could have intended to have been so used. Lady MacGregor, in the preface to the work, pleads that "it is not easy for a wife to write impartially of a departed husband"—a plea which will be charitably accepted, but with the feeling that better justice would have been done to MacGregor's character and memory had stronger hands undertaken the task. The story of his life might have been told, and well told, too, in a work of much smaller compass, from which not only redundant and irrelevant matter would have been excluded, but in which no place would have been found for the crude and ill-natured opinions of youth, or the bitter reflections of maturer age carping continually on the theme of great services rendered and extraordinary merits neglected. This, unfortunately, is the theme which runs through these volumes from beginning to end. In April, 1858, when he had scarcely seen eighteen months of soldiering, Lieut. MacGregor writes home:—

"I don't think I shall stop much longer in this horrid service. To like the army a man must have no feeling of sensitiveness; he must be able to stand being bullied, insulted, and bothered, without a word. To enable him to obey any order, however wrong, without a word, if he has not interest or money, he must stand by and see himself wronged; see others, far junior to him, placed over his head, see himself after years and years of meritorious service still at the bottom of the list. I feel that a soldier's calling is not mine. I can't stand being bullied and snubbed continually for no other reason than that if you are encouraged you may prove yourself a good man and swallow up all the appointments that otherwise would go to the bigwig's friends. All I want is your permission to cut the whole concern and go into the Agra Bank. I should get on much better there, and be able to make a little money, and get out of this cursed country altogether."

Of course, with the promotion which came very shortly afterwards, he abandoned the idea of leaving the army, but the feeling that he was being unjustly dealt with always was present with him; and so we find him writing in 1885, after

his tenure of the high office of Quartermaster-General in India had expired:—"I do feel *most acutely* the fact that even twenty years' work which I put against twenty years' service of any other man in India has done *nothing* for me." Yet, during this period, he had held numerous high staff appointments—had been Chief of the Staff with the Northern Afghanistan Force, and a Brigadier-General in the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, and even on relinquishing the Quartermaster-Generalship had been appointed to the coveted post of the command of the Punjab Frontier Force. His grievance was that he was not allowed (contrary to precedent) to retain the rank of Major-General on giving up the Quartermaster-Generalship. His biographer states that his wish was not acceded to on account of "jealousy excited by his unusual merit"—"the unlooked-for ingratitude of his superior officers"—and she adds:—"Instead of resigning and throwing up the service in disgust, as many a man in his position might have done, and as one or two doubtless wished he might do, he resolutely determined to serve on, doggedly concluding to force his way to the highest post obtainable in the Indian Army; and with this view he decided to accept the command of the Punjab Frontier Force when it was offered to him!"

That MacGregor rendered great and gallant service to his country official records fully prove, and in them will be found his highest meed of praise. He was ever ready to volunteer for any enterprise, and in the day of fight he showed himself to be not only a dashing, but a cool and sagacious, leader. His personal courage must have been an inspiration to his followers, and he certainly deserved, as Sir Henry Daly wrote, "the purest Victoria Cross" which the Queen could bestow. After reading of his individual deeds of daring in India, in China, and in Afghanistan, of his having been seven times wounded in action, one cannot but regret that the bronze cross "For Valour," which he so much coveted, was not amongst the other decorations which he had gained in "honour." But it is hardly fair to say that his services were neglected and unrewarded. On his thirty-ninth birthday he was a C.B., a C.S.I., a brevet-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general at head quarters, and he died a major-general and a Knight Companion of the Bath. Yet throughout these volumes, either quoting from himself or stating her own opinion, his widow complains of official jealousy preventing his merits being recognised and rewarded.

These continual complainings are the chief blemishes in a work not free from other faults; but it would be unjust to a brave man's memory to conclude this notice without showing a brighter side to his character. Sir Charles MacGregor is stricken with a complaint which the doctors tell him threatens his life, unless he goes home for rest and careful treatment. At the time there was reason to suppose that the Government were about to send an expedition against one of the frontier tribes, and it was possible that he would be nominated to the command. The doctors positively insist upon the fact that if he goes on service it will bring on an acute attack, and probably kill him outright. He sends the following letter to his wife:—

"This is fearfully unfortunate, not only because it must end fatally sooner or later, but coming just as they are going to have a campaign in which I was to command it is impossible for me to refuse to go now. If I don't go I am ruined in reputation; if I do go I shall probably die in the middle of it. The latter would be the best for me; but, my darling, what is the best for you?—to have a husband with a damaged reputation (I know the world will not let me off), or to lose me and be able to say—'He knew he was going to his death but he would go.'—Good-bye, my darling. I little thought this letter would end so; but if there is war, I must go. If death is to come, I would rather it was with my claymore in my hand. I can face anything, but not disgrace! Say good-bye to Viva (*his daughter*) for me. Don't tell her; it will do no good. I had half a mind not to tell you, but I could not show such want of trust in you and your nerve; and you and your nursing (if I can only get home) might be the means of pulling me through. Remember, I have apparently been nearer death than this Good-bye."

The expedition did not take place, and he was free to go home. But the hand of death was on him. He reached London, but was ordered by his physician to Cairo, whither he and Lady MacGregor went. But he only went to die. He expired calmly on the 5th of February, 1887, dying young, for he had not completed his forty-seventh year. He had written some little time before, when he knew that the end was coming: "I hope everyone will allow that I died with a clean sheet, and no one can throw stones at my honour. I only want a stone (plain and rugged as the hills of the clan) to say, 'Here lies C. MacGregor, of the old stock of the Clan Gregor, who did his best for the old name.'"

The epitaph has the merit uncommon to most epitaphs of being true, and under the mountain shadows which kiss the border of Loch Katrine, the gallant warrior rests mid the kindred dust of clansmen.

* "The Life and Opinions of Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Quartermaster-General in India." Edited by Lady MacGregor. Two Volumes. (Blackwood and Sons.)

SAKUNTALA ; OR, THE LOST RING.*

Twenty-five years ago Raja Lachhman Sinh, a deputy collector of the North-West Provinces, snatched from his faithfully-discharged duties the time to translate into Hindi the ancient Sanskrit drama "Sakuntalā," the reputation of which is world-wide. The learned Raja had the satisfaction of seeing his translation acknowledged as a work of exceptional merit, and, besides finding much favour in India, had the honour of being edited in England, copiously annotated, and made a text-book for selected candidates destined for the Indian Civil Service. That translation was in prose, and was, therefore, admirably adapted for the purposes of teaching the Hindi language.

After a time the translator discovered that he had worked with a corrupt version of the drama, and, being dissatisfied with his work from other reasons, he has now re-translated the whole, and produced it in better form. The text he has chosen is the scholarly edition of Sir Monier Williams, and he has rendered it into Hindi with painstaking accuracy. This time he has preserved the form of the original by translating the prose into prose, and the verse into verse. He has done this with such skill and elegance that his work will become the standard form of the drama, now that the Sanskrit language has ceased to be the chief study of Hindus.

Great care has been taken to bring out the book in a worthy manner. It is beautifully printed, on good paper, and each page is adorned with a handsome border. Another evidence of care is the regularity of the spelling. Very few Hindu authors pay regard to the niceties of orthography. Words are too frequently written down on the phonetic principle, without the least regard to consistency or uniformity. Raja Lachhman Sinh seems to have realised the position that a settled orthography is essential to the cultivation of his vernacular language.

The translation now available is a more scholarly work than that which formerly appeared. It accurately represents the original in a Hindi dress, preserving the dramatic form, retaining its suitability for scenic representation. But the poetry with which it is adorned, while adding to its charm, reduces its value as a text book for learning the language. For this latter purpose the older prose rendering is far more valuable; because the dialogue form in which it is written abounds in colloquialisms, and the language is idiomatic and polished, without being over-refined. The present translation is a more finished work, and one of which India may be proud. It is a veritable Hindi classic, and raises that language to the level of its sister Bengali, as the polished vernacular of an advancing people.

HISTORY OF THE MONGOLS.†

It is an idea far from uncommon even amidst cultivated and intellectual circles that the irruption of the Mongol Hordes into Central Asia and surrounding nations was an unmitigated and intolerable curse. Mr. Howorth's masterly history of this extraordinary race will tend in large measure to dispel such notions. It is not denied—it could not be seriously argued otherwise—that the track of these savage hordes was marked with ruin and destruction. Their paths were discernible by the ravages which characterised the desultory and haphazard movements of wandering and uncivilised hordes; but this is only one side of the picture. Take the instance of the conquest of Persia—the subject-matter of the volume under review. Kulaku, who overran the land of Iran, was cruel, ruthless, and void of mercy, but—and what a but!—he swept away the most odious, most dreaded, and most abominable race which ever raised a standard in any kingdom in the world's history. The Ismaelites, or assassins known to fame in Europe as the followers of the "Old Man of the Mountain," as their name implies, preached the Gospel of Assassination. Murder was with them a creed; life had no sanctity, blood no claim. Old and young women and children, maidens and matrons, all fell beneath their devouring sword. To have swept away such ruffianism and purged the land of such villainy, placed the world under a debt of gratitude to the avengers, albeit themselves cruel, vindictive, and barbarous.

This was much, but more was to follow under the reign of Kalaku's successors. When the Mongols had become converted from Buddhism to the faith of the Prophet of Arabia the land made great strides. Literature flourished, architecture attained a zenith of perfection, brass work took its rise. Nor were the results less remarkable in other directions. These Mongols planted cities; they broke the power of the Franciscan and Dominican friars, which once threatened to overwhelm Christendom in a sea of bigotry and superstition; they poured forth a stream of able administrators, some of whom

* "Sakuntalā ; or, The Lost Ring : " a Sanskrit Drama of Kālidās translated into Hindi prose and verse, with Notes, by Raja Lachhman Sinh. (Benares : Medical Hall Press. 1888.)

† "History of the Mongols." Part III. By Henry H. Howorth M.P. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

stand forth unrivalled in the annals of the Middle ages. They inspired the world with that love of travel and adventure which, pre-eminently the characteristic of those times, still stand forth in this the nineteenth century of grace as the keynote of England's national greatness.

Surely all these various claims to consideration should not—indeed, cannot—be altogether overlooked as regards the Mongols! To blame is easy; to give praise requires a large mind and generous aspirations; but it is clear that this crude, barbaric race played an important and not altogether disadvantageous part on the stage of life; and Mr. Howorth deserves the thanks of all reflecting persons for the light he has thrown upon a little known subject. His labours must have been enormous; his reward can scarcely be commensurate; but commendation is, at least, due to careful research and laborious diligence.

MACCABE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Frederic Maccabe, whom most of us remember from the days of our early youth, is paying a short visit to Bombay, and delighting large audiences nightly with his ever fresh and ever sprightly performances. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Maccabe has been so long before the public it is generally admitted that as an entertainer he is still young, and that while behind the footlights he still enjoys himself as much as any member of the audience. The programme, which is subject to slight variations each evening, includes the popular entertainer's best performances—his essays in ventriloquism and his comic sketch of the street minstrel. During the earlier part of the entertainment the audience is kept in a continuous row of laughter; during the latter they have a pleasant variety, Mr. Maccabe being joined by a gifted and attractive young lady, Mdlle. Minnia, by whose aid a pleasant little sketch is given, and one or two remarkably pretty dances are introduced.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE *EMPERESS* are to be congratulated on the success they have attained in founding a Lady's Newspaper in India. Following in the wake of its sister journal at home, *The Queen*, it often contains, in addition to much special matter relating to such important topics as dress, household management, and hints whereby ladies may make their homes and even themselves more attractive, information of great interest to their fathers, husbands, and brothers also. The journal is published in Calcutta, and counts among its subscribers Lady Dufferin, Lady Reay, Lady Connemara, and the *élite* of Anglo-Indian society. It is well printed on excellent paper, and its illustrations are of a high-class character. It is to be hoped that a greatly increased circulation will repay the enterprise of its promoters.

THE LATE COLONEL CROOKSHANK.—A correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from the River Column regarding the biding sorrow which is still expressed whenever Colonel Crookshank's name is mentioned, and the admiration for his extreme coolness under fire. At Kotkai, on the 4th October, he was sitting on his horse between two of the guns when a shot passed so close to his charger as to make it plunge, whilst another fell in rear of it. The only effect of this close firing was to make the Colonel pat his horse and say: "You don't like being fired at, old boy, eh?" On the 6th, when part of the Column moved toward Kunhar on reconnaissance duty, a short distance from Kotkai, it was necessary for the troops to wheel abruptly to the right. At the point where they wheeled there was a large flat stone, and close to this stone the Colonel was struck.

THE COST OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.—A Calcutta paper remarks:—"When it comes to paying the costs of the Congress the popularity of that body will be put to a severe test. A subscription list would be very interesting, if only to show whether any men of position and wealth are inclined to follow the example of the Trans-Atlantic supporters of the Irish Nationalists in an attempt to achieve a vicariate revenge on English authority. If there be any powerful patron of the Congress in the background, he may learn that it is a ticklish game to subsidise sedition. But funds for the Congress must be found. Mr. Hume says that it is proposed to allow Mr. Digby £500 a-year for the charge of the Agency in England, the total cost of which will amount to £2,500 per annum. Mr. Bradlaugh will lecture twice a week all over England for the next year or so. Where the lectures do not pay the cost of hiring and lighting the rooms, &c., it is proposed to make good the deficit. Mr. Hume sets down the total of these deficits at £15 to £20 a month, but he is making a double error in this calculation. Forgetful of empty benches on Indian Budget nights, he thinks that audiences are to be found in England who would pay to hear a lecture on India, when he does not seem to know the class of subjects on which Mr. Bradlaugh has formerly exerted his eloquence. The 'unwashed' audiences would hardly think the imaginary woes of Bengal a satisfactory substitute for the old spicy themes."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1888.

THE BABU'S NEW FRIEND.

BABUDOM can take fresh heart. The Congress agitation had received rather a severe blow in India, owing to Lord Dufferin's speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta, and the scheme was not flourishing in England; but there is

now hope on the horizon. Mr. Gladstone has spoken, and declared himself to be on the side of the Babu agitator. In his very foggy address to the great unwashed at Limehouse he explained his sympathies with India. He had been greatly shocked at Lord Salisbury having spoken contemptuously of Mr. Dababoi Naoroji, for Mr. Gladstone never speaks himself contemptuously of a political opponent. The unfortunate *lapsus lingue* of the Prime Minister was not likely to pass without comment by Mr. Gladstone when the opportunity of turning it to account came. So he informed his audience that Lord Salisbury's expression "had given deep offence to many millions of our fellow-subjects in India." But Mr. Gladstone is not so much moved to anger in consequence of Lord Salisbury having spoken as he did, but rather to astonishment that "after having committed a fault in any unhappy moment of forgetfulness he should not yet have offered an apology for it." This is "quite too charming." That it is the general opinion of friends and opponents that some explanation or apology on the part of his lordship should have been immediately forthcoming after the blunder may be allowed, but the comic part of the business is that Mr. Gladstone should be the one to inculcate the virtues of retraction and regret for words uttered. Well may the *Times* of this morning say, "It is difficult to understand why Mr. Gladstone should be so anxious for an apology from Lord Salisbury for what was avowedly a joke, though a very indiscreet one, when he himself sets so very bad an example in that respect. Were he to repeat outside of the House of Commons what he said about Dr. Barr under protection of privilege he would probably be compelled to apologise under pressure of the kind used by Colonel Dopping. But what does Mr. Gladstone care? He succeeded in getting his hearers to applaud himself and to cry "Shame" at Lord Salisbury's bad manners. But while, according to his own account, he and the people of India are waiting for that apology, we turn to what he had to say about those "people." And here it is:—"The people of India are in a condition most interesting to every man qualified to comprehend the large principles and responsibilities of British domination. They are a rising people; they are a people of awakening mind, desiring to enter more and more into the public life of their own country, and their own country is beginning to have a public life. I rejoice to say there never was a period when the principles of loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the English nation and the English Power—there never was a period when it was as high as it is now: but contemptuous denunciations by the Prime Minister of England are not the way to increase that feeling. (Cheers). You may have observed that they are endeavouring to cultivate amongst themselves the development of public opinion. They are meeting in what are called congresses. I can only say this—I have read many of their declarations, and I am delighted at the spirit both of intelligence and of attachment to this country which they manifest. It is our business to do everything we can to foster and nourish that sentiment, and to avoid indignities either of indifference to their interesting work or contempt for their race feelings." (Cheers.)

If this is all that Mr. Gladstone has to say on behalf of the "rising" millions who are "meeting in what are called Congresses," it need not cause much alarm to those who see in those "Congresses" elements of political danger. But the remarks of the ex-Premier will be made much of by English agitators who are fanning the flame of discontent in India, and trying to throw English rule there

into contempt. The disloyal Native Press will be instructed to call attention to the fact of so great and good a man as Mr. Gladstone having enlisted in their cause, and this will, of course, be retold with many additions, although the truth may be that this momentary "clap-trap" about the "people of India," having served its temporary party purpose, will be with India itself altogether ignored or forgotten by Mr. Gladstone. Beyond a liberal gift of words the great Liberal orator and statesman will bestow nothing upon his friends of the "Congresses." But these friends want something more in England than the gift of tongues. They want funds. Sad as the fact is, it is true. Their representative in London, Mr. Eardley Norton, is now in India trying to raise enthusiasm of a more substantial nature than he has been hitherto favoured with by his Native friends, to whom before he left England he dictated an urgent appeal from the National Liberal Club. "Let me intreat," he says, in piteous terms, "my many Native friends and all the many more who are interested in the success of those reforms for which your National Congress is striving to make a resolute effort, to place their Political Agency upon a sure and sound financial basis." And here follows "what is wanted" :—

We need a home in London ; an expert ready with pen and tongue to watch our interests, and repel the attacks which ignorance or jealousy, or alarm may make upon our cause. We need some one to carry on the good work begun—a man of action, a man of knowledge, a man of resource, one with the knowledge how to push a people's wants, and one with influence among those who can teach and educate constituencies. Such a man is Mr. Digby. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and we must pay Mr. Digby as handsomely as we can. The work is no child's play. It entails great labour and the expenditure of much time and talent. You have spoken. Now you must act. Unless you desire to see the fabric of your political edifice crumble away and fall in ruins through want of vitality you must back your speech by money. No great reform was ever carried without a corresponding expenditure. Within a fortnight the enthusiasts of the Anti-Congress League Association subscribed something like £250,000 for the triumph of the cause they held so sacred. You are not expected to do as much.

It has been said that "Blessed are those that expect nothing, for they shall not be deceived ;" but Mr. Eardley Norton cannot be expected to say "Amen" to that beatitude. Let him appeal, then, to Mr. Gladstone, and to those eighty-five members for Ireland of whom he writes in the same letter, "We shall have eighty-five Irish votes when we come to a fair fight on the floor of the House." These be your gods to-day, O Babú ! See that they send you not "empty away," in reply to the modest request of your Representative for £250,000 to secure the triumph of your "sacred" cause.

SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE, K.C.S.I., &c., &c., has been elected a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The board and shareholders are to be congratulated on a selection which will meet with unqualified satisfaction and approval by all—and they are a multitude—who are interested in the success of this great company.

In the report of the Bengal Central Railway Company, Limited, for the half-year ended June last, the directors state that there was a profit on working of £598, as compared with a loss of £2,391 in the corresponding period. Warrants for interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum are to be issued on January 5 for the current half-year. The line is in future to be worked by the company.

COLONEL PARRY NISBET has taken over the office of Resident in Kashmir from Mr. Plowden, at Lahore. It is understood that, as his Highness the Maharaja was absent at some little distance in connection with the marriage festivities of his brother Prince Amar Singh, Mr. Plowden, on leaving the Railway, was prevented from taking formal leave of his Highness. Prince Ram Singh has come to Lahore to represent the State in the Viceregal Durbar.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 24.)

HUTCHINS—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Hon. Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Phillip Perceval Hutchins, C.S.I., of the Madras Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins has, on the 17th inst., taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

BARBOUR—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the appointment of the Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to the office of Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, H.M. the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. David Miller-Barbour, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Barbour has, on the 22nd inst., taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

ANDERSON, Mr. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Aug. 22.

DENNYS—The services of Lieut. H. T. Denny, 28th Punjab N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an assistant superintendent of police.

DAVIES—The services of the Rev. G. M. Davies, chaplain of Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as chaplain at Saugor.

ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana.

ROBERTS—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel Roberts to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut. W. C. R. Stratton.

HENDERSON, Colonel P. D., C.S.I., Resident of the 2nd class, and general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY.

WARREN, Lieut. P. W., Bengal S.C., to be deputy assistant commissary-general, 3rd Bengal Infantry, 2nd class, on probation.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval. To be colonels in the army :—

NUTHALL, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., Bengal Staff Corps, Nov. 19.

CURRIE, Lieut.-Colonel F., Bengal Cavalry, Nov. 20.

BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. S., Madras Staff Corps, Nov. 20.

FURLONGS.

ELLIOTT, Major G. H., Bengal S.C., squadron commander 3rd Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year.

MANN, Captain G. F., R.E., company commander Bengal Sappers and Miners (m.c.), for one year.

O'BRIEN Sub-Assistant Apothecary H. (m.c.), from the date of embarkation.

CROWDY, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., R.E., Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 22nd year, commenced Nov. 7.

HUDSON, Lieut. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Bengal Lancers (p.a.) for one year ; pension service, 6th year, commenced Dec. 21, 1887.

VAURENEN, Lieut. J. A., Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 6th year, commenced March 31.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India (to New Zealand) :—

HERBERT, Lieut. D., Lincolnshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps (m.c.), for 120 days ; pension service, 3rd year, commenced Nov. 25, 1887.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 15.)

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

ABERIGH-MACKAY, Major J. L., squadron commander 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be second in command, vice McNeale, appointed to be commandant.

VAUGHAN, 2nd Lieutenant R. E., Norfolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, on probation ; dated Oct. 27.

ALLEN, Captain A. J. W., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., commanding Quetta District, temporarily.

UNWIN, 2nd Lieut. R. B., Suffolk Regiment, attached to the 31st Madras Infantry, who has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his final disposal.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as follows:—

SKEY, Lieut. F. E. G., to the Meerut command.

MACAULAY, Lieut. P. J. F., to the Sirhind and Lahore command.

WRIGHT, Captain A. J. A., is granted leave to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 21.)

GREER, Mr. R. T., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division, in the district of Durbhunga.

GROWSE, Mr. E. F., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Buxar, Shahabad, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors at Murshidabad.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, is allowed furlough for five months, from the 18th prox.

GEIDT, Mr. B. G., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Patna.

SAVAGE, Mr. H., officiating magistrate and collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. B. Oldham.

TAYLOR, Mr. F. B., joint-magistrate and deputy-collector, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to act as magistrate and collector of that district until relieved by Mr. H. Savage.

PENNEL, Mr. A. P., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy-collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

CHAMBERS—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. E. W. Chambers of his appointment as coroner of Calcutta.

HOSSEIN, Hon. Syud Amir, C.I.E., officiating presidency magistrate, is also appointed to be coroner of Calcutta, from the 9th inst.

DRAKE-BROCKMAX, Mr. E. G., who has recently been appointed as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore.

BRISCOE, Mr. C. E., is appointed temporarily to act as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to the district of Midnapore.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 22.)

WATERFIELD—The services of Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., commissioner of the Peshawar division, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

OMMANNEY, Colonel E. L., chief political officer, Hazara Field Force, is reappointed commissioner of the Peshawar division, vice Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I.

SMYTH, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of the Rawal Pindi division, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., appointed Resident in Kashmir.

YOUNG, Mr. W. M., commissioner, Jullundur Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

STEPHEN—On return from furlough Mr. C. Stephen, extra judicial assistant commissioner, is reposted to the Jullundur District.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., officiating district judge, from the Mooltan to the Hissar District.

THORNBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Rawal Pindi District.

IBBESTON, Mr. D. C. J., deputy commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Rohtak District.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 20.)

KNOX, Mr. H. T., acting district and sessions judge, Tanjore, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

PRICE, the Hon. Mr. J. F., is appointed to be chief secretary to Government.

GALTON, Mr. C. A., is appointed to be secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

WILLOCK, Mr. W. A., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate of the district Trichinopoly.

THORNBURN, Mr. W. M., is appointed to be principal assistant to the collector and district magistrate and agent to the govern o, Ganjam, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge Trichinopoly.

BROADFOOT, Mr. R. D., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Nellore, but to continue to act as principal assistant to the collector and district magistrate and agent to the Governor, Ganjam.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, South Arcot, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Coimbatore.

SEWELL, Mr. R., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, South Malabar, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, Bellary.

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Kistna.

FAWCETT, Mr. G. W., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., is appointed to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the District, Malabar, but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot.

AUSTIN, Mr. W. P., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., is appointed to be collector and magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly.

STOKES, Mr. H. E., provisional member of council, took upon himself the execution of his ordinary member of the council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George on the 9th inst., pursuant to his appointment by H.M. the Queen-Empress of India.

NORMAN—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. H. B. Norman, B.A., to be junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment, vice the Rev. W. C. Gibb, resigned.

HAWKES, Captain G., Staff Corps, second in command 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for six months; pension service, 19th year, commenced Feb. 19.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 29.)

CHARLES, Mr. F. L., C.S., is appointed to act as collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, superintendent of stamps and stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and commissioner for the purpose of the Income Tax Act in the town and Island of Bombay. The furlough for one year granted to Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., is cancelled.

FITZGERALD, Mr. J. R., has been permitted to retire from H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, from Oct. 14.

MILITARY.

LECKIE, Major F. W. V., Staff Corps, wing commander 20th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-first year, commenced March 1.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. A., R.A., is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Nov. 21.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. H. Elliott, S.C.; Lieut. E. H. Rodwell, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, S.C.; Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E.; Captain H. Goad, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon-Major E. Fawcett.

Bombay Estab.—Colonel Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., S.C.; Major W. H. Hayden, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Salmon, E. F. Jacob, J. C. Lyle, J. C. Macdonald, C. G. D. Fordyce.

Madras Estab.—J. W. Rundall.

Bombay Estab.—E. C. Morrison (Gov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Colonel W. H. Cantor, S.C., seven days; Major C. E. Gubbins, S.C., four months; Lieut. O. B. S. F. Shore, S.C., five months; Lieut. C. Cheyne, S.C., two months; Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, Inf., till Feb. 15, 1889.

Madras Estab.—Colonel C. T. P. Luxmoore, S.C., three months; Lieut. D. G. L. Shaw, S.C., six months; Lieut. F. W. H. Cox, S.C., six months; Captain J. F. Wilson, S.C., ten days; Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., S.C., 143 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Woodburn (Cov.), furlough to March 31, 1889; C. Thomson, six days' furlough; F. D. Fowler, furlough to March 31, 1889.

Madras Estab.—Captain O. V. Boddy, R.E., twelve months' furlough, from Dec. 1.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon C. Monks, one week's special furlough; A. F. Maconochie (Cov.), three days' extraordinary leave.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. Gaisford, S.C.; Lieut.-Colonel R. O. Vyryan, Inf.; Surgeon-Major W. M. Courteny, Lieut.-Colonel T. O. Wingate, S.C.; Captain F. Hawkins, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. L. Gallie, S.C., Prob.; Lieut. W. H. Lowry, S.C.; Colonel C. J. T. Whitlock, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Hughes, S.C.; Lieut. L. H. Vidal, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. Beatty, J. A. Campbell, J. Craig, H. C. Granville, F. D. Fowler.

Madras Estab.—Mrs. Pogson, P. W. N. Farrer, H. W. Bliss (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

HAWKINS—Dec. 4, at 41, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Captain J. W. Hawkins, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

ROSS—Dec. 7, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Ross, Royal Engineers, of a son.

SANDERSON—Dec. 5, at 24, Marine-parade, Sheerness, the wife of Lieut. E. J. Sanderson, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. *Wildfire*, of a daughter.

WEEKES—Dec. 13, at the Mansion House, Hurst Pierpoint, Sussex, the wife of Arthur Weekes, J.P., Bengal Civil Service (retired), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLANE-STEWART—Dec. 12, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of York, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John Daubeney, Vicar of Winkfield, Gilbert Gordon Blane, Esq., of Foliejon-park, Berks, to Mabel Augusta, eighth daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, C.B.

CHILTON-BRYDON—Dec. 6, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, by the Rev. Rowland Ellis, M.A., of St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Spencer Ross, of St. Andrew's, Fortrose, Charles Stuart, eldest son of Thomas Chilton, of The Elms, Gresford, Denbighshire, to Edith Comberbach, youngest daughter of the late William Brydon, C.B.

EGIN-PHILLIPS—Dec. 12, at St. Mark's, Lyncombe, Tom Charles Ekin, of 19, Royal-crescent, W., to Emily Mary, only daughter of Major Alfred Phillips, late Bombay Staff Corps.

ORMISTON-BURGES—Dec. 12, at St. Mary's parish church, Brighton, George E. Ormiston, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief Bombay Port Trust, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Alfred Burges, Esq., C.E., of Blackheath and Woking.

DEATHS.

BRUSHHOOF—Dec. 11, at Chippenham-road, St. Peter's-park, Charlotte, widow of the late Lieut. W. E. Brushhoof, 38th Regiment, Indian Army, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Samuel Toller, Advocate-General of Madras, aged 86.

CLEEVE—Dec. 8, at St. Aubyn's, West Brighton, Alexander Stewart Cleeve, Sub-Lieut. R.N., recently invalided from H.M.S. *Goshawk*, West Coast of Africa, youngest son of Colonel Stewart Cleeve, late 51st Light Infantry, aged 23.

ELPHINSTON—Nov. 28, at Chewton Glen, Christchurch, Alexander Elphinston, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., son of John Elphinston, Esq., member of Council in India, aged 87.

FITZMAURICE—Dec. 10, at Tunbridge-Wells, Major J. C. Fitzmaurice, formerly Assistant Commissioner, Dehra, Ghaze, Trans Indus, aged 67.

HAYTER—Dec. 8, Augusta, the wife of Angelo C. Hayter, Esq., of 14, Harewood-square, N.W., and elder daughter of the late Sir Richard Charles Kirby, C.B., Accountant-General of the Army, aged 70.

HYSLOP—Dec. 10, at Southsea, Constance, the wife of Robert Maxwell Hyslop, Major Royal Engineers, aged 38.

LEITH—Dec. 10, at Heidelberg, Edward Tyrrell Leith, of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law, aged 46.

SPEID—Dec. 6, at Willow Bank Barracks, Belfast, Francis Lovell Speid, Captain Black Watch, the Royal Highlanders, younger son of Major Speid, 10, Cranley-gardens, of typhoid fever, contracted in the Royal Barracks, Dublin.

TROTTER—Dec. 6, suddenly, at Langton Grange, county Durham, H. J. Trotter, Esq., M.P., Lieut.-Colonel 6th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, aged 52.

WAKE—Nov. 7, at Suakim, from a bullet wound received in the exercise of his profession as an artist, Richard Frederick Robert, second son of Herwald Craufurd Wake, Esq., C.B., late of the Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of Sir Charles Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northampton.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—Nov. 20, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major F. D. Battye (Q.C.), Corps of Guides, of a daughter (stillborn).

BEER—Nov. 19, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. A. Beer, of a daughter.

BELLI-BIVAR—Nov. 16, at Jacobabad, the wife of Lieut. C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

CROUCH—Nov. 20, at Orissa, the wife of C. P. Crouch, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, of a daughter.

FRANKS—Nov. 12, at Indore, the wife of Captain N. Franks, of a son.

GARSTIN—Nov. 18, at Nowshera, the wife of Captain G. L. Garstin, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

HORE—Nov. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of J. E. P. Hore, Audit Department, E.I.R., Delhi, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—Nov. 24, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. W. A. Mackinnon, M.S., of a daughter.

MASON—Nov. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. H. Mason, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a daughter.

PEAKE—Nov. 21, at Mangalore, the wife of T. P. Pooke, Forest Department, of a son.

SHAKESPEAR—Nov. 9, at Dehra, the wife of L. W. Shakespear, 2nd Battalion, 2nd P.W.O. Goorkhas, of a son.

WILKINSON—Nov. 18, at Calcutta, the wife of H. Wilkinson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON-DE-LA-HEY—Nov. 15, at Simla, Thomas Houston Barton, only son of the late K. C. Massey Barton, A.B., L.C.E., T.C.D., to Kathleen Prior De-La-Hey, eldest daughter of the late William De-La-Hey, C.E., P.W.D.

BISSET-LA TOUCHE—Nov. 20, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major William S. S. Bisset, Royal Engineers, C.I.E., to Henrietta Mary (May), eldest daughter of Colonel William P. La Touche, Bombay Staff Corps, and granddaughter of General Sir Anthony Srausham, K.C.B.

BRINE-QUAIN—Dec. 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Lieut. Percival Forbes Brine, East Kent Regiment (the Buffs), second son of the Rev. James G. Brine, B.D., Rector of Lower Hardres, Kent, and Rural Dean of Canterbury, and grandson of the late Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of John Quain, Esq., of 5, Northbrook-road, Leeson-park, Dublin. (By telegram.)

CARNDUFF-MCLEOD—Nov. 22, at Calcutta, H. W. B. Carnduff, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Mr. David Carnduff, late of the Indian Education Department, to Julia, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service.

CUST-WILKINS—Dec. 8, at Bhagulpur, Bengal, Major Mitford Cust, 2nd Queen's, son of the Rev. Edwards Cust, of Danby Hill, Northallerton, Yorkshire, Archdeacon of Richmond, and Canon of Ripon, to Ethel, daughter of General St. Clair Wilkins, R.E., A.D.C. to the Queen, of 77, Queen's-gate, London.

DALRYMPLE-HAY-HAMBLEY—Nov. 20, at Bezvada, Charles Vernon (Madras Salt and Abkari Department), second son of the late Colonel Dalrymple-Hay, B.S.C., to Lina, second daughter of Frederick Hambley, of Bezvada.

WALKER-GOLDNEY—Nov. 15, at Simla, G. H. D. Walker, Under-Secretary, Government of India, P.W. Department, to Beatrice, daughter of the Rev. A. A. Kempe, Rector of Wexham, Bucks.

DEATHS.

ASHE—Nov. 21, at Calcutta, Charles Ashe, son of the late Mr. C. Ashe, of Serampur, Government Pensioner, and grandson of the late Lieut.-General St. George Ashe, of the East India Company's Service.

BATTYE—Nov. 25, at Rawalpindi, Isabel Jane, the wife of Major F. D. Battye (Q.O.), Corps of Guides, aged 30.

BELL—Nov. 27, at Lanoli, Wilson Bell, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Acting Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, aged 49.

DAVIDSON—Dec. 5, at Malaga, from diphtheria, after three days' illness, Henry W. Davidson, son of Major-General Davidson, R.E., of Tudor House, Wandsworth, aged 19.

ELLCOTT—Nov. 24, at Calcutta, William Ellicott, Military Pensioner, aged 61.

GOMEZ—Nov. 23, at Trivandrum, Mr. T. L. Gomez, aged 63.

THORNDIKE—Nov. 22, at Rawalpindi, Major Francis Henry Thorndike, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment, aged 35.

WOOD—Nov. 1, at Bohtak, Oswald Wood, U.C.S., late Deputy Commissioner of Blotak, and fourth son of General John Wood, Bengal Artillery, aged 62.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday remained dull and out of favour. Mysore and Nundydroog receded 1-16, and Nine Reefs and Mysore Reefs 6d. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3½, Nundydroog 1½ to 1½, Indian Consolidated 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 8s. to 10s., ditto fully paid (£1) 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Ooregum 26s. to 27s., ditto Preference 1½ to 1½, Devala-Moyar 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Nine Reefs 8s. to 9s., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 1s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.

THE last charge sheet in the Bulkley Court Martial was completed on Nov. 26. The prosecution, with the Court's permission, withdrew the first two charges of fraudulent misapplication, and returned one of general deficiency.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 27th Bombay Infantry and the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry will be withdrawn from Burma at the end of the cold season.

THE following changes in the musketry circles of the Bengal Commands have been approved by Government:—1st Circle, Presidency and Assam Districts; 2nd Circle, Allahabad and Nerbudda Districts, including Sehere and Itarsi stations; 3rd Circle, Oudh and Rohilkhand Districts; 4th Circle, Meerut District, including Goona, Deol and Ajmere Stations; 5th Circle, Sirhind and Bundelkhand Districts; 6th Circle, Lahore and Quetta Districts; 7th Circle, Rawalpindi and Peshawar Districts; 8th Circle, Punjab Frontier Force.

THE 1st Madras Lancers will be moved from Burma to Madras in four parties. The headquarters and one third will leave Pokoko on the 7th March and embark at Rangoon on the *Clive* on the 15th March. One third will leave Myingyan on the 22nd March, embarking at Rangoon on the 29th March on board the *Canning*. One troop will leave Myingyan on the 25th March for Pagan, picking up the remainder of the regiment at that station for conveyance to Rangoon, where they will embark on the 1st April, on the *Clive* for passage to Madras.

THE following rules, laid down by the Government of India, are published for general information, and are applicable to all continuous service officers of the Royal Engineers who may be permitted to proceed to Chatham for a course of instruction under the provisions of Clause 76 of India Army Circulars, 1877:—1. The period passed at Chatham does not interrupt privilege leave previously earned, but it does not count for further privilege leave. 2. Privilege leave may be taken either—(a) between the date of giving over charge in India and joining at Chatham; or (b) between the date of leaving Chatham and embarking in England for India. 3. In case (a) the officer will pay the expenses of his journey to England, and in case (b) from England.

It is not often that the British soldier offers violence to commissioned officers, but an instance has recently occurred at Umballa which formed the subject of investigation by a general court-martial. Private Robert Clements, 2nd Battalion (The Queen's) Royal West Surrey Regiment, was arraigned on the 24th October for having, while a prisoner in the cells and when asked by the Orderly Officer, Second Lieutenant Charles Edward de Lisle Solbe of the same battalion, whether he had any complaint to make, thrown at that officer an earthen vessel containing water. Subsequently the man aggravated his offence, when brought before Colonel Hood in the orderly room, by making use of filthy language to this officer. Prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and to be dismissed the Service with ignominy. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief confirmed the sentence.

THE *Deccan Times* of the 17th Nov. says:—"General Luck went away on the morning of the 8th, and we think the three Cavalry Regiments were very glad to think that their inspection was over, as they had very hard work." As a sequel to the "hard work," the *Deccan Times* has omitted to mention, says the *Englishman*, that the parade has cost the State the loss of nine horses, worth collectively Rs. 7,000. Eight, we are told, died from congestion of the lungs, and one broke its back. Beside this the horse hospitals are full of cripples. Dashing Cavalry movements are, no doubt, good in their way, and in the field on actual service an occasional sacrifice of both men and animals may be necessary to secure an advantage; but we fail to see the use of this kind of thing in the time of peace.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P. (the chairman of the company), presided on Wednesday over the forty-eighth annual ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company, which was held at the offices in Leadenhall-street. There was a very large attendance of shareholders.—In proposing the adoption of the report, together with the statement of accounts, the Chairman said that when they last met he thought they were on the eve of an improvement in trade. In June last, so far as the outward trade was concerned, that impression was confirmed, but the homeward business from India and China was still very unsatisfactory. There was no improvement in the homeward trade. In their outward-bound traffic, however, they had an augmentation to their receipts to the extent of no less than £80,000 during the past year, and they had also experienced the development of their homeward traffic from Australia to the extent of £20,000. Their receipts from India and China had been such that the net difference between 1886-7 and 1887-8 was that instead of £100,000 increase in freight it had only been £40,000, because what they had gained in their homeward trade from Australia,

and the outward trade from London, they had lost to the extent of £60,000 on their traffic from India and China. The figures of their freight receipts for the past three years were, 1886, £1,029,000; in 1887, £934,000; and in 1888, £974,000. So that notwithstanding the improvement that had taken place in trade during the past twelve months their total freight receipts were still £55,000 less than they were in the year 1885-86. Since July last there had, however, been a considerable revival in the trade from the Far East, whilst from Bombay and Calcutta there had been a considerable rise in the freight, and the improved returns, so far as Australia was concerned, continued at the present time. The only drawback to their revenue was the unsatisfactory condition of the China trade, and that he feared was likely to continue for some time, because an inferior class of vessels was being employed in the trade than what had hitherto been the case. The passenger receipts had been very satisfactory indeed, and the increased trade for England was also continuing well. The increase in their passenger receipts for last year, as compared with the previous year, amounted to no less than £60,000 sterling. That was almost the largest increase the company had ever experienced in one single year, and that, too, without any assistance in any measure from the Government. The reason, however, why the shareholders were not able to realise the full benefit of the increased receipts was owing to three causes. The first was owing to the reduction of the subsidy which this year appeared in the accounts to the extent of £60,000. Secondly, they had had no transport receipts this year; and the third cause was due to the increased consumption of coal owing to their having to run their vessels at a higher rate of speed than they had hitherto been obliged, so that they could carry the mails under the contract. With respect to the future he did not like to be too sanguine, but he thought their prospects were very satisfactory. Having alluded to several other matters, he concluded by formally moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. William Fane de Salis.—The report was unanimously adopted, and the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the year having been declared, Sir Owen Tudor Burne and Mr. Edward Duncanson were elected directors of the company in the place of two members of the board who had resigned. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CLAIM AGAINST THE ORIENTAL BANK.

On Dec. 11 Mr. Justice Chitty delivered an exhaustive judgment in the matter of the Oriental Bank Corporation, now in liquidation, on a claim made against the bank's liquidator by Messrs. Walsh, Hall and Co., of Yokohama, Japan. The claim was for damages in respect of an order for gold, which, it was alleged, the bank had failed to deliver. In the year 1872 Messrs. Walsh gave an order for \$1,000,000 of bar gold, to be delivered to the bank in Yokohama, but the gold was not delivered till the value of gold had gone down. Messrs. Walsh set up that the gold had been actually delivered to the bank from California, but had been kept back by a Mr. Robertson, now deceased, the manager of the bank at Yokohama. They alleged fraud, but contended that they did not discover the facts at the time. In 1884 the bank went into liquidation, and the claim now made was made in that liquidation.

Mr. Justice Chitty, in giving judgment, said that if there was fraud the evidence showed that it was not discovered till 1878, and that Messrs. Walsh had not had an opportunity of discovering it till then. So far they were not barred by the Statute of Limitations. As to the sufficiency of evidence to establish the fraud, Messrs. Walsh were to blame for their delay, as during the period of delay Mr. Robertson died. There was great difficulty in accepting statements charging fraud to a dead man, and proof of fraud against a deceased person must be very strong indeed. The reasons for putting any construction on the evidence of fraud adverse to the honesty of Mr. Robertson were not sufficient in this case. And there was this to be said, that Mr. Robertson himself made disclosures to Messrs. Walsh which, if fraud had been committed, would have shown it, being made to shrewd business men. He (Mr. Justice Chitty) held that there had not been fraud, and he dismissed the claims of Messrs. Walsh, Hall and Co., with costs.

At the *Oothamna*, or third day ceremony of the late Miss Avabai Bhowmagree, her brother, Mr. M. M. Bhowmagree, C.I.E., gave a sum of Rs. 25,000—Rs. 10,000 in his own name and Rs. 15,000 in the name of his mother—for the purpose of commemorating the name of the deceased by founding a charitable institution for the benefit of women. Miss Bhowmagree had a large circle of friends and admirers who, we hear, are anxious to raise a memorial fund in her honour. Mr. Bhowmagree has received a large number of letters and telegrams of condolence, including those from the Governor and Lady Reay, and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 9, *Clan Macdonald* (s), Bombay; 9, *Hesperia* (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—Dec. 6, Brindisi (s); 11, Siam (s), London; 12, Gwalior (s), London.
 CALCUTTA.—Dec. 12, Rohilla (s), London.
 MADRAS.—Dec. 11, Rohilla (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 9, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.
 BOMBAY.—Dec. 8, Sutlej (s), Hong Kong.
 CALCUTTA.—Dec. 8, City of Bombay (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. Shannon, from London, Dec. 20; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Mr. Collard, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and infant, Mahomed Sheriff, Surgeon-Major Macdonald, Capt. L. G. Oliver, Mr. R. Barclay, Mrs. Ormston and two children, Mrs. Watkins and child, Mrs. Parkinson, and two children, Mr. Rattigan, Dr. Bateman, Miss Saxby, Mr. W. T. Wells, Mr. Moracehi, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Faulkner and infant, Mr. J. Starkie. *From Brindisi*: Surgeon-Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Dr. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin, Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Hemming, Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. R. Mutter, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. East, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. Platt, Mrs. Waller and two children, Mr. Dobson, Dr. and Mrs. Marston, Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, Mrs. Vyvyan and child, Mr. H. Thomson, Mrs. D. Robertson, Miss Lane, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. Moke, Mr. J. E. Caithness, Mr. L. M. Thornton, Dr. Thurston. *From Ismailia*: Mr. Romefeldt, Mr. Westphal. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Henriques and family.
 For Gibraltar: Mr. Richards, Mr. Cobbett, two Misses White, Mrs. Stoptord Sackville, Mr. Glasgow, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Cox and son, Miss Regan, General and Mrs. Owen Williams, Miss Brewster, Mr. Hunt, Mrs. and two Misses Miller, Miss Burgess, Miss Moore, Miss Guckin, Lord and Lady Rathdonnell and family, Mr. W. Harris.

For Ismailia: *From Gibraltar*: Mr., Mrs. and three Misses Fahy. *From Brindisi*: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson, Mr. W. Dunlop, Mr. A. D. Puckle, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Puckle, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Leach, Sir G. Campbell.

For Karachi: Mrs. and two Misses Dame.

For Malta: Mrs. Chutt and two children, Mr. Phelan, Rev. J. D. Addison, Mrs. Reep and two infants, Miss Busentil, Miss Xuerst, Miss La Coste, Mrs. Burridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Pfeil, Mr. Shorey, Mr. Thompson.

For Aden: Mrs. Yenson and two children.

S.s. Rosetta, from London, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Norman, Miss Norman, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Muter, Mr. Josland, Surgeon-Major Courtney, Mr. F. Hodgson. *From Naples*: Mr. J. J. Cobb, Mr. C. S. Cobb.

For Bombay: Mr. Sage. *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. P. Stuart.

For Aden: Miss A. Johnson.

For Ismailia: *From Naples*: Mrs. Peel, Mr. R. H. Peel.

S.s. Arcadia, from London, Dec. 28 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel C. Beadon. *From Brindisi*: Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For Ismailia: Rev. Mr. Sweeting, Rev. Mr. Tremeneheers.

For Colombo: Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Streatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. A. W. Farmer, Mr. Skrine, Mr. Liddle.

For Gibraltar: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Finister, Mr. G. A. Barlow, Mr. R. S. Savile, Mr. Cooke, Major Morrison, Miss Bateman, Mr. Kidler, Mr. Montbard. *For Malta*: Mrs. Huyshe, Mrs. Skipwith, Mr. Sainsbury, Miss Dyde.

S.s. Pekin, from London, Jan. 3; from Brindisi, Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Edgell, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Petre and infant, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Richards, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Webb, Mr. D. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Webber, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Drysdale, Mr. E. B. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Sydney Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, Lieut. C. C. Cobbe, Miss Smith. *From Brindisi*: Mrs. W. C. Gott, Mr. D. Smeaton, Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. F. W. Bruce, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. W. K. Stent, Miss M. L. Andrews, Mr. J. W. Wright, Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Miss Lewis, Capt. W. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Remfry, Mr. Cruddas, Mr. J. F. Moore. *From Gibraltar*: Mrs. Stopford Sackville. *From Ismailia*: Mrs. and three Misses Arnold, Mr. T. M. Wilson, Mr. F. Sassoon.

For Gibraltar: Major Croft.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. J. Napier. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. Torrie.

For Malta: Lieut. R. Jenkins, Captain Lushington, Mr. Daly.

For Aden: *From Brindisi*: Miss M. L. Andrews.

S.s. Nizam, from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. L. R. Turnbull, Mr. J. P. Stuart, Mr. A. C. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Mr. M. Grant.

S.s. Coromandel, from London, Jan. 10; from Naples, Jan. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. Nickels, Dr. Hasard, Mr. and Mrs. Rollason, Miss Norris.

For Colombo: Mr. Wolff, Mr. Artindall, Mr. W. C. S. Ingles. *From Ismailia*: Mr. and Mrs. Jameson Torre.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, two Misses Ainslie, Mr. and Mrs. Wadham, Lieut. C. W. Howard.

For Ismailia: Mr. P. H. and Mrs. Rathbone, two Misses Rathbone, Mr. S. W. G. and Mrs. Rathbone, Col. Russell, two Misses Russell, Miss White and sister, Miss Herdman, Mr. and Mrs. Sneyd, Miss Mitchell. *From Naples*: Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Kennedy, Rev. T. Kennedy, Miss C. Baker.

For Bombay: Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Gray.

For Naples: Miss Walsh, Miss Dale.

S.s. Valetta, from London, Jan. 10 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Jan. 21.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, two Misses Fowler, Mrs. Arnold, Lieuts. F. C. Marsh, A. E. Moffat, C. C. Jackson, H. F. Sullivan, C. A. Rowley.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Braddon, Captain A. S. Weller.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Brackenridge.

S.s. Britannia, from London, Jan. 25 (*for Australia direct*); from Brindisi, Feb. 9.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Major R. J. H. Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young.

For Colombo: Mr. McAndrew.

S.s. Ganges, from London, Jan. 31.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi*: Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Oddie, Mr. C. Thomson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby.

S.s. Mirzapore, from London, Feb. 7; from Naples, Feb. 16.

For Colombo: Mrs. Macpherson Grant.

For Naples: Mrs. and three Misses Wrightson.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Goorkha*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mrs. Pogson, child and infant, Miss Harding, Mrs. Grant and two children, Mrs. King and three children, Miss King, Mrs. Bo'eloir and two children, Miss Firth, Mrs. Gordon Fraser and two children.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lammerton, Mr. F. Lowe, Mr. Richard J. Booth.

For Calcutta: Mr. Donald Black, Mrs. Dutte.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Henzada*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Karachi: Mr. F. L. MacLean.

For Bombay: Mrs. Dimmock, Miss J. Davidson, Mr. R. C. Barklie.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Purnea*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker and infant, Mr. F. L. Brown Constable, Miss Burnes.

For Madras: Captain and Mrs. H. D. Love and infant, Mr. W. St. J. McIlwain, Mrs. J. S. Ogilvie, Miss M. Ogilvie.

For Malta: Hon. Miss Mary Thesiger, Miss Wauchope.

For Colombo: Mr. F. H. Church, Mr. C. R. Watson.

Per B.I.S.N. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Madras: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Miss Hight, Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mr. G. D. Ker. *From Malta*: Mr. J. Cowley.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Mantell, Mr. A. R. Cox, Mr. F. Fisher, Miss Mantell.

Per B.I.S.N. *s.s. Rewa*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Madras: Colonel and Mrs. E. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock.

For Colombo: Mr. Arthur Taylor.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Locksley Hall*, to sail Dec. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Malcolm, Mrs. Glenn and two children, Mr. E. C. Bayley, Mr. T. B. Benningham, Dr. Bode.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Werneth Hall*, from Liverpool, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Miss Fallon, Lieut. W. F. Fraser.

Per Hall Line *s.s. Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaisford, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry, Colonel J. Legge Willis, Major Dempster, Mrs. Bullock and infant, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Master Hutchinson.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. Cummins, Mr. R. N. Abbott.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail from Liverpool, Dec. 29.

For Madras: Col. Richmond, Mr. G. Thorburn, Mr. W. R. G. Miller.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackintosh*, left Fort Said, Dec. 6, for London.

From Calcutta: Miss Highton, Mr. and Mrs. Polley, Mrs. R. H. Morton, Dr. E. W. Chambers, Mr. H. Chambers, Mr. A. Levick, Mr. Thomson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and infant, Mr. A. Robertson, Miss Evans, Mr. Pearson, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and child, Mr. John Kennedy.

From Madras: Mr. G. F. Hampson, Mrs. Hodding, Miss Hodding, Master Hodding, Rev. and Mrs. Lunn and infant, Mrs. MacLennan and four children, Mr. F. Todd, Mrs. Todd.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, from Liverpool, Dec. 11.

For Bombay: Mrs. Aitken, three children and ayah, Miss Blake, Lieut. C. G. Nurse, Mrs. Nurse and infant, Mr. H. M. Davies, Mr. A. E. Rydes, Dr. Vinia.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Calcutta: Lieut. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Cote, Mr. H. Munday, Mr. John R. Henderson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, from London, Nov. 9.

From London: Mr. Clapham, Major R. F. Hamilton, Mr. H. B. Thurburn, Captain and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Swinton Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. E. T. Herbert, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Miss F. M. North, Mr. Keeling, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mr. E. Head, Mr. E. Rope, Miss Wellington, Mr. C. Martin, Mr. Freeborough, Mrs. Black, Mr. G. R. Webb, Mr. P. Holland, Mrs. Tandy and infant, Miss B. Taylor, Mrs. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Grant, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. Johnson, Miss Abercrombie, Capt. Field.

From Marseilles: H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught, Sir J. MacNeil, Miss Roson, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. R. P. Ashton, Mr. G. F. Grant, Mr. Brereton, Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton, Mr. R. C. Sanders, Mr. G. Bruckner, Mr. and Mrs. Ameer Ali and infant, Colonel de Montmorency, Major L. yd Dickin, Mr. J. M. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dyer, two Misses Dyer, Colonel J. P. Steel, Mr. W. Bradford, Mrs. Shewan, Mr. Bingham, Mr. M. J. Burn, Mr. Nevill Harris, General Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Mr. Vlasto, Mrs. Baines, Miss Newman, Mr. J. M. Coode, Mr. J. W. Rawlius, Mr. C. A. Bedford, Miss Poynter, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hulton, Mr. Gerald Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Corstophine, Mr. Abdul Karim, Miss Poore, Mr. and Mrs. Ollivant child and sister, Colonel and Miss Boddam, Mr. W. P. Bridge, Mr. J. C. Chanter, Mr. A. C. Batchelor, Captain Stacey, Colonel and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. N. F. McLeod, Mr. W. K. and Miss Darley, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Beresford, Mr. Granville Walton, Mr. F. V. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Hancock, Mrs. Bruce, child and infant, Mr. Skinner, Lady Wilson, Miss Dawson.

From Naples: Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. L. R. Burrows, Col. and Mrs. Stead, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Gibbons.

From Port Said: Mr. Pandalides.

From Ismailia: Mr. Greeven, Mr. J. Hallifax, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Whittidge.

From Brindisi: Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. P. Clarke, Mr. Moncrieff.

From Malta: Mr. Watson.

From Aden: Mrs. Cruickshank, Miss Hamilton, Lieut. J. Dallas, Mr. R. Luigi.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, from London, Dec. 13; from Naples, Dec. 21.

For Ismailia: Captain Bennett, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Liberty, Mr. C. Holme, Mr. A. East, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Ness, Miss Ness, Mrs. Jones, Mr. A. Jones, Miss Davidson, Miss Jervoise. From Naples: Rev. A. B. Whetton, Mr. J. S. Whetton, Mr. Leith.

For Bombay: Miss St. John, Hon. M. Forbes, Lady Forbes, Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. R. J. Whitten, Mr. Fraucke, Miss Strain, Mr. Dippe, Mr. D. Jeffrey, Mr. Israil, Mr. Ghofur, Mr. and Mrs. Reid. From Naples: Capt. Amedroz, Colonel and Mrs. St. John.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. H. Corbett, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Miss Raikes, Mr. Drury, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoile, Rev. Ottley, Mrs. De Launey, two Misses De Launey, Mr. De Launey, Mr. Stobbie, Mr. H. Lennard, Mrs. Ross, Miss Williamson, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Sievwright, Mr. J. Munro, Mr. G. Spence, Mr. Mounsey, Mr. Leicester, Mr. Whytock, Mr. Sturrock, Mr. Berkeley. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Beddington, Mr. Cohen.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr. Crowther and family.

For Port Said: From Naples: Col. Campbell.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Rufford Hall*, to sail Dec. 15.

For Karachi: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. D. Hunter and two children, Rev. A. R. Macduff, Mr. B. Darling and two children, Mr. M. Kennedy, Miss A. J. Handlay, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Persey, Mrs. Priest and two children, Miss Priest, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. C. N. S. Deakin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Captain W. P. Thompson, from Bombay, Nov. 30.

For Brindisi: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Lieut.-Col. Verney, Mr. Sime, Mr. C. E. Smyth, Mr. H. W. Simpson, Mr. Cosmo Allen, Col. and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. E. H. Porcheron, Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Mr. R. Entwisle.

For Suez: Major F. Barrow, Mr. J. Clapham, Capt. Surmond, Baron Von der Marwitz, Mr. W. A. Bankier.

Per s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. Loggin, at Marseilles, Dec. 11.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and two children, Mr. Mossman, Mr. de Leon. For London: Mr. James, Mrs. R. F. Rampini, Mr. T. Rich, Mr. Carter, Mr. G. M. Balfour, Mr. Rise, Mr. Howell.

From Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Bowley. For London: Mrs. Doyle and child, Mr. P. W. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Eustace, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Darke, Mr. Codd.

From Ismailia: Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Goutaland. For London: Mr. Raine.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, at London, Dec. 1.

From Calcutta: Lieut. H. Armytage, Mr. Balfour's child, Mr. Davies, Mr. J. Healing and two children, Mr. J. P. Jamieson, Major and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Rev. E. F. Newman, Mrs. Newman and infant, Mr. C. Whyte Roche.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. *Amphitrite*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Banerjee, Mrs. Tour.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, Dec. 7.

For London: Mr. J. Billington.

For Brindisi: Mr. Beesley, Dr. Taylor.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Knox.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, Dec. 14.

For London: Surgeon-Major Findlay, Major and Mrs. N. Arnott, Capt. C. R. Burn, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child, and Mr. W. J. Talbot.

For Brindisi: Marquis Dufferin, Marchioness Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir, Major H. Cooper, Mr. Buckler, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. F. MacNair, Mr. Cumberlege, Col. W. Hughes Hallett, Mr. R. A. W. Willis.

For Suez: Mr. M. T. Keunard, Mr. L. Flower.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Dec. 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. C. Got.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
Euphrates	1888.	—	—	—	—	18 Dec. 1889.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	—	—	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	Gibraltar 11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	Q'town. 22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
Euphrates	1888. 30 Dec.	1889. 10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	18 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade
 † The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	103½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	101	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6 pr. ct.	887½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apoll ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Coleba ...	1,880	25	600
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	180	1,200
Fort ...	8,500	55	1,400
French ...	all	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	45	860
Khangam ...	325	7½	95
Mercantile ...	400	50	400
Moussil Co. ...	400	40	190
Mummar M. ...	500	60	600
New Berar ...	125	10	75
New Indian ...	400	30	810
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	120	1,050
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	750	50	400
Sind ...	500	75	550
Volkart ...	500	75	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	360
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	610
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	870
Central India ...	500	45	985
Cooria Mills ...	1,000	35	530
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhru Mills ...	1,000	50	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Frankjee Pettit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Baha ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	675
Hingurhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	725
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	585
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	25	700
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jowras Baboo ...	1,000	50	1,020
Khandefah ...	1,000	30	625
Khatoo Mackumjee ...	1,000	25	740
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	120	1,895
Mahalungeo ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Pettit ...	all	50	1,195
Mazagon ...	250	8	145
Morari Goculdas ...	1,000	70	1,490
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	—
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	—
Oriental ...	625	25	465
Patel ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapur Mills ...	1,000	60	1,270
Socderdas ...	1,000	30	200
Southern India ...	500	15	200
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	575
Western India ...	1,000	25	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- solidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr. ct.	2,300
Do New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	do.	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-u	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1.0	100
Bombay Lcs Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,325
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karabbee Landing and Shipping ...	800	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	885
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,321
Thacker and Co. ...	15	16½

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazagon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 26.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Ra. 98 7 to	0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1835) ...	—	103 12 to	104 0
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	103 12 to	104 0
4½ of 1878 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	103 12 to	104 0
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106 12 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106 8 to	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	106 0 to	—
6 of 1884-85 (1905) ...	107 4 to	—
5 of 1885-86 (1915) ...	107 4 to	—
5 of 1886-87 (1916) ...	99 4 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	97½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussoorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	£12½	136 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	£2½	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	123 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,605 to
B. Bergunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d.	10½ to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	9½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	858 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	72 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	98 to
Burrakar Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	118 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	125 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	108 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	93 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	133 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	225 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	78 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100	210 to
Gouropore ...	200	146 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	138 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	84 to
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150	146 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	83 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	275 to
Murre Brewery ...	100	182 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	135 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	103 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	155 to
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	40 to
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	61 to
Riverside Press ...	100	63 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	80 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	1.6 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Price.
Adulphore Teral (Darjiling) ...	100 35 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100 75 to
Acruittipore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to
Assam ...	£20 600 to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 97 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to
Do. contributory ...	80 30 to
Blahnauth (Assam) ...	200 245 to
Do. contributory ...	100 127 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100 38 to
Central Cachar ...	200 115 to
Central Teral (Darjiling) ...	100 85 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 86 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100 84 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 22 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 57 to
Dehra Dun ...	100 45 to
Dessal and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunairi ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 59 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 80 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 45 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	130	77 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	320 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	100	88 to
Hoolmuree (Assam) ...	500	500 to
Indian Teral ...	—	—
Jellalpoore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	par
Kangra Valley ...	60	70 to
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	100	13 to
Kuochunpore (Cachar) ...	250	118 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	200	94 to
Do. contributory ...	—	—
Kursong and Teral ...	100	200 to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	58 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	120 to
Loobah ...	100	5 to
Lower Assam ...	£10	70 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	100	19 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	—
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	90	21 to
Do. contributory ...	—	—
Moran (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Mothola (Assam) ...	90	100 to
Do. contributory ...	—	—
Mungledyo (Assam) ...	200	—
Muttuck (Assam) ...	125	—
Do. contributory ...	—	—
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutwanpore (Cachar) ...	—	—
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to
Punkabore (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Patureah (Sylhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabara (Assam) ...	100	103 to
Sapakali ...	53	4-5 disc.
Second Mutual Cachar ...	—	—
Seemah ...	100	91 to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	70 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	16 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	48 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	136 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	136 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	£10	25 to
Upper Assam ...	—	—

LONDON.—December 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1913, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	104½ to 105½
4 Do. October 10, 1888 ...	—
4 India Enforced Paper ...	—
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	—
4 Do. do. 1893 ...	—
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 108
4 Do. 1880-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	101 to 113
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 10

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	114 to 116
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	110 to 121
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 118
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	—

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	—	94 to 98
Bengal Central, Lm. Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	172 to 174
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1933 ...	—	21½ to 25
Do. Ann. B & C per ann. (loss &) ...	—	20½ to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua., 4 p.c. ...	—	120 to 125
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	171 to 173
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	142 to 144
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	134 to 136
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	127 to 129
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	97 to 99
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 1930 ...	120	24 to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1938 ...	5	25½ to 25½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	132 to 134
South Maharashtra Gua., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 6 p.c. gua. ...	100	115 to 117
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	113 to 115

TELEGRAPHS.

Eastern, Limited

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

MILITARY.

Acton, Lieut. H. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
Adams, Capt. B. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Adams, 2nd Lieut. W. A., Prob S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '88.
Adamson, Maj. C. H. E., S.C., 1 yr. 173 dys., fr. June 5, '88, M.
Adey, Capt. A., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 27, '88, B.
Adey, Capt. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 25, '87, B.
Aislabie, Lt.-Col. W. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '88, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Anderson, Surg. A. V., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Capt. E. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, M.
Anderson, Capt. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. H. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 13, '88, Bo.
Andrew, Lt.-Col. D. C., S.C., B. 23 mos., fr. Sept. 4, '88.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Arnott, Surg.-Maj. J. B.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Badgley, Col. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '88, R.
Bagshaw, Lt.-Col. S. B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 27, '88, M.
Barnett, Col. H. C. B., S.C., M.
Barr, Capt. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Barry, Surg. D. E., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 1, '88, B.
Barton, Lieut. F. J. H., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, B.
Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M.
Baugh, Capt. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 8, '88, M.
Baugh, Lieut. M. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '88, Bo.
Bax, Col. W. J., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '88, B.
Bayley, Capt. A. W. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, Bo.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bennett, Surg.-Maj. J., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Berkeley, Lieut. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '88, B.
Bignell, Capt. E. D. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 18, '88, B.
Birch, Surg.-Maj. E. A., M.D., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, B.
Bliscoe, Maj. F. S., S.C., till Apr. 20, '89, B.
Bishop, Lt.-Col. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '88, B.
Blakeney, Lieut. W. E. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blancard, Surg. M. J. T., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 14, '88, M.
Blonskensop, Lt.-Col. E. G., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '88, M.
Bollesau, Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '88, B.
Bollesau, Lieut. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 14, '88, B.
Boyd, Col. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 28, '88, Bo.
Brander, Maj. A. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '88, B.
Brenner, Lieut. H. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, M.
Brooke, Col. T. H. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '88, M.
Broome, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '88, Bo.
Brown, Col. F. D. M., V.C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 27, '88, M.
Browne, Maj. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 16, '88, B.
Brownlow, Lieut. H. B., R.A., B.
Burton, Lieut. R. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 13, '88, M.
Burns, Lieut. K. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.

Cadell, Col. T., V.C., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 19, '88, B.
Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Col. A. E., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '88, P.
Campbell, Lt.-Col. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 16, '88, B.
Campbell, Col. R. D., S.C., till June 15, '88, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Carbonaro, Lieut. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Carnegy, Lieut. P. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '88, R.
Carpendale, Lieut.-Col. M., M.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, Bo.

Carter, Col. C. A. E., S.C., Inf., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Carthew-Yorston, Lt. M. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 20, '88, Bo.
Caslet, Capt. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Chambers, Col. W. E., S.C., till Apr. 2, '89, B.
Chambers, Col. C. J. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Chenevix-Trench, Capt. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., till June 14, '88, M.
Clarkson, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 8, '88, Bo.
Clay, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '84, B.
Clementi, Col. M. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 12, '88, B.
Clerk, Lt.-Col. R. M., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 5, '88, M.
Clothier, Capt. R. F., S.C., M.
Cubley, Col. J. K., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '88.
Coddington, Col. F., S.C., B.
Cole, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 31, '88, B.
Colson, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, Bo.
Conry, Surg. W., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '88, B.
Cotgrave, Lieut. E. O. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 29, '88, Bo.
Cook, Bde-Surg. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, Bo.
Cookson, Lieut. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '88, B.
Cooper, Lieut. L. K., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '87, B.
Courtney, Surg.-Maj. W. M., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '88, B.
Cowie, Lt.-Col. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '87, M.
Cox, Col. H. W. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Cox, Lieut. F. W. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 17, '88, M.
Cubitt, Col. W. G., V.C., D.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 1, '88, B.

Cumberlege, Lieut.-Col. H. O., Inf., fr. Apr. 20, '88.
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. A., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '88, Bo.
Cuppige, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Da Costa, Surg. E. R., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Dane, Surg.-Maj. A. E. C., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, Bo.
Davidson, Surg.-Maj. J., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 16, '84, Bo.
Dawson, Lieut. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 29, '88, M.
De Brath, Capt. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Delamain, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 14, '88, B.
Dittma, Lieut. A. R., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Oct. 26, '87, M.
Dobbs, Capt. G. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 5, '88, Bo.
Dodgson, Lieut. H. L., S.C., B.

Ducat, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, Bo.
Dun, Capt. E. W., D.S.O., S.C., B.
Dunne, Surg. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Edwards, Lieut. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 29, '88, Bo.
Edwards, Lieut. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '88, B.
Elliot, M.J. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Elliot, Maj. G. H., S.C., B.
Etson, Dep.-Surg-Gen. A. M.D., B., till Jan. 13, '89.
Ewart, Lieut. R. H., S.C., B.
Eyre, Capt. T. H., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 10, '88, B.

Fawcett, Surg.-Maj. C. M.
Fasken, Surg.-Maj. W. A. D., M.D., 20 mos., fr. June 7, '87, B.

Ferris, Lt.-Col. J. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '88, B.
Field, Lieut. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '88, B.
Fligate, Col. A. J., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 18, '88, M.
Fisher, Lieut. J., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
FitzGerald, Col. J., S.C., 21 mos., fr. April 20, '87, B.
Findon, Surg.-Maj. W. B.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 19 mos., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Foster, Lieut. L. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 23, '88, Bo.
Fortesath, Col. F. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Fox, Bde-Surg. W. S., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, M.
Franklyn, Lt.-Col. W. H. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 22, '88, M.
Fuller, Capt. H. S., S.C., Bo.
Fullerton, Surg.-Maj. J. C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.

Galloway, Col. J. M. C., Cav., M.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, B.
Georges, Capt. T. W. J. M., S.C., 9 mos., M., fr. July 17, '88.
Gibson, Lieut. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. R., S.C., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Goad, Capt. H., S.C., B.
Godfray, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 4, '88, Bo.
Goldney, Capt. F. O. N., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 11, '87, B.
Goodfellow, Col. G. R., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, Bo.
Gordon, Maj-Gen. B. L., C.B., R.A., M.
Gordon, Col. H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Gouldsbury, M.J. D. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. B. E., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Gowan, Lieut.-Col. W. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '88, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, B.
Graham, Lieut. S. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 4, '88, M.
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Graham, Lieut. O. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, Bo.
Griffiths, Surg.-Maj. W. B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Grover, Capt. M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C. E., S.C., 26 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Gupta, Surg.-Maj. B., 2 yrs., fr. May 10, '88, B.

Hadow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 12, '88, B.
Hall, Lieut. G. J. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Feb. 1, '88, B.
Harrington, Surg. W. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '88, M.
Harvey, Surg.-Maj. R. M.D., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, B.
Hawthorn, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
Haxton, Capt. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Col. H. P. C.B., S.C., 4 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '87, M.
Hawkes, Capt. H. P. C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 6, '88, B.
Hawks, Lieut. G. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 16, '88, M.
Haydon, Maj. W. R., R.E., B.
Hewitt, Col. G. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 7, '88, B.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 19, '88, B.
Hitchins, Lieut. C. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.
Hobbs, Lieut. S. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '88, B.
Hodding, Brig-Gen. G. O., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Hoey, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '88, M.
Hogg, Maj. H. C., S.C., 19 mos., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Holmes, Col. A. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '88, B.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Holloway, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 10, '88, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hume, Lieut.-Col. W. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 24, '88, Bo.
Lunt, Col. J. V. C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 201 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Surg. J., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Hunter, Lieut. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '88, B.
Hutchins, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '88, M.

Jacob, Col. G. A., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '88, Bo.
Jameson, Capt. R. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Jervis, Surg. H. P., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, Bo.
Jervis, Lieut. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '88, B.
Johnson, Surg.-Maj. W. E., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Joseph, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., fr. Sept. 24, '88, Bo.

Keefe, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keelan, Surg.-Maj. B. C., Bo.
Kellie, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '88, M.
Kellie, Capt. E. C., S.C., B., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '88.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kenny, Lieut. E. L., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, M.
Kerrich, Lieut. L. W. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '88, M.
Kiernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., till Dec. 15, '88, Bo.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., to Aug. 14, '89, B.

Laird, Lt.-Col. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '88, B.
Lance, Col. F. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 24, '88, B.
Lang, Lieut. A. G. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, B.
Loughton, Col. A. F., C.B., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.

Le Breton, Maj. W. I., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 24, '88.
Lidderdale, Depy-Surg-Gen. R., M.D., 177 dys., fr. Aug. 7, '88, B.

Liston, Col. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. May 10, '88, B.
Lloyd, Lieut. C. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, M.
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Mackenzie, Capt. T. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '88, Bo.
Mackenzie-Kennedy, Lieut. E. C. W., S.C., M.
Macmullen, Capt. W. H. F., S.C., B.
Macnaghten, Col. W. H., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. July 20, '88, B.

Macpherson, Col. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '88, B.
Maitby, Maj. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '88, B.
Mander, Lt.-Col. F. D., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '87, Bo.
Mardall, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '88, B.
Marks, Surg. R. J., 11 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M.

Marshall, Lieut.-Col. C. H. T., S.C., B.
Marshall, Maj. G. F. L., R.E., B.
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Martin, Col. C. B., Cav., till Feb. 3, '89, B.
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Mayne, Lieut. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 31, '88, B.
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Murray, Col. G., S.C., till Jan. 10, '89.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.

Nepean, Col. H. A. T., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Jan. 17, '88, M.
Newall, Maj. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '88, B.
Nichols, C. O., Cav., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 3, '88, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut. C. W., S.C., fr. Aug. 8, '88, B.
O'Brien, Capt. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 2, '88, B.
O'Connor, Surg.-Maj. P. F., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '88, B.
O'Farrell, Lieut. H. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '88, B.
Oldham, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 2, '88, B.

Palmer, Surg.-Maj. E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Paterson, Surg.-Maj. A. M., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '88, B.
Pease, Lieut. L. W., Prob. S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 13, '88, M.
Pearse, Lieut. S. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Aug. 7, '88, M.
Pearse, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 6, '88, M.
Peart, Lieut.-Col. G. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 15, '87, Bo.
Phillips, Col. A. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 21, '87, B.
Pollard, Maj. B. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '88, M.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '88, M.
Prendergast, Col. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 17, '88, M.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., till Jan. 27, '89, B.
Pringle, Capt. A. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '88, Bo.
Pulley, M.J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '88, B.

Quin, Maj. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '88, M.

Radcliffe, Capt. A. W. T., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 28, '88, B.
Ramsden, M.J. H. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '88, M.
Ransford, Lt.-Col. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, B.
Retallick, Capt. J. M. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 8, '88, B.
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Ridgeway, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '87, B.

Roberts, Capt. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '88, B.
Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A. S., Inf., 14 mos., fr. Apr. 5, '88, B.
Roberts, Dep.-Surg-Gen. E. H., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 6, '88, B.
Robertson, Col. D., Inf., 1 yr., fr. June 17, '88, B.
Robertson, Lt.-Col. D. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '88, B.
Robinson, Surg.-Maj. T., 16 mos., fr. Feb. 23, '88, B.
Rodwell, Lieut. E. H., S.C., B.
Ross, Lieut. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '88, B.
Ross, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. June 28, '88, M.
Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 2, '88, B.
Rutherford, Col. T. W., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 11, '88, B.
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Sandwith, Capt. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, Bo.
Schnelder, Capt. S. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, Bo.
Schoffield, Lieut. C., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 31, '87, B.
Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.
Senior, Lt.-Col. H. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 27, '87, B.
Seton, Col. Sir W., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 22, '88, Bo.
Shaw, Lieut. D. G. L., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Nov. 25, '87, M.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Sheppard, Lieut.-Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '88, M.
Sibthorpe, Bde-Surg. C., 17 mos., fr. June 29, '88, M.
Stimmonds, Surg.-Maj. W. A., 19 mos., fr. Feb. 13, '88, B.
Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '88, B.
Smyth, Surg.-Maj. F. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '88, B.
Steel, Vet. Surg. J. H., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '88, Bo.
Stephens, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '88, B.
Stevenson, Col. E. MacD., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 29, '88, M.
Stevenson, Col. K. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 10, '88, M.
Stewart, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
Stewart, Surg.-Maj. W. D., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 21, '88, B.
Stopford, Col. W. H. J., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '88, Bo.
Street, Col. C. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '88, M.
Sturt, Capt. R. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '88, B.
Sullivan, Lieut. R. E., S.C., M., 1 yr., fr. July 31, '88, B.
Swete, Lieut.-Col. C. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 15, '88, B.
Swete, Lieut. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '88, M.


Thomas, Capt. H. R. D., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Mar. 17, '88, Bo.
Thomson, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '88, B.
Triscott, Capt. C. P., R.A., 1 yr. 24 d., fr. Mar. 30, '88, B.
Tulloch, Lieut. J. W. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '88, B.
Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, Bo.
Turner, Maj., S.C., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '88, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vidal, Lt. I. H., S.C., 21 mos., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.
Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. O., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. C., S.C., 154 dys., fr. Mar. 19, '88, M.
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Ward, Lieut.-Col. T. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 6, '88, Bo.
Watkins, Lieut. H. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '88, B.
Watson, Col. C. J., S.C., till June 12, '89.
Welch, Capt. M. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 21, '88, M.
Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.
Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.

Weller, Capt. A. T., S.C., 10 mos., fr. Apr. 17, '88, B.
 Weller, Lieut. G. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '88, B.
 Wilkie, Surg.-Maj. D., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., till Feb. 15, '89.
 Wilmer, Capt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
 Wilson, Capt. C. H. L. F., R.A., 6 mos., fr. May, '88, Bo.
 Wodehouse, Lieut. F. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '88, Bo.
 Worledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.
 Wortabet, Surg. H. G. L., 1 yr., fr. June 15, '88, M.
 Wyllie, Maj. R. J. H., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Mar. 16, '88, B.
 Wyllie, Capt. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 22, '88, M.
 Wynoh, Col. H. St. M., S.C., till Dec. 23, '88, M.

Yate, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 7, '88, M.
 Yate, Maj. C. E., C.S.I., C.M.G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 8, '88, Bo.
 Young, Capt. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '88, M.
 Young, Lieut. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '88, B.
 Young, Capt. E. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '88, B.

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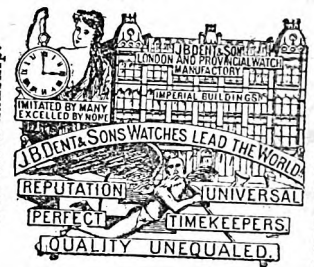
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th December; and from Calcutta to the 4th December.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE arrived in Bombay on Monday morning, Dec. 3rd, and met with a cordial reception. On landing at the Apollo Bunder, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, the Viceroy-elect was presented with an address of welcome from the Bombay Corporation. Having returned thanks for the generous and cordial terms in which he had been welcomed, he said that he recognised that it was one of the first duties of the Indian Government to render the Queen's possessions in this part of the world so secure as to give the utmost scope to the progress of all peaceful pursuits.

In the afternoon Lord Lansdowne visited the School of Art, and addressed the students. In doing so he mentioned that he sometimes thought when he heard people talking of their efforts to teach art in India that they should be a little cautious as to how they attempted anything of the kind, because they had already so much good art of their own that Europeans should think twice before they arrogated to themselves any supremacy in matters connected with art.

On Tuesday Lord Lansdowne received an address from the Chamber of Commerce. In reply he said that "ordinary caution as regarded himself, as well as the respect which he owes to his future colleagues and advisers, demand of him that he should be slow at the very outset of his career to give premature public utterances to his thoughts in regard to the affairs of your country." He subsequently visited the Elephanta Caves, in company with Lord and Lady Reay, and T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

On Wednesday the new Viceroy inspected the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. He told the students, in the course of a short speech, that he considered they had a right to look forward to the time when the Indian people should be less exclusively engaged in agriculture, and when a larger space should be given to other industries and professions. He afterwards opened a new ward at the Hospital for Animals at Parel. A *purdah* party was given the same afternoon in honour of Lady Lansdowne at Government House, and her ladyship at the close visited the Cama Hospital.

THE new Viceroy and party left Bombay for Calcutta by special train on December 6th.

On Monday, December 10th, at all military stations throughout India the proclamation of Lord Lansdowne's assumption of the office of Viceroy was to be read under a royal salute.

THE last few days of Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty were busy ones. The Oudh Talukdars presented their address Dec. 5th; the Calcutta Municipality gave theirs Dec. 7th; Lord Lansdowne arrived next afternoon, and a State dinner took place at Government House that evening in honour of the incoming Viceroy.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital took place Dec. 6th. The stone was laid by her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin. The *élite* of Calcutta society, European and Native, were present; nearly 1,500 persons in all attended.

LORD DUFFERIN, in addressing the assembly, said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a very great sorrow,

both to Lady Dufferin and myself, that this should be the last occasion upon which either of us will have an opportunity of taking part in any public ceremony in Calcutta, but you need be under no apprehension that those eminent personages who are about to occupy our places amongst you will fail to continue the good works, and, as I trust, bring it even to a more successful issue than has been accorded to Lady Dufferin and myself. At all events, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that our last public act in this great and prosperous capital has been an act of beneficence and mercy undertaken on behalf of the afflicted."

THE Marquis of Lansdowne was to hold his first Levée at Calcutta on Dec. 17th, and Lady Lansdowne a drawing-room on the 20th.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS was still on tour when the mail left. He had inspected Nowshera, Peshawur, Cherat, and Attock during the previous week.

LORD CONNEMARA AND LORD AND LADY JERSEY had returned to Madras from a short visit to the Seven Pagodas.

LORD AND LADY REAY go into camp, spending Christmas at the famous Gairsoppa Falls, near Goa.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Hon. Mr. Scoble, the Legal Member of Council, Rangoon, have arrived at Calcutta.

MR. THOMAS, First Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, has applied to retire from the Service from January. By his retirement Mr. Garstin will be confirmed as First, Mr. Wilson as Second, and Mr. Whiteside as Third Member. Mr. Garstin goes into the Madras Council in February on the retirement of Mr. Master.

MR. J. R. NAYLOR, Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government and temporary Member of Council, left by last mail on eighteen months' leave to England. He may possibly retire from the Service at the expiry of the leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MCQUEEN is in Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy.

COLONEL PARRY NISBET, the new Resident in Kashmir, was received by the Maharaja in Darbar on Dec. 4.

SIR ALFRED LEPPOC CAPPEL, Director-General of Telegraphs, has been granted fifteen months' extension of furlough, at the end of which he will retire.

MR. D. E. MCCracken officiates as Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity during Colonel Henderson's absence on leave.

At a recent meeting of the Calcutta Health Society Dr. K. McLeod was elected president in the place of Mr. Justice Cunningham, resigned.

MR. HIGGINBOTHAM, the publisher, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year in succession to Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Moodelliar, who has held the position the last two years. The appointment of Mr. Higginbotham is generally approved.

THE troops forming the Black Mountain Expedition have all marched for their cold-weather quarters.

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association has declared against the Congress.

AFTER sitting twenty days, the proceedings of the Lieut.-Colonel Bulkeley Court Martial have been completed, but judgment has not yet been given.

A FRESH charge was to be brought against Mr. Crawford, in which that gentleman is accused of having taken a bribe of Rs 10,000 from the Raja of Akalkote.

THE Calcutta High Court has reinstated Mr. Moylan as a member of the Rangoon Bar, reversing the judgment of

the Recorder. The Chief Justice has announced that he will deliver a written judgment in the case.

REPORTS from the Amir's camp beyond the Hindu Kush show that his Highness is proceeding by slow marches towards Balkh. The whole country northwards is in a peaceful state.

THE four great territorial divisions into which the Indian Army will be divided on the passing of the reorganisation scheme will be entitled "Armies" and not "Army Corps."

THE two vacancies in the Bengal Legislative Council are to be filled by Prince Firokshah and Dr. Rash Behary Ghose.

BEFORE Lord Dufferin left Calcutta a deputation of the Dufferin Memorial Committee waited upon him to ascertain the wishes of himself and Lady Dufferin regarding a proposed statue to himself and a bust in marble and portrait of Lady Dufferin. His lordship expressed himself in favour of a bronze statue against an equestrian one. He also added that, with the permission of the Committee, the matter might stand over, and he would communicate with them from Rome as to the statue for himself and from London as to the bust and portrait of Lady Dufferin.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The Nizam's Government have submitted to Mr. Watson a certain offer, and the *Pioneer* hears that the Nizam's solicitors in London have, by telegram, conveyed Mr. Watson's refusal to deliver up or cancel a single share. It seems that the Nizam was willing to sacrifice the rights of the State in order to let the shareholders down easily, and even at the cost of securing to Mr. Watson the bulk of his gains. It will now have to be decided by the English Court of Law whether Mr. Watson obtained his concession by corrupting a State official.

MR. SHAW, late Deputy Sheriff, Madras, died on December 5th at the General Hospital there from cancer on the tongue. He had held the appointment of Deputy Sheriff for twenty-nine years.

BANKING BUSINESS.—The Lahore paper says:—"We are informed that a company is being formed to extend in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the system of local banking that has proved so successful in Northern India. Of the required capital (Rs. 10,000,000) eight lakhs have been subscribed by four Punjab capitalists, and the remaining two lakhs will be offered to the public where branches are opened, so as to secure local shareholders and influence. The Managing Directorship will be in the hands of a well-known Punjab business man, and two Branch Managers are being engaged from a Scotch Bank in Edinburgh. On the other hand, we hear that a Madras local bank is about to open a Branch in the Punjab—at Rawalpindi—which looks like 'carrying coals to Newcastle.' Either this is a very doubtful experiment, or the Managers of the various other banks in our own Province have been sadly blind to their own interests in not establishing a second branch bank three years ago."

THE LATE MR. DALGLEISH.—A most interesting memorial of a melancholy occurrence has been brought back to India by M. Dauvergne. He passed over the spot where Dalgleish was murdered, and found the bloodstains on the snow, and a piece of the scarf which Dalgleish was wearing at the time. This was stained with blood, and had the mark of sword cuts. It had evidently become frozen to the spot by the congealed blood, while Dalgleish was lying there; and when the body was carried away, it was so firmly embedded that a part was either torn or had to be cut off. M. Dauvergne searched the spot also to see if any relics remained of Dalgleish's faithful dog which was clubbed to death after his master had been murdered; but the wolves had left nothing.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.—The Lahore paper makes a suggestion for keeping the Black Mountain tribes friendly to us:—"A fleet of three small, flat bottomed, stern-wheeled, armed and armoured boats should be established upon the Indus, and periodically patrol its waters. Nothing that the tribes could do would be able to hinder them or injure them, and they would dominate all the villages from Kotkai to Thakot. The cost would be very trifling, and the little fleet would provide a constant source of communication with the tribes. Presents might occasionally be exchanged, and not only would the tribes be overawed, but in time brought round to friendship, and the Indus become a fairly frequented route."

NOTES.

THE old proverb is a wise one which advises one "not to holloa till clear of the wood." Lord Dufferin took credit to himself of having handed over India to his successor in a state of profound peace, with nothing to disturb the new Viceroy's mind regarding frontier troubles. This was all right enough at the time when Lord Dufferin spoke, but India is a country of surprises—and what seems fact to-day may turn out to be fiction to-morrow. We now learn by telegram this morning that a military expedition under Colonel Vincent Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry, has been detailed to proceed against the Lushais on the Chittagong border, who murdered Lieutenant Stewart some time ago, and who have lately been murdering Native British subjects on the frontier, and carrying away their women. It is not the first time that the Lushais have stood in need of punitive measures, and it is to be hoped that the lesson of correction will be administered quickly and sharply.

ANOTHER expedition is required to put matters right on the Chin frontier. So Lord Lansdowne commences his first year of Viceroyalty with two of the "little Indian wars" which philanthropists in England, who do not know what mosquitoes are, vigorously condemn in stump orations, and attribute the action to the bloodthirstiness of Englishmen, and their passion for annexation when they become Viceroys and Governors-General.

It is also in keeping with Indian "unities" that Lord Lansdowne should be abused by the Native Press as soon as possible. The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that his Lordship, having supported a magistrate in carrying out the law as laid down in the Statute-book, is now being made the subject of unfair attack. The case referred to is the sensational one which Mr. Dyer lately telegraphed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and which, as explained in the House of Commons, was grossly exaggerated and misrepresented by him.

AMONGST the English communities and the respectable Natives Lord Lansdowne is reported to be winning golden opinions. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"His public utterances have been extremely cautious. He has made no promises except that he will do his duty, and he plainly recognises the difficulty of the task before him. He certainly shirked no trouble while in Bombay, and he has left a general impression here of frankness, straightforwardness, and courtesy."

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce presented an address, in which several attempts were made to elicit some definite expression of policy from his Lordship, but he skillfully avoided the traps laid for him, saying:—"I suppose, indeed, that every new Viceroy arrives in India with ideas of his own in regard to the great task which lies before him and the policy by which he would like to be guided during his administration in dealing with questions such as those which you have raised. There is, however, one conviction which should, I cannot help thinking, prevail with him at such a moment—the conviction that any ideas with regard to Indian matters formed at a distance, and of necessity without that full knowledge which can be acquired only upon the spot, are almost sure to be modified by subsequent experience of men and things derived in the country, and from direct contact with persons having an intimate knowledge of it to which he cannot pretend. For this reason ordinary caution as regards himself, as well as the respect which he owes to his future colleagues and advisers, demand of him that he should be slow at the very outset of his career to give premature public utterance to his thoughts in regard to the affairs of your country, and you, on your side, will be slow to find fault with him if he exercise what I fancy most people will look upon as a judicious reserve in speaking about them."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, whose musical utterances in the House of Commons are such a charm to members who are deaf or dead to strange noises, can hardly be considered a wit. He is a Scotchman; but he certainly can make others merry, and the House fairly shook with laughter the other evening when he informed it that he intended to take the British Constitution in hand with a view to amend it. The joke was better than any of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's most studied ones, for it was the natural outburst of unconscious modesty. But when Sir George asked if the Sultan of Zanzibar was "off his head" the House laughed again, and honourable members repeated the question amongst themselves, but put as if it referred to the honourable member for Kirkcaldy himself.

SIR W. W. HUNTER, speaking, the other evening at the London Institution, of the new forces at work in India, is reported to have said:—

With regard to the effect of the new forces upon the religious conceptions of the people, his view of the matter was that a new religion would before long arise in India. The forces at work were so powerful and so productive of some result or another that a new religion would arise. But he did not think that new religion would be our modern Christianity, although he believed that the Christian missions were at this moment amongst the most powerful factors in designing what that new religion should be.

Upon this the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—

It would be interesting if our prophet would condescend upon particulars, and tell us what the new religion is likely to be. Are we to regard Rammohun Roy, or Mme. Blavatsky, or Commissioner Tucker as the John the Baptist of the new faith, or must we look for one who is still to come?

There are philosophers who say that a new religion is much wanted just now to replace some of the worn-out creeds; but our contemporary ought to be the very first to welcome a change, for he has been striving to make one for a long time. We should, however, prefer a "gospel according to Hunter" to a "gospel according to Stead."

BUT perhaps the majority of Englishmen here and in India are content to remain satisfied with that said to have been introduced one Christmas night some centuries ago. It has not been particularly well followed either in England or in India, but its formula is just now on many lips. And although with a depreciated rupee the words may seem a mockery to all Anglo-Indians, yet in the hope of a better currency we may be allowed to wish all "A Merry Christmas."

THE NEW MURREE CLUB.—In the advertisement columns of the *Civil and Military Gazette* appears the prospectus of "The New Murree Club Co., Limited." The proposed capital is Rs. 2,50,000, in Rs. 100 shares. Our contemporary observes: "The names of the directors (Col. Parry Nisbet, Gen. Black, Mr. A. M. Ker, Mr. D. P. Masson, and Mr. H. M. Whymer) and the good business which a properly-conducted club at Murree could not fail to do ought to put the success of the undertaking beyond a doubt, and the money should be easily subscribed."

THE LATE MR. DALGLEISH.—We had occasion to notice recently the interesting memorial of Mr. Dalgleish's melancholy death, brought back by M. Dauvergne. It seems that that gentleman, before he left the scene of Dalgleish's murder, gathered his servants together and, placing an upright stick in the ground with a piece of cloth attached, on the spot where the crime was committed, made them pile around it a pyramid of stones. The Lahore paper alluding to this says:—"We would ask, however, if this is all that is to mark the spot where one of our best and bravest pioneers sacrificed his life! Dalgleish did wonders for the English name through all that wild country and policy, to say nothing of gratitude, should cause the Indian Government to identify themselves with his loved memory by a lasting memorial and inscription on the spot. If the Government should neglect the opportunity, sufficient money for the purpose of erecting a simple inscribed slab of stone should easily be contributed by those who value British pluck, who honour Dalgleish's memory, and would perpetuate the kindly memories which he has left behind him in Central Asia."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

A serious raid by the Lushais on the Chittagong border has forced the new Viceroy to sanction the immediate dispatch of a small military expedition to the Chittagong hills. It was fully anticipated by experts that the unwise policy of allowing Lieutenant Stewart's murder to remain unavenged would soon bear bitter fruit. The tribes, emboldened by Government inaction, have now swarmed into British territory and perpetrated wholesale massacres of British subjects of a very barbarous character. On the 13th they attacked the village of Pakuma, within four miles of the frontier military station of Demagiri. Forty-three men, women, and children, including the chieftainess, were murdered, and a large number of women carried away into captivity. The chief of this head-hunting expedition was the son of a prominent Lushai leader in the disturbances of 1872. The force will probably consist of one Goorkha battalion, a wing of the 9th Bengal Infantry, a detachment of Pioneers, and two Coolie corps for transport. It is intended to concentrate the force forty miles east of Demagiri and thence despatch the various punitive forces against the offending tribes. The military force will be supported by the frontier police. An endeavour will be made to guard against future disturbances by opening out communication by permanent roads. The residents of Chittagong complain that the memorial presented some short time ago to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, setting out the existing insecurity of life and property and advising immediate changes in view of frontier disturbances, was disregarded. Before this raid, since 1882, as many as 43 British subjects have been killed, 13 wounded, and 126 carried away into captivity. The forest revenue in consequence had fallen from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 50,000; while we are now committed to a new border campaign.

Various addresses have been presented by important associations to the Marquis of Lansdowne. His replies have been characterised by the same discreet prudence. He is evidently resolved not to commit himself at present to any definite views.

The Legislative Council met on Friday, but the business was merely formal. The two most important measures for discussion are the Railway and Merchandise Bills.

A meeting of Bombay millowners was held at Bombay on Thursday to protest against the application of the English Factory Acts in India as merely endeavours on behalf of Lancashire to cripple the competing mill industries in India. It was resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State.

The Bombay defences are rapidly approaching completion. Colaba Point is being strongly fortified with guns of heavy calibre. It is expected that the preparations of torpedo field and fort guns will be completed before June next.

The case for the prosecution has been concluded at last in the Crawford Commission. The defence begins next Thursday.

Lord Colin Campbell has been admitted to the Bombay Bar.

Great indignation is expressed by the Press at the sensational and unjustifiable attack directed against a Patna magistrate telegraphed to English journals. Mr. Quinn is a man of exceptionally good record, distinguished both for high character and sound judgment. He has simply endeavoured to apply the law regardless of race and creed. If any error has been committed it is error of interpretation, not of conduct. This case has been made the pretext for an improper attack on the Marquis of Dufferin.

The Native Congress meets at Allahabad on Thursday.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 22.

Although Sir George White proceeds to Kamballa personally to superintend the movement of troops on the Chin frontier, operations on any extended scale are not contemplated. Brigadier Faunce remains in command of the troops. Sir G. White's main object in visiting the frontier is to ascertain how far we can subdue the tribes who recently raided into our territory without being committed to any extended operations. The movement of the troops must largely depend on the extent to which coolie carriage can be organised for an expedition to the hills. The road has now been completed almost to the foot of the Chin hills. Three companies of the Norfolk Regiment, the 42nd and 44th Goorkha Regiments, with four guns, the Kubo Valley levy, and a body of

military police will be employed. Major Raikes accompanies the Chin field force as Political Officer.

The local Government have discontinued issuing a weekly bulletin on the condition of Upper Burma. During the past week the following incidents have been reported. Bochoe's band attacked Pagan. Another dacoit band made an attack on Laungshe. In Tsagain the police attacked a body of ten dacoits and killed six. The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 19th states that two small columns were sent out to pursue the dacoits in the Tounghoo districts. In Minbu a small column has been despatched against Ootama, who still keeps the field. The *Mandalay Herald* reports that the Madaya subdivision is disturbed. The large dacoit bands have been all broken up, but petty dacoity is still very prevalent.

The Tounghoo-Mandalay railway is practically completed, with the exception of thirteen miles in the Kyluksed district. The line will probably be opened throughout for both passenger and goods traffic by the 15th of February, 1889. The progress of the railway has been delayed by the difficulty of bridging the Suithay river. This obstacle has now been overcome. Much credit is due to Mr. Byers, the chief engineer, and his staff for the rapidity with which the railway has been constructed and the manner in which they have overcome many serious difficulties.

The local Government have instituted a number of criminal prosecutions in Mandalay against various native money-lenders for breach of the Ruby Mines regulations, in having sent through the Post Office to India large quantities of rubies without holding licences or paying Government duty. Rubies to the value of ten lakhs have been thus sent to India. The Government claims on these rubies amount to some three lakhs. The cases are still pending.

CHINA AND TIBET.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

It is satisfactory to know that there is every prospect of settling matters peacefully with the Tibetans. The latest telegram from Gnatong states that the Chinese Legate or Ampa arrived yesterday at two o'clock, and was received by salute from a guard of the Goorkhas and the Derbyshire Regiment, the latter drawn up close to the pavilion prepared for the reception. In accordance with the Chinese custom three guns were fired from the fort as the Goorkha guard presented arms. The Ampa was preceded by a body-guard of 50 Chinese soldiers, picturesquely dressed, half in red, half in white, with large banners of corresponding colours, and armed with spears and halberds. The great man himself travelled in a green sedan-chair, supported by six bearers, with 32 coolies assisting with drag ropes. On alighting he was received by the chief Political Officer and subordinate political and military officers, while the guard of honour presented arms and the Ampa's band sounded a flourish of barbaric music.

The interview which followed was purely complimentary and exceedingly cordial on both sides. The Tibetan officials are expected shortly. The Ampa pays an official visit to the Political Officer to-day. It is believed the Ampa consents to discuss matters as the protector of the minor Dalai Lama and as plenipotentiary of China. From Gnatong he will be enabled to consult the Pekin Government directly by wire. In the negotiations the Tibetan officials will be treated as a subordinate authority to the Chinese Legate.

THE ACREAGE OF INDIA.—According to the new Indian Statistical Abstract, the total acreage of India according to the Survey Department is 480,667,094 acres. Deduct 116,615,483 acres, the area of the feudatory and tributary States and of other districts for which agricultural returns are not obtainable, and with which the figures do not deal, and we get 364,051,611 acres as the area of British India for agricultural purposes; of this less than half, or 152,834,640 acres, is actually under cultivation, including 22,725,391 acres of current fallows. Of the 166,492,458 acres which is cultivated rather more than half is fit for cultivation, and the remainder is not available for that purpose, so that an area of 80 millions of acres in British India still awaits the husbandman. The area under forests, which is not included under either cultivable or uncultivable land, is 40,185,729 acres. The distribution of crops was as follows:—Rice, 23,114,662; wheat, 19,883,040; other food grains, including pulse, 71,439,218; tea, 226,412 (almost wholly in Assam); cotton, 9,852,654; oil seeds, 7,678,382; indigo, 1,034,889. It thus appears that there is practically unlimited scope, so far as area is concerned, for the increased cultivation in India of crops which are mainly intended for export such as wheat, cotton, indigo, tea, coffee, &c.—*Times of India*.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE COMING K.

(Pioneer.)

And George my lawful king shall be
Until the times do alter. —Vicar of Bray.

President (of the Dufferin Medical Fund Assistance Society, *Bebusteehghat*) log.—Gentlemen of this so honoured institution, and Alumni of First Arts, under all circumstances the question before our considerations to-night is of singularly preposterous and variegated character fundamentally complicated because of spelling. How you spell Lansdahn?

Secretary.—This question demands explicacy and is not at all before the meeting. Financial difficulties pave the way as registered in minute-book of last proceedings. Dufferin Medical Fund Assistance Society, pre-eminent factor in national progress, but no subscriptions paid.

President.—*Go-ray ko lat, admi ko bat!* Are you all mud heads? Dufferin Medical Fund Assistance Society dead as Queen Anne's hair-ring on account of funds. How does this matter? Not a swear—not a two annas swear! Gentlemen, I have honour to be connected with this and kindredly similar enterstutions ever since my connection with service of gorgeous and beneficent Sirkar, and continued honour in public service and this, in my o-pee-nion, is fitting time for the back-slide. Ease her! Stop her! As my friend Captain Pereira on the Hughli steamer pertinently says in crossing over to our offices. I am distinguished member of local administration and all known down both banks of the river for twenty years. You are so young men you do not comprehend political status in its comprehensiveness. *Lât Sahib gya!* Medical Assistance Fund Society *bhi phut gya!* What use any more bother and voting addresses. When I was *ommedwar* I took deep interest in national progress marching to glory through social elevation on empty stomachs; and this society, you can see by minute books, was the Mayo Athenæum for enlightened discussion. Babu Ahutosh Mookerjee—alas poor Yorick!—Was our president, but he is now gone the way of all flesh which is green as ghauts and in the evening is burned up; but he was Sudder Munsif and he was my true friend. I am your true friend, gentlemen, by seniority and honour you have done me in electing me president of this rapidly moribund institution. But I pause for a reply to my previous digression. When Ahutosh Babu jumped the branches I feathered my oars in my nest, and it was I suggested vital alterations in society and voted address to Lord Northbrook with maximum of public spirit. Mayo Athenæum was dead by gentle process of athenasium (*very earnestly*). That, gentlemen, is a pun. And we all became Northbrook Young Men's Improvement Association, and I was Nazul Darogah and headed all the addresses. (Hear! hear!) Gentlemen, by God we wrote addresses day and night and then Pitamber Babu took the cash-box and levantined to Behar with ninety-seven rupees ten annas four pie. So Northbrook Young Men's Improvement Association was hit upon the hat, as the joke is, and lay in abeyance till Lord Lytton came. I was possessed of all the minute books and enormous bump of public spirit with studious bent towards the glories of oriental poetry—not Madabharat nor other Rigs but Hafiz (*sensation*). Gentlemen, I see that you are ashamed because Hafiz was Mahomedan voluptuary, but I beg you hang your verdicts till I tell. At that time we became the Lytton Literary Society and I tell you this, that his Late Excellency came by steamer to Bebussteehghat and I personally in presidential capacity presented him with velluminous address and His Excellency gave a gold medal for poesies after the style of Hafiz upon female orientals. There was no competition, but I have the medal and I was appointed being E. A. C. Gentlemen, now you remember that millenium of Ripon the Good when all was pure politics and abstract ideals, from the *Pax Britannica* at Peshawar to the Adam's bridge at Comorin and freedom of debate! Then Lytton Literary Society became Ripon Political Club and sent addresses direct by post, advocating supreme validity of Rousseau's *Social Confessions* and other things on a similar platform of pure Liberalism. So we were reorganised in a commensurate scale and promulgated progress in all directions and *never* salaamed to the Deputy Commissioner! By God, that was elevated old period and Lord Ripon was very much pleased and our true friend. I had promise of Rai Bahadurship, but Lord Ripon went away in the centre of popular demonstrations and nobody knowing how the all and devil illustrious successor would think. Thus Ripon Political Club sank upon its ashes. But nevertheless I subsequently discovered that a medical fund was up the wind and took proper measures, so that Bebussteehghat sent *first* address of this nature that ever was to Lord Dufferin, and the Political Club was recalled Medical Assistance Organisation! Also, first and before any other place, I beg you will remember gentlemen that

promptitude is the mother of promotion and this fool-talk over defunct corpse of effete organisation *because* the *Lai Sahib* is going away, may be inimically prejudicial to our all true interests. Now this new Viceroy is most enlightened ruler, but I do not know his political proper gander and perhaps we have been making too much political platform in these last days since, however great, however grand, however superior in aspiring, nothing *can* do without bamboozling the *Shahib log*, which is tantamount to inviting to co-operate in stupendous labours of national elevation. And just these present times, the *Shahib log* are not so pleased as Panch. Wherefore, still retaining minute books of previous Societies, in my o-pee-nion it would be sound temporary measure capable of further expansion, that this Medical Fund Essistance Organisation constitute itself Bebus-teeghat Chamber of Commerce and guardian of mercantile interests up and down the river and anywhere else. Commerce is innuocuous and pleases everybody, and if Lord Lansdahn is unfortunately devoiding commercial instincts so necessary to the proper conservation of this resourceful country we will do no harm *ad interim* but only watch which way the cat runs. How so great as Commerce? How so stabile? How so imperatively necessary? Let us become commercial and make Captain Pereira an honorary member by acclamation, because we travel daily in his steam-boat and he may ameliorate fares. But Chamber of Commerce *certainly*; and an address will conduce to our true interests. Wherefore I move that Dufferin Medical Essistance Fund is now abrogated and Lansdahn Chamber of Commerce and Mercantile Union supersedes there sub. *protem*. till alterations are necessary. But first how you spell Lansdahn, Honorary Sekuttar Sahib?

Secretary.—L-a-n-s-d-o-n. I have much pleasure to second and President shall draft address in strict commercial lines.

Extract from Sachi Durpan, December 2nd 1888.—"It has been truly observed that a period of rest and commercial enterprise is, after political regeneration, one of the most urgent needs of this unhappy country. We are truly rejoiced to see that a step in this kind of enterprise has been taken at Bebus-teeghat which has always been foremost in all the public movements of the hour. The step has been taken under the guidance of our public spirited countryman Harindra Oko Deb, E.A.C., a veteran in all kinds of things, from whose sagacity and intelligence we hope the utmost. Commercial enterprise is lamentably backward throughout this province, but under the fosteringegis of our new ruler it should grow to immense proportions. The Chamber of Commerce which has been inaugurated at Bebus-teeghat is clear proof of the intellect of the Bengali and sufficient answer to the cavillers against our nation. It will regulate commercial enterprise and encourage the development of trade and legitimate commercial aspirations. Harindra Babu will not be trodden down by the voice of public clamour. Why should not all Bengal follow his illustrious example? Why should not—*et cætera, et cætera, et cætera.*"

LOCAL ARMIES.

(*Madras Times.*)

Not long ago, writing on the redistribution of commands in India, we urged the advisability of surrendering the empty dignity of a local army and a local Commander-in-Chief for the real benefits that would be conferred on the service in general, and the Madras Army in particular. A small event that has just occurred illustrates the correctness of the theory we then held, and still hold, namely, that the present arrangement is distinctly bad for Madras and Bombay. We notice that of forty-five direct appointments from England to the Staff Corps, five were to the Bengal Army, and forty between the Bombay and Madras Armies. At first this may not seem a very great thing, but further reflection will show that it is. Having regard to the relative size of the three armies, this distribution can have but one meaning, viz., that it is impossible to obtain officers in this country for the Bombay and Madras Armies, and, consequently, they had to be obtained from England on the condition that they would join one of the less popular armies. Those who have been foremost in resisting all attempts to abolish the local commands have succeeded in creating a feeling of dislike for their own armies which has resulted in an objection on the part of young officers to enter them. Perhaps some of our readers may be disposed to deny this, but recent events prove that we are right. It has been so difficult to obtain volunteers for the Bombay and Madras Armies that the Secretary of State has to revive an old and disused rule to enable him to keep them supplied with officers. Some years ago, when direct appointments were given from home, the majority were for either Bombay or Madras, and there would not have been even five appointed to the Bengal Army out of the forty-five but for interest, which has managed to get five of these youngsters posted North. The efforts made by young men and by their parents to get them posted to the Bengal Staff

Corps are too well-known to be denied, and when they fail in that endeavour, they try tooth and nail to get into the Punjab Frontier Force, or into one of the regiments under the Government of India. Even officers who have served their whole lives in the Southern and Western armies, and are proud of their service, try to get their sons into the Bengal Staff Corps, and the distinguished officer who lectured early this year before the United Service Institution (London) on the Bombay army, especially referred to, and lamented, this tendency. Is there a single instance of an officer who had served all his life in the Bengal Staff Corps trying to get his son into either the Bombay or the Madras army? Not one. And yet the nature of the service is the same, and the conditions are alike. There must be some reason for this. It has been said that the lonely stations are against us, but we doubt whether such an idea affects a young man at all early in life; and even if it did, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Poona are the best stations in India. Yet we see young officers trying all they can to get into the Punjab Frontier Force, where they will be in comparatively lonely stations all their lives. The true reason is that the Bombay and Madras Armies are left to enjoy their local dignity as best they may, and all the fighting, all the honour, all the plumus go to the Bengal Army. Our records are as glorious as any, our soldiers are good fighting material, as the Burman and many other records show; and yet there is a difficulty in obtaining officers. This is due to the Presidency system of separate armies. The position of affairs would be different if there were no more Staff Corps, but one Indian army; if the troops were moved freely from place to place, and all officers interchangeable—in short, if there were no more Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Army Lists, but one Army under one Commander-in-Chief and four Army Corps Generals. Were India owned by any country in the world but England, the Commander-in-Chief would be as he ought to be, a local Field-Marshal, and the Army Corps Commanders, Generals; but, as we think this absurd (though we do not think it absurd to have five Field-M Marshals in the British Army), let the Commander-in-Chief in India be a General, as now, and let the Army Corps Commanders be Lieutenant-Generals. Let them have the power that the local Commanders-in-Chiefs have now, except that of appointments and of publishing general orders. As a matter of fact, they would have as much of the patronage then as now, and perhaps more, as there would be no friction, while corps, orders would have full effect in the commands referred to. In every way the change would be beneficial to Madras. The officers and men would feel that they were considered on a par with those of other army corps, and there would be no humiliating difficulty in recruiting the commissioned ranks.

MR. CAINE'S CRUSADE.

(*Times of India.*)

We have a good deal of sympathy with the cause supported by Mr. Caine, so long as the supporters do not carry their views too far. But we cannot follow them when they say that the English rule here is encouraging the people to drink, or when they blame our administrators for having inflicted the curse of drink on the country. The habit of drinking is as old here as at home, and the people among the races who drink are, we should fancy, very much as at home, more temperate than their great-grandfathers. The cause of temperance is progressing in England, no doubt, but in spite of Mr. Clutterbuck we still think that the days of total abstinence are as remote in India as in England. He thinks that the day "is very near at hand." But we can only judge of the future by the experience of the past. By all means let temperance be encouraged, but it is no use pretending that we are living on the very verge of the millennium. In the meantime the Government here, as at home, should check the sale of liquors made from stuff that must be injurious to the public health. Mr. Clutterbuck objects to our recommendation of the manufacture of pure whiskey instead of making "Europe spirits" out of spirits of wine. "Did they," he asked his audience, "ever hear of such a thing as pure arsenic? When they talked about pure whiskey they might just as well talk seriously of the existence of such a person as the man in the moon." We fancy, however, that we have heard of the existence of pure arsenic.

LATEST PHASE OF THE CRAWFORD CASE.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The invitation that has been addressed to the Government of Bombay by an adviser who can scarcely be called *amicus curiæ*, to deal with all who admit the payment of bribes as they have dealt with Hanmantrao is intelligible enough, but there is on the face of it nothing that need make it a matter of regret that Government has a large discretion in dealing with such cases. The High Court, it has been seen from the first, could never give us an inquiry into the state of the sub-

ordinate administration of the Deccan; yet no one, we suppose, will at this time of day deny that such an inquiry is a matter of the gravest public necessity. Above and beyond even the serious personal element in the inquiry, the supreme purpose, so far as the more abiding considerations are concerned, is to get at the truth about the condition of the subordinate service. It is evident that there are influences antagonistic to this view. It is believed that there are ways and means even now of limiting the scope of the inquiry, and of reducing the bulk and the efficacy of the testimony available. It is the easiest thing in the world for lighthearted commentators upon the proceedings to spread terror in the hearts of witnesses yet to be called by hanging over their heads the threats of prosecution and deprivation of office. It is not to be supposed that these lucubrations are prompted by a desire to get upon record a body of frank and unbiassed testimony. Meanwhile, the public, aware of the discretion with which the Government are entrusted in these matters, will look to it for firmness and impartiality, subordinating every exercise of the discretion which the law gives it to the primary purpose of ascertaining the truth concerning the allegations impugning as to the purity of the administration.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING VICEROYALTY.

(*Englishman.*)

Unlike his less fortunate predecessor, the Marquis of Lansdowne will not take up the reins of Government over a country politically disquieted, in which long-slumbering race animosities have been stirred by reckless legislation into fierce activity. Our future Viceroy has not found it needful to declare, as did the present one, ere leaving the British shores, that this country, above all other things, requires rest, nor will the prime necessity of quieting disturbed political forces hinder his immediate initiation of a policy of internal development and Imperial consolidation. The effects of the purely pro-native policy of the Marquis of Ripon, so far as they were revealed in the distractions attending the close of his administration, have almost disappeared; and even that latest phase of Bengali agitation, the so-called "National" Congress, excites but little attention outside a certain section of the official community. Sir Auckland Colvin has, unwisely we think, given the movement an importance for the moment, if not an impulse, by his laboured condemnation of its purposes and proceedings. We say "unwisely," because the head of a Local Government will gain little in a dispute with illogical Bengali agitators and their sympathisers. The difficulties with which Lord Dufferin has had to contend have been in many ways exceptional. A new extensive territory has been added to the Empire, but at a cost which the conquered country will not for years repay. A weak frontier has been strengthened, but only by the sacrifice of the much-needed Famine Fund. The British garrison in India has been reinforced, but the security is paid for out of an unpopular income-tax and an enhanced salt duty. Lastly, the foreign trade of the country has increased gradually (not, as once, "by leaps and bounds"), while an ever-falling exchange has yearly enlarged the subsidy which England draws from her Eastern dependency.

As the result of all this, however, Lord Lansdowne will not, at the outset of his Viceroyalty, find himself confronted by any serious complications abroad. The Burmese business is ended; the "Divine figure from the North" has, for a time, ceased to trouble; and, though the exchange difficulty still blocks the way, its more hopeless features stand out less prominently from the background of a Royal Commission's Report and the faint shady glow of an approaching International Monetary Conference. The Government of Lord Lansdowne will, then, so far as can be seen at present, be an essentially pacific, and, as has been said, "commercial" one. The agricultural outlook in India, recently so dark, has in many directions brightened. Where scarcity still threatens there will not, we trust, be distress on such a scale as will seriously tax the resources of either the Local or Imperial Government. A policy which will develop the internal wealth of the country; will give us back the Famine Fund, so lightly spirited away; and will proceed with commercial legislation on a liberal scale, is, above all others, now desirable. But before such a policy can be successfully inaugurated the Indian exchequer must be partially, if not entirely, relieved of its ever-growing "exchange" burden. We infer from the Report of the Currency Commission that measures of temporary alleviation are held to be quite within the power of the Indian Government if its freedom of action is sanctioned. We are, however, very doubtful if real benefit would accrue to India from any isolated action short of actual repudiation in a matter affecting the relations of half the countries in the world—a matter which, we think, will not be satisfactorily settled by other than international agreement. But, allowing that by united or isolated action the fall in the sterling value of the rupee is checked, if not exchanged for a rise—and between this and

the ultimate bankruptcy of India we can see no middle course—there remains no obstacle to the carrying out of a policy of commercial progress and internal development on such lines as we have drawn. Until this currency problem is solved; until the Famine Fund is again devoted to its legitimate purpose, and the funds of Provincial Governments are once more proportioned to the wants of the respective provinces instead of being curtailed to make good Imperial deficits, we cannot hope to see the country enter upon a period of unalloyed prosperity and progress. In the meantime the development of British India, the freedom from extreme taxation, and, to no small extent, the future of its many millions, must be dependent on the right settlement of a question which has baffled the financial experts whose inquiries have recently come to so disappointing a conclusion.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

(*Indian Planters' Gazette Correspondent.*)

I have often wondered wherein lies the difference between tea in the hills and tea down below. One hears a good deal about "hill flavour," and hill teas commanding better prices than Assam or Cachar tea; but this fact is by no means self-evident on carefully looking through the tea sales as reported in the *Englishman* or as tabulated in the *Planters' Gazette*. The highest averages are not conspicuously those of hill-gardens. And yet hill-gardens pay, on a yield of three to four maunds an acre. Cachar or Assam gardens which cannot make a bigger outturn than that, make but small profit there-out, unless they happen to be plucking fine, and going in specially for quality. Four maunds an acre for the ordinary hill-garden is, I think, a very good outturn: five maunds would make a bumper crop. But the latter figure is a very common one for Assam gardens, while eight to ten maunds is far from an unusual outturn on a good many estates, notwithstanding the incredulity on the subject of such returns evinced a year or two ago by the Assam Government. Most of the Sadya Road gardens (Debrooghur) and not a few here and there in other districts, will pass the standard of 600 lbs. per acre. But the profits given by the paying Darjeeling gardens are quite as large all round as those made by the big outturns of Assam. Prices being fairly even, notwithstanding the "hill flavour," I can only conclude that Darjeeling must work cheaper.

Another popular delusion about the hills is that all hill-gardens are necessarily healthy. I was rather surprised to find that on several gardens I visited, the death-rate from fever was pretty high. Of course there are no returns under Act I. to vex the soul of the manager: he reports casualties to the nearest *thana*, and is done with them. His labour is free, which is a comfort, from the point of view of the expense of importing, and the worry of returns and "Act" impositions generally; it is free to die uninquied into; and free to abscond unrestrained whenever it pleases, worse luck. Generally speaking, it may be held that the lower gardens in the hills, up to 2,000 or 2,500 feet, are as unhealthy as in the Terai; while malarial influence may be felt as high as 4,000 feet. Above that I fancy one is pretty secure from fevers of a malarial type.

The mortality amongst the Europeans in the Terai and Dooars has been something appalling the last two or three years. If Assistants and Managers for these Districts were Natives recruited under the Act, Government would have interfered and held a Commission—that sovereign remedy for everything from financial difficulties to famine—long ago. But as it is only Europeans who are dying in the endeavour to open out the country by their energy and capital, on the chance of enriching themselves, and with the certainty of improving the revenue—why, they can go on. If they can be induced to take situations where the mortality is about 25 per cent. per annum, that is their own look-out. What is sauce for the goose is *not* sauce for the gander, with all due deference to old saws. Eight or nine deaths within two years, amongst the handful of Europeans in the small district west of the Balasan, is rather alarming. I wonder Agents don't find some difficulty in filling vacancies.

THE BRITISH SERVICE AND THE STAFF CORPS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

A very serious danger is confronting the British service in India, and though it is to a certain extent recognised, no steps are taken to stop or remedy it. It is this. The Indian Staff Corps is supplied by the British regiments in India with officers; and these officers are not supernumerary to their British regiments, but are the only Subalterns whom the British regiments have to train or depend upon. It is easy to note how the system works. In nearly every regiment that has been in India any length of time, we find the full complement of Captains followed by one or two Subalterns of six or seven years' service, then a number of Subalterns whose

names are in italics, and the baleful word "probationer" after them, and then the first Subaltern doing duty with the regiment, with some eighteen months' or two years' service, followed by a limited number of Subalterns of still less service. Now, if a Captain is temporarily detached for Staff duty, for Garrison class signalling, leave, or any of the perfectly legitimate calls which may take him away from his regiment, the chances are that the only man available to take his place is a Subaltern of some two years' service. The duties of an Officer Commanding a company are yearly and yearly becoming more and more onerous. To carry out the annual company training efficiently, an officer of considerable professional knowledge and experience is required; yet the chances are that, at the time the training takes place, the officer in charge of the company may be an inexperienced Subaltern who possibly may have been in independent command of a company half of his short service, and with every intention of doing his best, yet is utterly devoid of the training which every Subaltern requires under the eye of an experienced Captain. Nor is this all; owing to the manner in which the present system works, the battalions in India are kept so short of Subalterns that it is often the exception rather than the rule for a Captain to have a Subaltern under him at all. If war were to break out in India to-morrow quite half of the regiments in India would find themselves in this condition:—Eight Majors or Captains commanding companies, two of whom, they might reckon, would either be required for Staff work or would be medically unfit for a campaign; some three or four (if they are lucky) Subalterns of five or six years' service, one or two of whom would probably be required for transport, signalling, or other special duties; and then by scraping together all their Subalterns, who have probably an average of two years' service or less, they may get together some ten more Subalterns; this is supposing that they have time to recall their officers from leave in England. Now what would be the condition of these regiments after the first serious battle? The mortality among officers under the existing circumstances of war is always enormous, and especially in the British army, where officers are never backward in leading their men. There is little doubt that, after the first battle, at least two or three companies in every regiment would be under the command of lads quite unfit for the responsibility; and that three or four companies would be reduced to one officer apiece, which we think all who consider the subject will agree is a very dangerous state of affairs. The real root of the evil is that the Government are trying to officer two armies with the same men. They represent that both armies are fully officered, yet both armies are cheated. The Indian Army is largely officered by probationers who are not supernumerary; but are supposed to be efficient officers, which they are not.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN SOCIETY.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Professor Datta, "of Calcutta," has been writing some long articles upon Indian and English society in India in an English paper. These are for the most part conceived and expressed in a thoughtful and impartial spirit, even where he traverses opinions universally held by Englishmen and many of the best of his own countrymen. The Hindu family system, he rightly argues, is ideally beautiful; and if widows were better treated, if mothers-in-law were less tyrannous, and wives and daughters less immured in zenanas, we might agree with him that it could be made beautiful in practice also.

It is, however, no answer to the admitted evils of enforced widowhood to allege that mercenary marriages sometimes made by English widows are worse. Of course, it is true that many English widows would not marry so soon again, and some not at all, who are now forced into second marriage from poverty, because there is no English family system to provide them with an assured home. But the evils of the two systems represent two extremes; and the hardship of the one does not excuse the cruelty of the other. A perfect system, in practice and theory, from the point of view of the widows, might be one in which, either in her own or her husband's family, a home would be assured to her until such time as she wished to marry again, if ever. By a little change the Hindu system can admit of this, by simply allowing the widow to re-marry; then fewer unhappy women would be forced to live a life of misery and imprisonment. On the other hand, before the widow under the English system could be saved from forced re-marriage, a radical legislative change would have to be introduced, giving her a legal claim upon her own or her husband's family for the maintenance of herself or children. But it is, as we have said, no real excuse for the greater, yet easily remedied, evil of the Hindu system to say that a lesser evil which would be extremely difficult to remedy exists in the English system.

The error in the Hindu treatment of widows rests on a fundamental misconception of modern human nature. It may have been the case in ages long ago that a widow was, as a rule, inconsolable for the loss of a husband for the rest of her

natural life; but we fancy that it was not. The old fable of the lion and the artist suggests that if women had possessed in old times the social influence and the legal rights which they possess in civilised countries to-day, the laws and traditions of the past would have drawn a different picture of the status of widowhood. Men, however, had the making of the laws; and they flattered their vanity by taking it for granted that their widows would never, *never* wish to re-marry. Hence they provided, if not *suttee*, a decent form of social burial for life for their poor relicts. In civilised countries the sham has long been exposed; but it may be that, as Professor Datta's strictures would seem to show, we have gone into the other extreme and relieved the widow so completely of the ties which used to bind her to her husband's family, that we have caused her injury, and have deprived her of her right to bare-maintenance. Of course such a right under modern conditions of life, which permit of a man's marrying without the consent of his family, could not possibly be retained, nor could his parents or brothers be saddled after his death with the burden of maintaining a woman to whose entrance into their family they were from the first opposed. While human nature remains imperfect no social system can be otherwise; but we think that the freedom enjoyed by the Western woman, in comparison with her Eastern sister, immensely outweighs the occasional hardship of poverty or enforced re-marriage, which falls to her lot.

But we need not, all the same, ask the admirers of the Hindu system to agree in this with us, or to rush all at once to the opposite extreme in imitation of our system. They cannot refuse to see that evils of a very serious and saddening kind exist in the condition of the ordinary Hindu widow. They cannot pretend that the unhappy prisoner, reduced to a daily round of drudgery and illusage, really cherishes so inconsolable a grief for her dead husband as to prevent her, were liberty allowed, from seeking again a happy lot with another husband as loved and loving as the first. All that we ask—and some of the best of their own countrymen ask—is that they should admit the evil; should recognise that a wife's human nature is not the perfect ideal of lifelong devotion that their traditions pretend; and since, under the cruel restraints which these impose, she is and must be often most unhappy, let them open the prison-door. If she elects to remain, let them hold her in high honour for her wifely constancy. If she elects to go, let them bid her God-speed, and recollect that women are only human, and humanity is weak. When lasting unhappiness thus becomes the exception rather than the rule in an Indian widow's lot, it will be time enough for Professor Datta, of Calcutta, to point out in English papers the exceptional hardships of the English widow, and to point to the superior symmetry of the Hindu system.

THE PUTIALA TREASURE HOUSE.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

On Sunday, the 18th Nov., his Excellency the Viceroy visited the palace in the fort, and the museum of valuable objects collected there. Sirdar Pertab Singh, son of Sir Deva Singh, K.C.S.I., President of the Council, did the honours on the occasion, and pointed out to her Excellency the Marchioness the different objects of value and interest, explaining at the same time their history.

The jewels were remarkably splendid, especially a magnificent diamond necklace, in which figures the Sanel diamond, one of the famous diamonds of the world, and purchased from the Empress Eugénie. Other necklaces from uncut stones were almost of greater splendour, though less value. Enormous emeralds, some of them curiously carved, diamond aigrettes, strings of large pearls and emeralds; a galaxy of rings of every kind of clustered jewel, and one with a miniature, encircled by diamonds, of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a gift of his Royal Highness. Another jewel contained a miniature of her Majesty the Queen in her youthful days, and presented to a former Maharaja. There were also a watch, gloriously encrusted with diamonds and rubies, and brooches and belt-clasps of huge emeralds. To this collection will be added the Viceroy's gift of the previous day.

In another room was a magnificent collection of presentation swords bearing tokens or portraits marking the illustrious donors, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lords Lytton and Ripon, and others. Here too, his Excellency the Viceroy will be represented by the sword presented in Durbar on this occasion.

Here also was the worked banner presented to Putiala at the Delhi Assemblage, and carried before the Maharaja at all great State functions. It is of sky blue silk with gold fringe with the State arms and the motto "Heaven's Light our Guide."

In another room was an immense array of weapons, many of curious antique kinds and some of the most costly character; coats of mail and complicated pistol-sword-battle-axe arrangements side by side with the very latest improvements in sport-

ing rifles. Of the latter it is said one tableful represented a single purchase recently made—of the whole of Rodda and Co's stock at the time. There were some well executed animal pictures on the walls and some marvellously luxurious travelling cases containing everything that a traveller, who was artist, sportsman, writer, gourmet, and dandy, could or could not possibly want. They are scarcely adapted to any of lesser rank than Maharajas on their travels, because they require an elephant to carry them.

BENGAL.

(Dec. 4.)

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,47,477 for the survey and settlement of the Angul estate at Cuttack.

WE regret to hear that, in consequence of threatened scarcity, the Dumraon Agricultural Show, which was to have been held in January next, has been definitely abandoned by desire of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE Bengal Government has purchased on the Continent some of the most improved silk-worm apparatus for use in connection with the silk-rearing experiments now being conducted in Berhampore and elsewhere.

A CALCUTTA paper says that Mr. E. C. Colvin, the Bengal Lieutenant-Governor's private secretary, after his marriage proceeds to Bangalore, where he is appointed to be Assistant Political Agent under Sir Oliver St. John. Mr. P. C. Lyons, who arrives from England shortly, succeeds Mr. Colvin as private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. C. T. DAVIS, an attorney, who had been for many years chief clerk on the Original Side of the High Court, and who is now on pension, met with a very serious accident at the General Hospital. He was admitted as a patient into the hospital some days back suffering from fever, and while in a state of delirium was heard to call to his bearer from the third floor. Shortly afterwards he was found lying insensible on the pavement, with severe injuries to his head and fracture of one of his arms. It was evident that he must have got towards the window and tumbled over.

MADRAS.

(Dec. 5.)

THE Commander-in-Chief has arrived, and gone into camp on the fort glacis. He remains a fortnight in Madras.

DR. JESUDASEN, Health Officer of the Municipality, died Nov. 30, after a short illness, of pneumonia.

MR. THOMAS, first member of the Board of Revenue, has applied to retire from the service from January. Mr. Garstin will then be confirmed as first, Mr. Wilson as second, and Mr. Whiteside as third member of the Board of Revenue.

MR. GARSTIN goes into the Council in February on the retirement of Mr. Master.

APPLICATION has been made to the High Court for admission to bail of the Deputy Collector of Calicut and his brother, who were sentenced to imprisonment and a fine for bribery, pending the appeal against the sentences. Bail has been refused.

SPEAKING at the Saidapet Agricultural College, in reply to an address, Lord Connemara, who was accompanied by Lord Jersey and Mr. Ashton, said that, watching with great interest the work of the College, he was extremely glad that many of the pupils intend taking to practical agriculture in after life, and were not merely passing an agricultural course with a view to obtaining Government employment. The former was of far greater benefit to their fellow-creatures than the latter. He instanced Lord Jersey and Mr. Ashton's father as setting a good example in this direction.

BOMBAY.

(Dec. 7.)

ON the arrival of the *Sutlej* at Aden on the 27th ult., the Marquis of Lansdowne, after receiving an address from the Officer Commanding the station, landed and inspected the troops.

MR. W. DIGBY, C.I.E., who was well-known here nine years since, as secretary of the Famine Fund and Editor of the *Madras Times*, arrived here by Monday's mail steamer, and intends spending some four months in the country.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay from Kurrachee stating that a bungalow belonging to Moomunbhoy Gangji from Bombay picked up seventeen persons from the buggalow Palkhi, who say that they were eye-witnesses to the Vaitarna being completely engulfed by two enormous waves beyond Verawal.

THE Bombay Natural History Society has offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best painting of animal life, either in oils or

in water-colours, at the Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, which is to be held in February next.

THE appointment of Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., to act as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, till further orders, is gazetted.

COLONEL H. N. REEVES, Political Agent, Kolhapore, does not return to India, but that in February next he retires from political life on pension. Colonel C. W. Wodehouse, now Acting Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, is to succeed him in this appointment.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay will spend Christmas at Gersappa Falls in the Camp of Mr. Propert, Commissioner, S.D. They will leave Bombay by sea on the 19th December in H.M.I.M.S. *Dalhousie*, visiting Karwar *en route* to Honawar, where they will arrive about the 22nd. On the return journey H.E. the Governor will disembark at Mormugao and visit Dharwar and Hubli, H.E. Lady Reay returning direct to Bombay on the 30th December.

IN addition to the sum of Rs. 25,000, recently given in charity by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., to perpetuate the memory of his sister, the late Miss Avabai Bhownuggree, a further sum of Rs. 1,950 has been subscribed by him to be distributed among the following charitable institutions:—Bombay Gymnastic Institute, Rs. 500; the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Rs. 500; the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit's Parsee Orphanage, Rs. 100; the Parsee Lying-in Hospital, Rs. 100; the Bombay Deaf and Dumb Institute, Rs. 100; and the Parsee Tower-of-Silence Fund, Rs. 50.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

FEMALE education in the Punjab has not so far made very great progress, but the Government is hopeful for the future. There are now six secondary schools for native girls with sixty-two pupils, whereas five years ago hardly any girls had passed beyond the primary stage. The number of girls in the upper primary classes has also increased by about 25 per cent., and the willingness of the parents to send their girls to school is increasing, but in this respect the province is still backward.

EVICTING THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

THE "SOUTH KENSINGTON GANG" AT IT AGAIN.

A meeting of the body known as the India Committee of Advice took place on Thursday, at the South Kensington Museum, to consider the correspondence which has recently passed between the Science and Art Department and Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. The Commissioners have called upon the Department to surrender possession of a portion of the galleries which have for many years contained the India collections, in order that they may be leased to the School of Art Needlework. The meeting was attended by Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., Lieut.-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I., F.R.S., Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., members of the India Council, and General Keatinge; General Donnelly, secretary of the Science and Art Department, was also present. The committee, after carefully considering the correspondence, decided—we believe unanimously—to protest against the proposed scheme, and to report the facts to Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, in order that joint action may be taken to preserve the Indian collections, which, under the management of the Science and Art Department, have largely developed. If the Commissioners have their way one effect will be to cause the withdrawal of the architectural collections, so much admired by visitors to the Museum. The architectural collections, as examples of applied wood and stone-carving, metal work, and wall decoration in marble and tile, have attracted more public interest, and been more used by students and artificers than anything else in the building. It may be mentioned that the number of visitors has increased from 58,000 in 1885 to 146,000 in the present year. After such a proof of the utility of the collection, it becomes a serious question how far the Commissioners are justified in departing from the purposes of their charter in obstructing the further development of one of our most interesting and important museums.

It is to be hoped that the correspondence will be published. As described to us it is very curious, and it is not without bearing upon the question Mr. Samuelson intends to ask in the House on Monday. The proposed inquiry of the hon. member refers to the manner in which the Commissioners are covering a portion of their estate with residential houses, and probably to a certain plan for covering the upper part of the Horticultural Gardens, now occupied by the conservatory and arcades, with huge blocks of residential flats. As Lord Randolph Churchill, it appears, is not after all going to South America, it might be

worth his while to turn his attention to the management by the Commissioners of the surplus of the '51 Exhibition, amounting to from £190,000 to £200,000. His lordship might arrive at the conclusion which has long since been reached by others, that the time had almost come for the appointment of another Royal Commission of Inquiry. In using their trust to create the Horticultural Gardens and to substantially support the Albert Hall, the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition were, of course, within their tether, even though they had to borrow enormous sums to carry out these schemes. But the fact that they are now compelled to sell portions of their land for speculative building purposes seems to suggest the desirability of a thorough investigation. At all events, the public have a right to know what explanation the Commissioners can give for spending so much money upon the formation of the Horticultural Gardens, and then breaking them up.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.*

Notwithstanding all that has been written about the Duke of Wellington in the shape of reminiscences, biographies, anecdotes, &c., another contribution to our knowledge of him as he was in private life is neither redundant nor out of place. Earl Stanhope is but a poor kind of Boswell, and his son has not attempted by any literary art to put his father's notes into a form likely to satisfy a very exacting critic; but the book as it is will be read with much interest and pleasure, for it contains much that will be new to the general reader, while at the same time a perusal of it will only enhance the general opinion of the great Duke's lofty and noble character. It helps to confirm the truth of the Poet Laureate's poetic prophesy regarding him that "whatever record leaps to life he never shall be sham'd." This volume when first printed was circulated only amongst private friends, but the interest excited by its perusal has induced the present Earl Stanhope to offer it to the public, "to whom," as he truly says, "every authentic record of the great Duke must always be welcome." In this sense this book will be very welcome to the general reader.

The guests of the Duke at Walmer Castle and Strathfieldsaye were not backward in asking their host questions of rather a difficult and delicate nature to answer. For instance:—

"Lady Salisbury asked 'which was the greatest military genius, Marlborough or Napoleon?' Why, I don't know; it is very difficult to tell. I can hardly conceive anything greater than Napoleon at the head of an army—especially a French army. Then he had one prodigious advantage—he had no responsibility—he could do whatever he pleased; and no man has ever lost more armies than he did. Now with me the loss of every man told I could not risk so much. I knew that if I ever lost five hundred men without the clearest necessity, I should be brought upon my knees to the bar of the House of Commons."

Questions about the battle of Waterloo were put to him without number, and he was always ready to reply kindly, although he is reported to have said that the answering of the innumerable questions gave him more trouble than winning the battle itself.

There is much about India in this volume.

"The Duke spoke of his Indian despatches lately published by Gurwood. I have been much amused at reading them over; the energy and activity were quite as great then as ever afterwards. I don't think I could write better now (1834) after all my experience. . . . In India, during three years, I was always in tents, never slept in a house. . . . Mrs. Arbuthnot asked him whether it was not true that at the siege of Garneghar he had had, in addition to all his other duties, to ride fifty miles daily? Yes; Colonel Stevenson was attacking the fortress on another side—he was taken ill—he was then an old man; I was obliged to attend to his business as well as my own, and thus I rode every morning to his station, which, by the circuitous road round the hills, was twenty-five miles from mine and twenty-five back every day."

It may interest the many who are at present suffering from the depreciated rupee to learn that the Duke was strongly in favour of bimetalism. He was in favour of making silver as well as gold a legal tender for large sums, and of the Government fixing in the *Gazette* from time to time the precise rate at which the two metals should stand to each other.

He was strongly opposed to British colonisation in the hills, or, indeed, anywhere else in India. He would have allowed no European to purchase land there, for he had the strange

notion that such settlements involved danger to our hold on the country. "I confess," he writes to Lord Mahon, who had forwarded for his perusal a Memorandum on the Colonisation of the Himalayas, by Captain Henry Drummond, Bengal Cavalry, "that I feel no great security in any English colony. I see how precarious our dominion is in North America, in our Australian colonies, even in the most considerable of our West India Colonies."

It may please Calcutta editors and the Trades' Association there to know that the Duke held similar opinions to theirs: that Calcutta should always be the seat of government in India, and that there should be no removal up country "even to Agra." Simla was an "unknown quantity" with the Duke.

There is much more about Indian matters, but it would be unfair to quote more. The book itself should be bought and read.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.*

To the superficial inquirers after geographical or historical research it may seem rather late to publish, at the close of 1888, the narrative of an expedition made at the close of 1834. But Dr. Ainsworth may say that he has not compiled his elaborate work for the instruction or amusement of such persons. He looks for the reward of his labours to the satisfaction and approval with which antiquarians and those who delight in recondite learning will hail the appearance of these volumes. Such readers will be charmed with his work, for it abounds in researches geographical, topographical, and historical. It is a book which no geographical library will be complete without; and as it possesses an excellent index it will be always a useful book of reference concerning the route and places it refers to. "That blessed word Mesopotamia" has inspired the author to tell all he knows—and it is a great deal—of that country—its past and present, and of the adjacent districts into which he wandered, exploring as traveller, botanist, and geologist. The Biblical scholar will, doubtless, be interested in the localisation of the resting-places of Elijah, of the tombs of Daniel, Baruch, Ezekiel, Ezra, Nahum, Jonas, and others; and it may be a reflection for sinners that sulphur is precipitated at the "Gates of Paradise," but "not in sufficient quantities to be of any commercial value." The work abounds in antiquarian and archaeological lore, and the learned doctor has followed in the tracks of other travellers, from Xenophon to Sir A. Layard. The expedition he accompanied, which was that commanded by Francis Chesney, was one fraught with many dangers and difficulties, as all who have the "Narrative" and "Life of General Chesney" know, but Dr. Ainsworth is a philosopher of calm courage, who treats dangers and difficulties merely as matters to be surmounted, and who passes over slightly personal perils of no trifling kind. He was more than once in danger of being murdered, and the reviewers have, one and all, noticed that he was once nearly caught in a Turkish bath which, on awaking from a faint, he found to be full of Turkish ladies disporting their charms. But he also records another danger from which he—perhaps unwillingly—but fortunately, escaped. He went to sleep one night in the Persian Apennines in a kiosk, in a garden enclosed in a shrubbery of laurel and pomegranate, with avenues of roses and orange trees. When he awoke early next morning he caught a glimpse of a beautiful girl who had been assiduously fanning him in his slumbers. "The opening of my eyes was the signal for a precipitate retreat, and I had to leave Kazerim without the opportunity being afforded to me of thanking the young lady, perchance a scion of a princely house, for her favours. To have asked who she was, or how I could see her, would have been an unpardonable breach of Persian etiquette. The Doctor was not so fortunate as Byron's hero, whose unconscious slumbers Haidée watched.

Although the work displays so much learning and painstaking research, there is a jumbling in the spelling and accentuation of several of the Oriental names—especially the Arabic—which will be irritating to many who have even a moderate acquaintance with Eastern languages. But the book is a valuable one, and has a special interest at this time, when public attention in England is being attracted towards our communications with India. The Euphrates Valley route to that country has been the waking dream of some of our most eminent men, from Chesney, who advocated its adoption half-a-century ago, to Sir William Andrew, who died, advocating it to the last, only a few months ago. And Dr. Ainsworth concludes his work with this prophecy:—"Great Britain lost its chance in not securing the Euphrates Valley as a highway to India, and the chance of restoring the ancient empires of the world to some degree of prosperity and happiness. One of the next phases will be Anglo-India and Russia fighting for supremacy at the mouth of the river, which Russia will probably reach by the uplands of Persia."

* "Notes of Conversations with the Duke of Wellington, 1831–1851. By Philip Henry, 5th Earl Stanhope." (John Murray)

* "A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition." By William Francis Ainsworth, Surgeon and Geologist to the Expedition. 2 vols. (Kegan Paul and Co.).

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LORD LANSDOWNE is at the present time being courted by two rival beauties, each of which desires that he should abide with her during the summer sultry days instead of following the example of previous Viceroys of running away when the weather got warm to seek attractions elsewhere. These rivals, it need hardly be explained, are the beautiful cities of Bombay and Calcutta. The rumour has got abroad that the new Viceroy does not approve of the summer exodus to Simla, but is not decided whether he should remain in Calcutta during the hot weather or divide his time between the capitals of the two Presidencies, for, of course, Calcutta and Bombay both ignore Madras as a comely sister—the "benighted" one being still looked upon as the Cinderella of the Indian family of cities. The rumour having got to the stage when editors and correspondents see it can be turned to account, is now being made the most of, with the hope, no doubt, that some of the lucubrations which are being penned on the subject may sooner or later come under the favourable notice of the Viceregal eye. Bombay and Calcutta both claim the Viceroy as their own, and they will not be content with his adopting the attitude of Captain Macheath in the *Beggars' Opera*, and singing :—

"How happy could I be with either
Were t'other dear charmer away ;"

they insist upon his lordship making up his mind at once. To assist him to do so each contributes a portrait of her rival. The portraits are not flattering ones, but they may be correct likenesses for all that. A writer, who has been a "Wanderer" in both cities, has undertaken the task of comparison, but he contributes his views to the Press at a length which we cannot afford space to reproduce. We can only afford room for some artistic touches. The question of climate is, he says, of course, the first consideration. In this matter, however, he allows that "Cæsar and Pompey" be very much alike, *sar*—specially Pompey. In some ways the climate of Calcutta is like that of Bombay, and in some ways it is not. "In both you may expect to stew. In both there is a moistness and a mugginess that robs starched shirts and stuck-up collars of all their beauty and all their virtue. In both the hot weather and the rains are purgatorial." But Bombay is said to be less intolerable. Here is a picture of Calcutta during that period :—

Calcutta at this time, in fact, is a vast prison in the middle of a swamp, with a large exercise-ground called a maidan in the interior. The mansions of Chowringhi and the streets horizontal from it represent so many cells, from which the male prisoners matutinally creep forth to reach their offices in closed carriages, and from which the female prisoners dare not issue until the sun is about to set. When the angry sun does go down a miserable effort at vitality becomes apparent. The maidan—fondly called by Calcutta people the lungs of their city—becomes dotted over with strollers, while the Red Road, or the Strand along the Hooghly's bank, grows crowded with

slowly-moving carriages full of gasping humanity. A set or two at tennis satisfies the most enthusiastic player; cricket is, of course, impossible, and only a few amiable lunatics—whose number, strange to say, is increasing every year—assemble to play football, and jeopardise their constitutions under the pretence of sport. A stray zephyr now and again is wafted over the maidan after travelling up the Hooghly from the sea. Quite as often a cyclone presents itself, or a hurricane of wind and rain, at once injurious to property and uncomfortable to man.

Anglo-Indians who have served in Calcutta, either in the Services or as a business man, will hardly, we think, acknowledge that the above is a perfectly correct picture. The mansions of Chowringhee are hardly cells; and locomotion, although in closed carriages during the day, is considerably indulged in amongst all classes of Europeans, merchants, lawyers, brokers, &c. The evening drive along the Strand is not altogether such a trying affair, and the zephyrs blowing up the Hooghly from the sea are happily more common than cyclones or hurricanes.

The picture of Bombay is a contrast. It is evidently sketched by a Western Presidency artist:—

Bombay is far better off. You have there the sea and sea breeze. The early morning heat is trying, the midday heat this side obnoxious, but the moment the Rajabai Clock Tower peals forth four, relief has come; soft airs blow with varying degrees of coolness upon the countenance, and by five or six o'clock everybody has been lulled into an optimistic and even lively frame of mind. Now Bombay is possessed of, and exhibits, real vitality. Carriages roll briskly about from Elphinstone Circle to the Apollo Bunder, or from the Fort to the luxurious and luxuriant region of Malabar Hill. The Yacht Club and the Bombay Club fill with healthy faces, and resound with—yes, with laughter—a sound never heard in Calcutta from March to December.

Calcutta must have changed considerably if nobody laughs there now from March to December. Surely the reports of the Municipality are still published? They alone were an inexhaustible fund of farce in days gone by. They cannot have become sensible and serious things now. The description given of the Municipality does not show that it is more dignified than it used to be. "In Calcutta the Municipality is a congress of factions, pulling all ways but the way of the common good, with two Municipal bodies where one would serve, and with half the total Municipal population still lacking wholesome drainage, or water fit to drink." But if the dwellers in Calcutta be as described, foul drains and unwholesome water are fitting for them. Here is the description:—

Listen for a while to the inhabitants of the City of Palaces to-day. A people confessing themselves greedy for money, greedy for power, and almost contemptuously careless of any interests but their own. Merchants demanding annexation to increase the number of their markets and the extent of their sales; citizens forgetful of civic obligations; masters who have reduced their servants to a state of sullen service or open refusal to serve; Christians who regard church as a parade and religion as "unscientific" and effete; administrators tongue-tied by authority, and fearless of naught but the ill-will of their "chiefs;" and the European wholly and bitterly at feud with the Natives about him.

In Bombay, we are told, this is all different. There may be there "a desire for fresh markets" or "a neglect of civic obligations," but "if so they are found in a marvelously small degree. Nothing strikes the stranger so much as the freedom of the inhabitants of Bombay from prejudice." This last assertion ought to be italicised, as we think it "takes the cake." But there is nothing to redeem Calcutta in any shape or form. "It is the sport of cyclonic tempests of great violence and considerable frequency. It is the home of malaria and the conservatory of cholera. The river on which it stands requires an army of pilots to conduct every vessel above a hundred tons burthen that trusts its tortuous and deceitful channel. There is no harbour, although the place calls itself one of the most

important ports in the world." Nay, more than this:—"Who has ever heard of a sail on the Hooghly or of a Calcutta yacht club." This is true: Bombay has a yacht club, but how many are theyachts? But this question is a digression. The description proceeds:—"In Calcutta there is nothing picturesque, nothing to gratify the architectural instinct (whatever that may be), no scenes of Oriental colouring and association—all is filthy, mean and sordid." Even the punkah coolies partake of the general degradation. The punkah coolie of Bombay is a spirit of health compared with the goblin-damned who in Bengal shows himself in dark corners to enjoy long and refreshing slumber. A gentle reminder—the gentlest possible growl—is sufficient to recall the Bombay coolie from dreamland; the "cold water cure" must be followed up by the stick in Calcutta, and in ten minutes he is off to sleep again as bad as ever. After this need it be wondered at that the writer comes to the conclusion that, "in point of social and political character, the Bombay people and their modes of thought are vastly superior to the people of Calcutta," and that, "all these truths considered, it is no wonder if the Government of India and every man in it who can annually flee away to Simla or Mussoorie from the worst managed and worst conditioned city in the Indian Empire!" The drawer of these pen-and-ink sketches of Calcutta does not display the most picturesque grammar, but he has possibly been carried away by his emotions. It will be interesting to see how a Calcutta artist will now draw a picture of Bombay. The pot is not likely to allow the kettle to have it all its own way.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 1.)

AITCHISON, Sir Charles, has resigned his seat in the Viceroy's Council.
 RATTIGAN, Mr. W., has resigned his appointment in the Chief Court of the Punjab.
 MONEY, Captain G., Central India Horse, has been appointed political assistant, Goona.
 HENDERSON, Surgeon S., takes medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.
 PATERSON, Major A., Bedfordshire Regiment, has been appointed inspector of army signalling, Madras and Bombay.
 IRVIN, Captain H., Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry.
 HOGGE, Captain J., 14th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed district staff officer.
 WARNER, Lieut., 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed officiating squadron officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. C., 8th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed wing officer, 2nd Hyderabad Infantry.
 FIELD, Captain W., Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed assistant accountant-general, military secretariat, vice Atkinson, resigned.
 The following officers have been admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—
 BROWNE, Lieutenant W., 6th Punjab Infantry.
 SOADY, Lieutenant G., 19th Bengal Infantry.
 BYST, Lieutenant D., 2nd Hyderabad Infantry.
 MULLALLY, Lieutenant A., 5th Hyderabad Infantry.
 MOORE, Lieutenant F., 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
 SEARLE, Lieutenant C., 36th Bengal Infantry.
 MARSHALL, Lieut.-Colonel H., has been promoted to colonel in the army.
 BURT, Mr. H., executive engineer, has been transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
 DALLAS, Mr. J., has been appointed secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

RICHARDSON, Mr. W., officiates as superintendent engineer, N.W.P. The following officers have been granted furlough for one year :—
NICOLAY, Lieut.-Colonel F., 2nd Goorkhas.
WHEELER, Captain C., 6th Bengal Cavalry.
THOMSON, Lieut. W., 1st Bengal Cavalry.
COOPER, Lieut. E., 4th Goorkhas.
WIMBERLEY, Lieut. C., 8th Bengal Cavalry.
BRUCE, Lieut. A., 28th Bombay Infantry.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. G., 15th Bengal Cavalry.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 28.)

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpuri, is allowed furlough for one year.
COLLINS, Mr. A. H., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, and posted to Backergunge.
MANISTY, M. G. E., joint-magistrate and deputy-collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Hazaribagh district.
TOYNBEE, Mr. G., magistrate and collector of Hughly, is allowed furlough for ten months.
COTTON, Mr. H. J. S. secretary, Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon. C. Macaulay, C.I.E.
BUCKLAND, Mr. C. E., junior secretary, Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.
GUPTA, Mr. K. G., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. E. Buckland.
BEDFORD, Mr. C. A. S., assistant commissioner, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Darjeeling district.
RATTRAY, Mr. A., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to Kurseong in that district.
BERNARD, Mr. J. H., officiating joint-magistrate and deputy collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is transferred to Sarun.
CASTLE, Mr. R., assistant superintendent of Police, in charge of the district police, Maldah, is posted to Dacca.
SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. A., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Midnapore.
MANOOK, Mr. S. J., civil medical officer and sub-assistant commissioner, Singbhum, is allowed leave for three months.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 29.)

SMIE, Mr. J., tutor to H.M. the Maharajah of Patiala, is granted three months' privilege leave.
CARR—The services of Mr. E. S. Carr, assistant conservator of forests, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from the date of his return from leave.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., officiating under secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment from Nov. 3, vice Mr. H. Maude, appointed settlement officer, Gujranwala.
JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., officiating junior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment from the same date, vice Mr. Younghusband.
The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, divisional judge, 3rd grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, the following reversions will consequently take place in the Punjab Commission, from Nov. 16 :—
WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., from divisional judge, 3rd grade, to district judge, 1st grade.
BIRD, Mr. C. P., from district judge, 1st grade, to district judge, 2nd grade.
SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., from district judge, 2nd grade, to assistant commissioner, 1st grade.
JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., junior secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab, is appointed senior secretary, sub pro tem., from Nov. 14, vice Mr. T. G. Walker.
MACLAGAN, Mr. E. D., assistant commissioner, Delhi, is transferred to Lahore, and appointed junior secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, vice Mr. D. C. Johnstone.
In consequence of the return from privilege leave of Colonel Holroyd, the following reversions have taken place from Nov. 9 :—
LEWIS, Mr. T. C., M.A., has reverted to the Principalship of the Lahore Government College.
BELL, Mr. W., M.A., professor, Government College, Lahore, has ceased to officiate in the II. Class of the graded educational service, and will officiate in the 3rd class.
COPE, Mr. F. H., M.A., officiating inspector of schools, Lahore Circle, ceased to officiate in the III. Class of the graded educational service and officiated in the IV. Class until Nov. 19.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Nov. 24.)

GIBSON, Mr. R. A., is appointed to be an extra assistant commissioner, 5th grade, on probation, and posted to the Mandalay District.
LEEDS, Mr. W. H. A. St. J., C.S., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to special duty in Rangoon.
DAWSON, Mr. W. H., B.S.C., who has been appointed to be an assistant

commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, is posted to the Thayetmyo District.

The following transfers are ordered :—

AYERST, Lieut. W., assistant commissioner, from Allammyo to the head-quarters of the Thayetmyo District.
TOWNSEND, Lieut. E. C., assistant commissioner, from Kyauktan to the charge of the Myede sub-division, Thayetmyo District.
COXE, Mr. H. R. H., under secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days, from Dec. 1.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.**CIVIL.**

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 27.)

GLENNY, Mr. W. H., has been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service, from Nov. 28.
JOPE, Colonel K. A., C.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, is appointed under secretary to Government, P.W. Department, Railway Branch.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified against their names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

ALLENBY, Lieut. A. H., York and Lancaster Regiment, wing officer, sub pro tem., 18th M.I., April 2, 1887.
JOHNSTON, Lieut. H. W., 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wing officer 7th M.I., April 14, 1887.
DEWING, Lieut. R. H., 1st West India Regiment, wing officer, 16th M.I., April 22, 1887.
FITZPATRICK, Colonel F. S., Staff Corps, 30th M.I., is permitted, on vacating his regimental appointment on Jan. 1, 1889, to reside out of India; pension service, 32nd year, commenced June 8.

FURLOUGHS.

HASTING, Captain E. S., D.S.O., Staff Corps, commanding Police Battalion, Upper Burma (p.a.), for one year.
FAWCETT, Surgeon-Major E., Indian Medical Service, 1st Pioneers (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 19th year, commenced Dec. 27, 1887.
KARNEY, Surgeon W. H., Indian Medical Service (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 2nd year, commenced July 4.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 6.)

WODEHOUSE, Colonel C., C.I.E., acting political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is granted privilege leave for three months.
PHILLIPS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A. M. Phillips to be political superintendent and commandant of the Local Corps, Savantvadi, vice Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, retiring.
BEAMAN, Mr. F. C. O., acting assistant judge, Broach, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one year.
CAMPBELL, Mr. J. McL., C.S., is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.**MILITARY.**

Bengal Estab.—Colonel M. Millett, Inf.; Captain G. F. Mann, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. S. E. Western, S.C.; Major A. B. Fenton, S.C.; Captain E. C. Bethune, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Chitty, S.C.; Lieut. C. M. H. Merri-man, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. W. Anketell-Jones, L. Palit (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—A. C. Newcombe.
Bombay Estab.—J. K. Spence (Cov.), F. C. O. Beaman (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, to March 19, 1889; Colonel Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Inf., six months; Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, five months; Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., six months; Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, M.D., two months; Surgeon-Major W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., two months; Surgeon R. J. Marks, six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Sheppard, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. G. Gilchrist, one month's furlough, to return; J. T. Babonau, three months, &c.; W. H. D'Oyly (Cov.), special leave for two years; W. K. Stent, fourteen days' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—C. E. Fox, three days' extraordinary leave, and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. F. M. J. Fraser, S.C.; Lieut. A. G. B. Lang, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. O. M. Mosse, S.C.; Lieut. C. M. Ducat, S.C.; Surgeon-Major J. W. Clarkson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. Dowson, J. S. Wells.

Bombay Estab.—Surgeon-Major H. McCalman, M.D., E. C. Cox, J. W. A. Weir (Cov.), W. W. Drew (Cov.), T. Foard.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

JONES—Dec. 19, at Elberfeld, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, the wife of James Jones, H.M. Inspector of Factories, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

GOODALL—WILLIAMS—Dec. 15, at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, Cecil Gowland, second son of the late A. B. Goodall, Esq., of Serampore, India, and Bedford, to Georgina, elder twin-daughter of John Williams, Esq., of Sunnycroft, West Dulwich.

YOUNG—WOODBURN—Dec. 20, at Dalmellington parish church, by the Rev. George G. Gillam, M.A., of Carmunnock, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Rev. G. S. Hendrie, M.A., minister of the parish, Ebenezer Denholm Young, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Denholm Young, Edinburgh, to Jessie, second daughter of the late David Woodburn, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., Camlary, Dalmellington.

DEATHS.

MORTON—Dec. 19, at Kingsley Villa, Bideford, John Simm Morton, M.D., Retired Surgeon-Major, Madras Medical Service, aged 57.

PINSON—Dec. 15, at 21, Rodney-terrace, Cheltenham, Amelia Mary, elder daughter of the late Major-General Albert Pinson, Madras Army.

POPHAM—Dec. 16, after two days' illness, Laura, the wife of Robert Honner Popham, M.D., of Bartholomew-road, N.W., the daughter of Benjamin Brooks, Esq., of Tufnell-park-road, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Brooks, H.E.I.C.S.

RHIND—Dec. 16, at his residence, Kinloss, Bournemouth, Captain John Rhind, late of Forrest House, London, aged 69.

TARLTON—Dec. 17, at The Rectory, Lutterworth, the Rev. Thomas Henry Tarlton, M.A., Rector of Lutterworth, aged 67.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CALDEIRA—Dec. 1, at Government Medical Stores, the wife of M. S. Caldeira, Subordinate Medical Department, of a son (prematurely).

EMERSON—Nov. 27, at Naini, the wife of Surgeon G. A. Emerson, of a daughter.

HACKETT—Nov. 29, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, B.D., Church Missionary Society, of a son.

HARDY—Dec. 12, at Jhansi, the wife of R. G. Hardy, I.C.S., of a daughter. (By telegram.)

MONK—Dec. 16, at Ahmednagar, the wife of R. P. Monk, Lancashire Fusiliers, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

SCOTT—Nov. 22, at Bangalore, the wife of T. R. Scott, Educational Department, of a son.

STEWART—Nov. 24, at Ferozepore, Punjab, the wife of Lieut. J. Fearley Stewart, D.A.C. General, of a daughter.

TOWER—Nov. 27, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. Tower, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Commanding at Kasauli, of a son.

WRATISLAW—Nov. 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Wratislaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN—MARE—Dec. 1, at Madras, Frederick Eustace, son of the late A. Eustace Dunn, of Amberley, Glos., and grandson of Colonel W. Stather, Bombay Staff Corps, retired, to Alice Fanny, daughter of the late Henry M. Mare, of the Broomlands, Cheshire.

SEWELL—CROSSE—Dec. 3, at Aurangabad, John B. T. D. Sewell, fifth son of Colonel Fane Sewell, Commanding 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to Lilla Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. Crosse, Easthope Rectory, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

STUART—KENNY—Nov. 28, at Nellore, C. J. Stuart, Madras Police, son of Colonel C. J. Stuart, Madras Staff Corps, to Kate, daughter of H. T. Kenny, Esq., A.E.D., of Coonoor.

TRIMMING—O'GRADY—Nov. 28, at St. Anne's, Byculla, Harry Archibald Trimming, of Doncaster, to Angeline, fourth daughter of the late Lieut. James O'Grady, H.C.

WALKER—SMITH—Dec. 1, at Calcutta, Lamond Walker to Rosa Selina daughter of A. Smith, Bengal Civil Service.

WELCHMAN—PLUMER—Dec. 1, at Bangalore, Captain E. W. St. G. Welchman, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, son of the late Major-General J. W. Welchman, C.B., to Maud Christine, daughter of C. G. Plumer, Esq., M.C.S. (retired), Chief Judge of Mysore.

DEATHS.

COWARD—Nov. 28, near Devalah, Captain T. C. Coward, aged 34.

KENNEDY—Dec. 4, at Calcutta, Samuel Clark Kennedy, of the firm of Messrs. Ahmurtty and Co., Calcutta, and late Major, F. Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE services of Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, Royal Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

ON return from field service Captain H. P. Chesney, R.E., is transferred from the Lahore Division, Military Works, to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works.

SURGEON C. G. WOODS, M.S., having returned from the Black Mountain Expedition, has been directed to proceed to Benares, and resume his substantive duties at that station.

SURGEON W. HEFFERNAN, M.S., who has just reported his arrival from England, has been directed to remain in the Allahabad district. He has accordingly been attached to the Station Hospital at Cawnpore for duty until further orders.

NATIVE commissioned officers are to be admitted into the native military survey class at Rurki in future, but the number per class will be restricted to two, and they will join as pupils under the same conditions as other native soldiers. Those entering the College will not be allowed the special survey allowance now given to those trained non-commissioned officers who attain commissioned rank nor will non-commissioned officers who may hereafter pass through the College and attain commissioned rank receive the allowance, but it will be continued to all those now in receipt of it.

THE following appointments are made:—5th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant C. C. Boileau, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice White, vacated. 31st Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant J. E. Waterfield, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer, vice Ewart, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department. 45th Gurkha Light Infantry: Lieutenant J. McD. Baird, supernumerary on the establishment of the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas: Lieutenant A. Grant, officiating Wing Officer 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, is transferred in the same capacity. 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas: Lieut. A. H. G. Kemball, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

ON the 26th November last the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Highland Light Infantry sumptuously feasted the native ranks of the 29th Punjab Infantry on their return to Peshawar from the Black Mountain Expedition. The hosts provided the materials for the banquet on a lavish scale, and these were cooked in the sepoy's lines by men of their own depot. Tents had been pitched on the parade ground separately for Sikhs, Dogras, and Mahomedans, and two hours after the arrival of the regiment every man of the 29th Punjab Infantry not on duty was seated with appetite whetted by a twelve-mile march on a Punjab winter morning. The Britishers made capital hosts, and though few on either side could speak the other's language, there was plenty of laughter and good humour. The men of the 29th Punjab Infantry were much flattered by the kindly forethought of their fellow-soldiers, and were delighted when the pipers of the 74th came and played round the tents, and afterwards danced the reel of Tulloch. Colonel Beddy with his officers visited the ground, and thanked the men of the 74th for the compliment paid to the regiment. After the reel the Colonel called for three cheers for the generous entertainers, which were heartily given; with one cheer more for Sergeant-Major Quirk, who seemed to be a great favourite with the men of the 29th. The pipers, too, were loudly cheered before hosts and guests parted with feelings of mutual goodwill.

THE proceedings of meetings in connection with the National Congress usually terminate with "three cheers for the Queen." This prompts the *Muslim Herald* to say that:—"The *mot d'ordre* of the Congress is—'God save the Queen,' but the devil fly away with her representatives."

India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DEC. 18.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN INDIA.

Lord FITZGERALD said a good deal of attention had recently been drawn to a case at Patna, in which a magistrate ordered a girl, alleged to be under the age of 14 years, to be handed over to a man for alleged immoral purposes, to whom the mother was alleged to have sold her. Sir J. GORST, replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons a few days ago, stated that the magistrate acted under section 551 of the Indian Procedure Code, and added that the Secretary of State desired him to remind the House that Indian magistrates were bound to administer the law as it was, and that Her Majesty's Government was under the most solemn obligations to respect the religious and social customs of the Hindoos, and all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. He entirely agreed with that statement, which was in accordance with the recommendation of the English Commissioners for the codification of the law of India, who, in the course of their report, said:—"And such code, prepared, as it ought to be, with a constant regard to the conditions and institutions of India, and the character, religions, and usages of the populations, would, we are convinced, be of great benefit to that country." The section under which the magistrate acted, it should be borne in mind, only applied to female children who were under the age of 14 years, detained for an unlawful purpose—and an immoral purpose would, of course, be an unlawful purpose. It was, therefore, very important to clear up distinctly whether the child was under 14 years or not. The Under-Secretary, in his answer to the House of Commons, did not mention a strange fact in this case—namely, that this child had already been twice married. The case threw some light on the system of child marriages in India, which, in a recent trial of a Brahmin, convicted of murdering his child wife, Mr. Justice Norris pronounced to be the root of most of the miseries in Hindoo social life, and which, he added, was now severely condemned by a large section of the Hindoo community. He did not desire to discuss or express any opinion on this case at Patna, but it was one which had aroused immense interest in the district and which required careful consideration, touching closely as it did the social customs of the people. At present the House was not in full possession of the facts, and it being the first province of this House to supervise the administration of justice in all the dominions of the Crown, he would ask the Secretary of State for India whether he would procure further information as to this important case.

Viscount CROSS deprecated any discussion of this matter at the present moment, as the House was not in possession of full information. The case was recently brought to his notice, and after communication with the Government of India the following information was received, which was recently at his desire, given to the House of Commons:—

"Quinn, magistrate of Patna district, reports that girl alleged to be under fourteen years of age, left reputed husband's house in October last. Application made to magistrate of district under section 551, Criminal Procedure Act 10 of 1882, to restore girl to her mother. Orders issued under section to show cause why girl should not be restored. Inquiry made about it shows that girl's marriage has been proved and Court's orders issued for the restoration of the girl to her husband and mother. Bengal High Court, on application, pending inquiry, has refused to interfere with district magistrate's proceedings. Affair apparently dispute between the missionaries and natural guardians for possession of native child. The Government of Bengal has called for record of district magistrate's proceedings."

He gathered that the case was still pending in the High Court of Bengal, but he had telegraphed for the fullest information, and when it was received he should communicate it to their lordships.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—DECEMBER 17.

THE GRAVING DOCK AT BOMBAY.

Mr J. MACLEAN asked the First Lord of the Admiralty what were the dimensions of the graving dock at Bombay for ironclads, the plans of which had now been approved by the Admiralty and the India Office; what was the estimated cost of the dock; and in how many years' time it was likely to be completed.

Lord G. HAMILTON: Sir John Coope's last design for a new graving dock at Bombay has been received, but it has not yet been formally approved by the Admiralty and India Office. The dimensions of the proposed dock are as follows:—Length of floor, 500 feet; width at entrance, 85 feet; depth on sill at high water, neap tides, 35 feet; depth of approach channel at

high water, neap tides, 32 feet. The estimated cost is £221,000, and the estimated time for construction is four years.

INVESTMENTS IN INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. WARMINGTON asked the Attorney-General whether his attention had been called to the rule of the Supreme Court, November, 1888, providing for the investment of cash under the control of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division; and whether such order, so far as it related to investment in Indian guaranteed railway shares, was within the powers conferred by the statute 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 38, or whether it was *ultra vires*.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The point put to me by the hon. and learned member is one which can only be determined by judicial decision, and on which he is more competent than I am to form an opinion. The question is whether Indian guaranteed railway shares are "stocks, funds, or securities" within the meaning of the Act of 1860. I am not prepared to say that the order of November, 1888, is *ultra vires*. But if the hon. and learned member desires further information upon the point, I would refer him to my hon. and learned friend the member for North Norfolk, who has, I believe, made this subject his special study.

DEC. 21.

BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES IN CEYLON.

In answer to Mr. W. M'ARTHUR.

Baron H. DE WORMS said: A draft ordinance has been brought in by the Government of Ceylon in the Legislative Council dealing with Buddhist temporalities, which provides, among other objects, for the maintenance out of the property belonging to Buddhist temples of Buddhist services, rites, processions, and buildings. The draft ordinance proposes to vest the temporalities in trustees whose accounts will be audited by persons appointed by the District Courts, and the District Courts will be empowered to prescribe the form in which such accounts are to be kept. The policy of this ordinance was referred to at great length by Sir A. Gordon in his speech opening the Legislative Council on the 31st of October. He explained that the measure is an attempt to carry out the principles laid down by his predecessor, Sir J. Longden, and by Lords Kimberley and Derby; and stated that the draft had received the approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is not unusual for the Governor of a Crown Colony to obtain the approval of the Secretary of State before introducing an important draft ordinance, and to inform the Legislative Council of the fact.

THE Lahore paper says:—"We live in hopes of seeing it stated that, among his other light and genial tasks in India, Mr. Caine, M.P., proposes to regulate the hours of sunshine bestowed upon the ryots' crops, and to thoroughly expose the nefarious practices of cholera. The drink traffic and the National Congress might have been enough for any ordinary flying visitor to 'thoroughly examine' in a few weeks; but, in addition to this, he is to thoroughly go into—and 'expose,' as a Radical organ puts it—the entire working of Missions in India, and will write a series of letters *ex cathedra* on the subject afterwards, in the English Provincial Press."

THE ORCHID TRADE.—The *Rangoon Times* hears that the finest shipment of orchids from Burma goes to England by an early steamer. Mr. Richardson, who has recently returned from Bhamo to Rangoon, has been very successful in getting a fine assortment, including, we believe, some new species. Mr. Roxall has recently proceeded up country, and will, no doubt, return next month, heavily laden, but in this case he has been distanced by local talent.

A STORY FROM SIKKIM.—The *Darjeeling News* states that a report has just reached us of a most unfortunate *contretemps* at the front. It appears that three men, being the advance guard of the Ampa's retinue, came to our advance picket, consisting of Sergeant Gray and three men, and by way of announcing their arrival, fired a shot. Our men immediately returned fire upon the new-comers, believing them to be the enemy, and killed all three. One of the men before he died, stated that the Ampa might be expected in ten days. The news may be somewhat exaggerated, but, if true, it is certainly very unfortunate.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—These Shares on Saturday were unaltered. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3½ to 3½, Nundydroog 1½ to 1½, Indian Consolidated 5s. to 5s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 9s. to 11s., ditto fully paid (£1) 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Ooregum 29s. 9d. to 30s. 6d., ditto Preference 1½ to 1½, Devala-Moyar 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Nine Reefs 9s. to 10s., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. to 2s. 6d., South-East Mysore 11s. to 12s., Indian Glenrock 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 15-16 to 1 1-16, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 1s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 1s. to 1s. 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 16, Henzada (s), Bombay; 16, Dorunda (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 14, Nubia (s), Liverpool; 17, Bengal (s), London;
22, Thames (s), Colombo.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Norman, Miss Norman, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Muter, Mr. Josland, Surgeon-Major Courtney, Mr. F. Hodgson, Mr. Donne, Mr. Shane, Mr. Le Ferre. From Naples: Mr. J. J. Cobb, Mr. C. S. Cobb.

For Bombay: Mr. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Bibby, Mrs. Watkin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin and infant, Mr. R. Graham. From Brindisi: Mr. J. P. Stuart.

For Aden: Miss A. Johnson.

For Ismailia: Rev. J. Parker. From Naples: Mrs. Peel, Mr. R. H. Peel, Mr. M. De Murrieta, Mr. C. J. De Murrieta, Mme. De los Heros.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Terry, Mr. J. L. Hamilton, Miss Kingston, Miss Campion.

For Colombo: Mr. Blackmore. From Naples: Mr. P. W. Farrer.

S.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Dec. 28 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Colonel C. Beadon. From Brindisi: Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For Ismailia: Rev. Mr. Sweeting, Rev. Mr. Tremenheere.

For Brindisi: Mr. J. Stevens.

For Colombo: Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Streatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. A. W. Farmer, Mr. Skrine, Mr. Liddle, Hon. Caroline Paget, Mr. McMahon.

For Gibraltar: Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Finister, Mr. G. A. Barlow, Mr. R. S. Savile, Mr. Cooke, Major Morrison, Miss Bateman, Mr. Kidler, Mr. Montbard, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie.

For Malta: Mrs. Hayshe, Mrs. Skipwith, Mr. Sainsbury, Miss Dyde, Miss St. John Mildmay, Miss Hussey, Lieut. G. Ray.

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 3; from Brindisi, Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Edgell, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Petre and infant, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Richards, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Webb, Mr. D. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Webber, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Drysdale, Mr. E. B. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Sydney Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, Lieut. C. C. Cobbe, Mr. E. Cooper, Mr. H. Wenden. From Brindisi: Mrs. W. C. Gott, Mr. D. Smeaton, Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. F. W. Bruce, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. J. W. Wright, Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Remfry, Mr. Cruddas, Mr. J. F. Moore, Lieut. A. B. Mayne, Mr. J. F. Beddy, Mrs. Faulkner and infant, Mr. Goodall, Capt. W. H. Young. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Stopford Sackville. From Ismailia: Mr. T. M. Wilson, Mr. F. Sassoon.

For Gibraltar: Major Croft, Mr. C. E. Laurence, Commander Prickett, R.N.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. J. Napier, Mr. R. A. Mackay. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Torrie.

For Malta: Lieut. R. Jenkins, Captain Lushington, Mr. Daly, Mrs. Arnold, Mr. Corston.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Miss M. L. Andrews.

S.s. *Nizam*, from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. L. R. Turnbull, Mr. J. P. Stuart, Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Mr. M. Grant.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 10; from Naples, Jan. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. Nickels, Dr. Hasard, Mr. and Mrs. Rollason, Miss Norris.

For Colombo: Mr. Wolf, Mr. Artindall, Mr. W. C. S. Ingles. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Jameson Torre.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, two Misses Ainslie, Mr. and Mrs. Wadham, Lieut. C. W. Howard, Capt. Allen, Mr. G. H. and Mrs. Clements.

For Ismailia: Mr. P. H. and Mrs. Rathbone, two Misses Rathbone, Mr. S. W. G. and Mrs. Rathbone, Col. Russell, two Misses Russell, Miss White and sister, Miss Herdman, Mr. and Mrs. Sneyd, Miss Mitchell. From Naples: Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Kennedy, Rev. T. Kennedy, Miss C. Baker.

For Bombay: Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Gray, Captain Swinton.

For Naples: Miss Walsh, Miss Dale.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Jan. 10 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Jan. 21.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, two Misses Fowler, Lieuts. F. C. Marsh, A. E. Moffat, C. C. Jackson, H. F. Sullivan, C. A. Rowley.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Braddon, Captain A. S. Weller.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Brackenridge.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 17; from Brindisi, Jan. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. E. H. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Fraser, Miss J. C. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Freund, Miss J. Mac-

donald, Mr. R. H. Morris, Mr. H. Oliver, Capt. Martin, Mr. Morse, Mr. Travers, Miss Birch, Mr. W. K. and Mrs. Stent and infant, Rev. F. M. Longman. From Brindisi: Mr. Beatty, Mr. Monke Smith, Mr. P. Bird, Mr. Murray Anderson, Lieut. S. S. Dickens, Mr. E. and Mrs. Flower.

For Aden: Mrs. Fagan.

For Ismailia: Mr. R. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. C. R. F. Lutridge, Mr. E. Lawthorpe, Mr. Rawson and friend. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lindo.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Dykes, Mrs. de Teissier.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Jan. 24; from Naples, Feb. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Glass and infant, Miss Chrystal, Mrs. Oldham, Rev. S. and Mrs. Scott. From Naples: Mr. Gladden.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. C. Knight, Mrs. and two Misses Swaine, two Misses Paget.

For Bombay: Mr. Carrod.

For Colombo: Mr. L. Townson.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Jan. 25 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Feb. 4.

For Bombay: Miss F. Young. From Brindisi: Major R. J. H. Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Mr. G. Jacob.

For Colombo: Mr. McAndrew.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Jan. 31.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Oddie, Mr. C. Thomson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, General and Mrs. Taylor.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. and Mrs. Johnston. From Gibraltar: Mr. C. Drummond.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 7; from Naples, Feb. 16.

For Colombo: Mrs. Macpherson Grant.

For Naples: Mrs. and three Misses Wrightson.

For Calcutta: Miss Vogel.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Purnea*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker and infant, Mr. F. L. Brown Constable, Miss Burnes.

For Madras: Captain and Mrs. H. D. Love and infant, Mr. W. St. J. McIlwain, Mrs. J. S. Ogilvie, Miss M. Ogilvie, Mr. H. P. Higginbotham, Mr. Austin D. Jackson, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. Thos. Jenkin.

For Malta: Hon. Miss Mary Theaiger, Miss Wauchope.

For Colombo: Mr. F. H. Church, Mr. C. R. Watson, Richard J. Booth.

Per B.I.S.N. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Madras: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Miss Hight, Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mr. G. D. Ker, Col. and Mrs. C. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock. From Malta: Mr. J. Cowley.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Mantell, Mr. A. R. Cox, Mr. F. Fisher, Miss Mantell, Mr. G. C. Bliss.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Reva*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Colombo: Mr. Arthur Taylor, Mr. T. W. Bois.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. D. Currie, Mrs. J. Forbes.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, from Liverpool, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Miss Fallon, Lieut. W. F. Fraser.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaisford, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry, Colonel J. Legge Willis, Major Dempster, Mrs. Bullock and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Master Hutchinson, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Master Campbell.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, from Liverpool, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. F. A. Slack, Mr. L. Hare, Miss Rigg, Mr. John Murray.

For Colombo: Mr. S. Horsley, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rea, Mrs. Chas. Cantlay, Miss Knox.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Miss Anderson, Mr. R. H. Abbott, Mrs. L. Cummius, Mr. Weir.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, at Bombay, Dec. 3.

From London: Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and suite, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice, Lady Maude Anson, Captain and Lady Florence Streatfield and child, Mlle. Werthon, Col. Ardagh, Capt. Hon. C. Harbord, Mr. Pakenham, Dr. and Mrs. Fenn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Venning, Surgeon-General Penny, Miss Penny, Miss M. Thorne, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Gray, Mr. Sutherland, Miss Birch, Mr. R. Turner, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Hooper, Mrs. Carrol, two children and infant, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Jeremiah Lyon, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Miss Sanderson and friend, Col. and Mrs. Lawrence, child and infant, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Goldring, Miss Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Hearsey, four

children and infant, Sister G. Raphael, Sister M. Faith, Miss Woolings, Mrs. Allen, Miss Gordon, Mr. Brady, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Allardice, Mr. W. Randal, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss F. Oxley, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Hopkins.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. Birkmyre, Miss Birkmyre, Mr. J. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children, Mr. C. Wallis, Mr. Negroponti, Mr. W. Ellis, Mr. W. Horne, Comte de Basterot, and Secretary, Mr. Hickens, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Miss Clarke, Mr. D. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Rantenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Grimley, Miss Grimley, Mr. Minors, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. Davidson, Captain and Mrs. Poynder, Captain Gardner, Surg-Major Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Frere, Miss Barlow, Mr. Digby, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Mr. Cole, Mr. Schrnalg, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Harrison, Mr. C. E. Mitchell, Mr. Bannister, and Mr. and Miss Teape.

From Malta: Mr. Westrup.

From Port Said: Mr. P. Palmer and Mr. Clayton.

From Ismailia: Mrs. Talbot and Mr. Facheri.

From Aden: Mr. W. Stewart.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. Orman, at Brindisi, Dec. 7.

From Bombay: Mr. Hope, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Wortzler. *For London*: Mr. Spence and two children, Mr. Carver, Mr. Batt, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Grubbe, Mr. Woodhead, Capt. and Mrs. Wiffen, Mr. M. Feroze, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Knight, Rev. B. Streeten.

From Suez: *For London*: Capt. Wylde.

From Ismailia: *For London*: Mrs. Beames, Miss Petter, Dr. Petter, Rev. W. Petter.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Captain Thompson, at Brindisi, Dec. 14.

From Bombay: Mr. Porcheron, Mr. Beauman, Mr. C. E. Smyth, Mr. Sime, Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Allen, Col. and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, Col. Verney, Mr. R. J. Orr, Mr. Palet, Archdeacon Tute, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Bankier. *For Venice*: Mr. Barefort, Major F. Barrow.

From Ismailia: Rev. C. J. B. Fletcher, Lady Louis Mageris, Miss Lewis. *For Venice*: Mr. and Miss Carne, Mr. Goodall, Mr. W. Goodall.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

S.s. *Assam*, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, from Bombay, Dec. 7.

For London: Mr. J. Billington, Mr. J. Hosking, Lieut. Bruce Kingsmille, Mr. C. L. Curtis, Dr. J. Craig, Mr. Colfiston, Capt. Bason, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. R. Jeff, Mr. J. Robert, Mr. Bertie, Mrs. E. Noble, Mrs. Whitman, Miss A. King.

For Brindisi: Mr. Beasley, Dr. Taylor, Mr. H. Scott, Mr. John Hood. *For Marseilles*: Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Col. and Mrs. Malcolm Stevens, Rev. T. Isanbau, Mr. and Mrs. Cowmeadow and child.

For Port Said: Dr. J. A. Russell, Mr. J. H. Ruthband.

For Suez: Colonel and Mrs. Beckett.

For Gibraltar: Mr. B. P. Pereira.

S.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Edwards, from London, Dec. 20; from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay: Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and infant, Mahomed Sheriff, Surgeon-Major Macdonald, Mr. R. Barclay, Mrs. Ormston and two children, Mrs. Parkinson and two children, Mr. Rattigan, Miss Saxby, Mr. W. T. Wells, Mr. Morschi, Mrs. Wright, Mr. J. Starkie, Mr. Archibald, Mrs. Waller and two children, Mr. Roby. *From Brindisi*: Surgeon-Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Hemming, Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. R. Mutter, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. East, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. Platt, Mr. Dobson, Dr. and Mrs. Marston, Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, Mrs. Vyvyan and child, Mr. H. Thomson, Mrs. D. Robertson, Miss Lane, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. Moke, Mr. J. E. Caithness, Mr. L. M. Thornton, Mr. Romefeldt, Mr. Westphal, Capt. L. S. Oliver, Admiral Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. W. Hoare, Mr. Roston, Rev. J. B. Robinson, Mr. Sawaby. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. Henriques and family, Mr. and Mrs. Meruges.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Richards, Miss Cobbett, two Misses White, Mrs. Stoptord Sackville, Mr. Glasgow, Mrs. Cox and son, Miss Regan, General and Mrs. Owen Williams, Miss Brewster, Mr. Hunt, Mrs. and two Misses Miller, Miss Burgess, Miss Moors, Miss McGuckin, Lord and Lady Rathdonnell and family, Mr. W. Harris, Mr. F. Hunt, Mr. Pragnell, Earl of Arran, Viscount Sudeley, Hon. F. Curzon, Mr. R. Scarth.

For Ismailia: Miss Kerr, Miss Tulloch, Mr. Cox, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Gattre. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. and Mrs. and three Misses Fahy. *From Brindisi*: Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson, Mr. W. Dunlop, Mr. A. D. Puckle, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Leach, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Russell Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell.

For Karachi: Mrs. and two Misses Dame.

For Malta: Mr. Phelan, Rev. J. D. Addison, Mrs. Keen and two infants, Miss Busentil, Miss Xuerst, Miss La Coste, Mrs. Burridge and family, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Pfeil, Mr. Storey, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Chutt and infant, Miss Gardner, Mr. Wotherspoon, Miss James.

For Aden: Mrs. Yenson and two children, Miss Johnson. *From Brindisi*: Miss Thackeray, Lieut. Austin.

For Port Said: *From Gibraltar*: Mr. French and friend.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Monroe*, from Liverpool, Dec. 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Aitken, and two children, Miss Blake, Lieut. and Mrs. Nurse, Dr. Venis, Mr. H. M. Davies, Mr. A. E. Rydes.

Per Clan Line s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, from Liverpool, Dec. 16.

For Colombo: Mr. W. S. Seale, Dr. R. M. Lamb.

For Calcutta: Lieut. G. Du Plat Taylor, Mr. T. W. Wright, Mrs. C. F. Martin, Miss Marie Cole, Mr. T. W. Martin, Mr. H. Munday, Mr. J. R. Henderson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, sailed Dec. 20.

For Madras: Mrs. Pogson, child and infant, Miss Harding, Mrs. Grant and two children, Mrs. King and three children, Miss King, Mrs. Boteler and two children, Miss Firth, Mrs. Gordon Fraser and two children, Col. Campbell.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ivatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lammerton, Mr. F. Lowe.

For Calcutta: Mr. Donald Black, Mrs. Dutte, Miss Shand, Mr. F. J. L. Halahan, Mr. R. F. A. Oldfield, Mr. J. Chisholm, Mr. J. B. Urie, Mr. J. S. Reddock, Mr. A. C. Mackinnon, Mr. J. Armour, Mr. R. G. Stack.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, sailed Dec. 22.

For Karachi: Mr. F. L. MacLean, Mr. R. G. Abbott.

For Bombay: Mrs. Dimmock, Miss J. Davidson, Mr. R. C. Barklie, Mr. E. V. Boyle, Mr. C. W. Goode.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Locksley Hall*, sailed Dec. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Gordon Friell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Malcolm, Mrs. Glenn and two children, Mr. E. C. Bayley, Mr. T. B. Benningham, Dr. Bode, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Persey, Mrs. Golightly and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Handcock, Rev. John Trail, Miss J. S. Wilson, Rev. S. B. Fairbank, Mrs. T. A. Simpson, Mr. C. A. Simpson, Miss Demmon, Major A. E. C. Kaye, Mrs. E. Moore, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Govld.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 17.

For Calcutta: Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Stephens, Miss A. Farley.

The following passages have been engaged:—

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, Dec. 14.

For London: Surgeon-Major Findlay, Major and Mrs. N. Arnott, Capt. C. R. Burn, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child, Mr. W. J. Talbot, Mr. Bulaki Rama, two Misses Stratton, Mr. H. Croly.

For Brindisi: Marquis Dufferin, Marchioness Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir, Major H. Cooper, Mr. Buckler, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. F. MacNair, Mr. Cumberlege, Col. W. Hughes Hallett, Mr. R. A. W. Willis.

For Suez: Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. L. Flower, Captain H. H. Hart.

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Dec. 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. C. Got.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1888-9.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	Other Ports	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
				1888.		1889.
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	25 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.
Serapis* ...	1889. 2 Jan.	Q'town. 4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
Euphrates	6 Feb.	11 Feb. Q'town.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
		1888.			
Euphrates	30 Dec. 1889.	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay *via* the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out *via* the Cape.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Ra. 98½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	103½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	96½	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6½ pr. ct.	887½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apello ...	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	600
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	130	1,200
Fort ...	5,500	55	1,400
French ...	500	60	540
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	360
Khangam ...	450	45	95
Mercantile ...	125	7½	190
Motassil Co. ...	400	50	400
Munim ...	all	40	190
New Berar ...	500	60	500
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	810
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,050
Sind ...	750	50	400
Volkart ...	500	75	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	360
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	610
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	96
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ltd. (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Bhowmuggur Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	870
Central India ...	500	45	985
Coerla Mills ...	1,000	35	580
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	1,050
Empress Co. ...	all	25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,000	25	570
Golan Baba ...	400	—	—
Ghind Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	875
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	725
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	585
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	25	700
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewraj Baboo ...	1,000	50	1,020
Rhandelsh ...	1,000	80	625
Khatoo Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	740
Leopold ...	100	5	148
Madras United ...	1,000	120	1,805
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,195
Mazagon ...	250	8	145
Morari Goculdas ...	1,000	70	1,400
Nagim ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	725
Oriental ...	625	25	465
Parli ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	1,000	80	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	80	1,270
Soonderdas ...	1,000	80	600
Southern India ...	500	15	200
Southern Mahatras ...	250	12½	270
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	85	375
Western India ...	1,000	25	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,390
Do New £20 Shares ...	180-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-u	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ...	1.0	100
Bombay Ice Co. ...	100	82
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,825
Indian Gr. & S. Assn. ...	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachee Landing and Shipping ...	890	185
Kemp & Co. ...	175	385
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	155
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,52½
Thacker and Co. ...	15	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Masagon ...	—	—
Fort Canning Co. ...	700	825

CALCUTTA.—December 3.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	98	0	to	—	0
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1870 (1885) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	103	8	to	104	0	—
4 of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	103	8	to	104	0	—
4 of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—	to	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1880) ...	106	12	to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106	8	to	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	106	0	to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106	0	to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107	4	to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107	4	to	—
4 of 1882 (1902) ...	99	4	to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra ...	£10	125 to
Agra Savings ...	100	120 to
Allahabad ...	100	185 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100	150 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	97½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100	140 to
Delhi and London ...	325	140 to
Himalaya ...	100	125 to
Mussorie ...	100	110 to
National of India ...	212½	136 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	— to
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	60 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

	Paid.	Price.
Alipore Coal ...	100	100 to
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10	180 to
Barnagore Jute ...	£10	123 to
Bengal Coal ...	1,000	1,605 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	37s. 6d.	192 to
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	98 to
Bengal Mills ...	£100	160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100	50 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	558 to
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	72 to
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	30	98 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100	175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	118 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100	125 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100	108 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	93 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100	133 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250	225 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100	78 to
Gooery Cotton Mills ...	100	210 to
Gouropore ...	200	146 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	86 to
Howrah Docking ...	500	110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100	138 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100	86 to 91
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	150	146 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100	83 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100	275 to 280
Murree Brewery ...	100	182 to
Naini Tal Brewery ...	100	135 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100	103 to
New Beerboom Coal ...	100	155 to
Ranekistopore Press ...	100	40 to
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	61 to
Riverdale Press ...	100	63 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	102 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100	80 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	116 to

TEA COMPANIES.

	Paid.	Price.
Adulphore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie ...	100	75 to
Acruttipore (Cachar) ...	100	75 to
Assam ...	£20	600 to
Balasum (Darjiling) ...	100	97 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80	30 to 35
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	245 to
Do. contributory ...	100	127 to
Burkholia (Cachar) ...	100	38 to
Central Cachar ...	200	115 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Chandipore (Cachar) ...	100	86 to
Chota Nagpore ...	100	84 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	22 to
Darjiling ...	100	110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	57 to 58
Dehra Dun ...	100	45 to
Dessad and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100	95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	59 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100	30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100	45 to

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling) ...	130	77 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	230 to
Gowhaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolmarie (Assam) ...	100	88 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Jheerl Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	80 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	94 to
Kursong and Terai ...	—	— to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	200 to
Lakatoora (Syihet) ...	100	40 to 36
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	54 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	27	5 to
Luckimpore (Assam) ...	£10	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	— to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	23 to
Do. contributory ...	90	31 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	— to
Mutuck (Assam) ...	200	— to
Do. contributory ...	125	— to
New Fallochi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutwanporo (Cachar) ...	—	— to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Patareah (Syihet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabari (Assam) ...	—	— to
Sapakati ...	100	108 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	58	4-5 disct.
Seemah ...	—	— to
Singbulli and Murnah ...	100	91 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to
Springside (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarra (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	105 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	200	126 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	186 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—December 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
8 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	96½ to 97½
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931 ...	105½ to 106½
4 Do. October 10, 1898 ...	— to —
4 India Enforced Paper ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1885 ...	— to —
4 Do. do. 1393 ...	— to —
4 Ceylon, 1882 ...	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90 ...	102 to 104
4 Mauritius, 1881 ...	105 to 107
6 Do. 1895-96 ...	111 to 113
4 Do. ...	101 to 103
4 Straits Settlements Government ...	102 to 104

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid.	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	114 to 116
East Indian, Irredem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	119 to 121
Odde and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 118
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	137 to 131

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lim. ...	—	94 to 98
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	5 to 5½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	174 to 176
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	24½ to 24½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1953... ..	—	2½ to 2½
Do. Ann. B. £1 per ann. (less 4) ...	—	20½ to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	122 to 124
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	172 to 174
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	143 to 145
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	134 to 136
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	127 to 129
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	125 to 127
Rohilkund and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	98 to 100
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 100 ...	—	24½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958 ...	5	25½ to 26
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	138 to 135
South Mahratta Gua., Id. ...	20	118 to 115
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. Gua. ...	100	115 to 117
West of India Port., Id. ...	20	114 to 116

LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

*Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the
Period from which the Leave was granted.*

CIVIL.

(Including Military Officers under Civil Rules.)

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8, '87.
Acworth, H. A., Bo. Salt Rev., 15 mos. 16dys., Mar. 10, '88.
Adams, M. R. W. P., Tele. Dept., 19 mos., Nov. 13, '87.
Aloock, J. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Jul. 1, 2 yrs., Apr. 14, '88.
Anderson, J. D., Ben. Cov., Assam Comm., 24 mos., May 26, '87.
Anderson, H. A., Ben. Cov., Asst. Comr., Punjab, 18 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Anketell, P. W., B.N. Martin, 6 mos., Nov. 8, '88.
Annesley, M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Aug. 27, '88.
Anley, G. A. D.A., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos. and 30 days, July 17, '88.
Aplin, T. H., Burma Forests, 21 mos., Feb. 15, '88.
Babonau, J. T., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., July 13, '88.
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Barratt, C. H., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
Barrow, W. F., P. W. Rev. & Gen., India, 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 27, '88.
Barry, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 3, '86.
Batten, H. G., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Nov. 11, '87.
Bawa Iwan Singh, Punjab, Medl., 18 mos.
Beaman, F. C. O., Bom. Cov., 12 mos., Nov. 30, '88.
Benett, H. W., P.W. Dept., India, 15 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
Bent, H., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Beresford, G. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Bird, W. J. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 21 mos., May 6, '87.
Blennerhassett, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Judl., to Apr. 1, '89.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., to Mar. 31, '89.
Boddy, Capt. O. V., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Bolton, T., Survey of India, 24 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
Boulton, W. A., Bom. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 16, '88.
Bowden, H. J. A., P.W. Dept., Rajputana, 12 mos., Mar. 14, '88.
Briddon, H. R., Secretariat, Burma, 12 mos., May 20, '88.
Broad, F. D., 12 mos.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 6 mos., June 23, '88.
Brown, J. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Asst. Comr., 18 mos., April 20, '88.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brownfield, C., Settlement Office, India, 12 mos., June 13, '88.
Brownning, C. A. R., M.A., C. P. Educl., 6 mos., July 7, '88.
Bruce, W. D., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., April 1, '87.
Burbridge, D. J., Fin. & Com. Dept., India, 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Burgess, G. D., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Feb. 22, '88.
Butler, T., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Cadge, Surg.-Major W. H., 12 mos.
Cameron, W. L. S. L., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., 23 May, '88.
Campbell, A., Burma Police, 24 mos., July 20, '88.
Campbell, D. J. A., Ben. Cov., Burmahy Commr., 24 mos., Nov. 22, '88.
Campbell, L. A., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 12 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Campbell, Col. A. E., Dy. Commr., Assam, 9 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Cappell, E. L., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., May 23, '88.
Carter, G. M. S., Asst. Commr., Burma, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '84.
Carter, P. J., Forest Dept., India, 1 yr., April 26, '88.
Casey, A. E. C., Dy. Commr., N.W.P. & O., 30 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Chadwick, C., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 5, '88.
Chalke, Asst. Surg. E. L., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., June 26, '88.
Chiodetti, A. T., P.W.D., 16 mos., Sept. 7, '87.
Chisholm, J. W., Commr. C. Provs., 15 mos., April 15, '88.
Chisholm, M. J., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 11, '88.
Cleburne, J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., June 21, '88.
Clogston, H. F., Mad. Cov., Asst. Genl., India, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Coard, A. R., Ben. Survey, 12 mos., Sept. 25, '88.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 21 mos., Apr. 10, '87.
Conley, J., Mad. Gun Carriage Factory, 6 mos., Sept. 5, '88.
Constable, C., Ben. Marine, 7 mos., May 10, '88.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
Cooke, H. R., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 20, '88.
Cooper, P., P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '87.
Copleston, F. S., Ben. Cov., Dy. Commr., Burma, 10 mos. and 1 week, Apr. 6, '88.
Cotgrave, T. M., Bom. Rev., 18 mos., 10 May, '88.
Courtney, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 22 mos. 21 dys., Sept. 30, '87.
Cowley, W. D., Financial Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Cox, G. W. S., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Aug. 1, '84.
Coy, J. P., P.W. Dept., Bengal, 20 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
Crawford, C. E. G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
Crawley, Lieut. G. B., Cant. Mag., Oudh, 15 mos., Feb. 13, '88.
Crofts, Surg. J., Agency Surg. Kotah and Thallawar, 18 mos. June 12, '88.
Cumberlege, N. K., Hyderabad Police, 19 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Dalzel, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 21 mos., June 28, '87.
Daniell, F. T., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Nov. 29, '87.
Dantia, Surg.-Maj. S. H., Burma Medl., 24 mos., Apr. 4, '88.
Davidson, J. Y., State Railways, 18 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
Day, C. E., Punjab P.W.D., 23 mos., May 11, '88.
Denny, Capt. C. J., Cant. Mag., Punjab, 24 mos., Jan. 29, '88.
De la Chervin, Capt. D. L., Burma Police, 6 mos.
Douglas, J. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Downes, A. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Aug. 12, '88.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., Nov. 2, '88.

Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 23 mos., July 27, '86.
Drury, G. M., Ben. P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 8, '88.
Drysdale, W. Medl., Punjab Pol., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff, W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Duke, C. J. A., Burma Comm., 18 mos., Jan. 6, '88.
Dunn, G. O. W., Bo. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Dyson, S. P. H., Burma Asst. Comr.
Eales, H. L., Ben. Cov., Burma Cov., 18 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., June 7, '87.
Eaton, Surg. J. B., Bo. Medl., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
Elliott, H. A., Bo. Cov., Baroda Survey, 6 mos., June 26, '88.
Ellison, T. E., Bo. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 mos., May 31, '87.
Englede, Lieut.-Col. W. J., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 16, '88.
English, R. A., P.W.D., Accounts, 23 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Evans, H. E. G., Mad. P. W. Dept., 15 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
Farmer, H. R., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Fisher, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 15, '88.
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 18 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
Fleet, J. F., C.I.E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., May 20, '87.
Floyd, W. C. L., P.W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Apr. 4, '88.
Forbes, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., July 13, '88.
Forbes, H. D. E., Bom. Survey, 12 mos., 10 May, '88.
Forbes, W. W., Burma Police, 9 mos., Aug. 9, '88.
Fordyce, C. G. D., Bom. Forest, 18 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Foster, C. W. E., Burma Medl., 10 mos. & 25 dys., May 18, '88.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., to Mar. 31, '89.
Foxwell, W. A., Asst. Comr., Madras, 12 mos., Mar. 28, '88.
Fowle, C. E., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 9 mos. 15dys., Apr. 20, '88.
Fraser, E. G., P.W.D., Punjab, 12 mos., 21 June, '88.
Fuller, Surg. H. K., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Aug. 20, '88.
Fulton, E. M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 ms., Feb. 25, '88.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Gibbs, R. T., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Gilechrist, W. G., P. W. Dept., India, 11 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
Girdlestone, C. E. R., Ben. Cov., Resident Nepal, 16 mos. and 18 dys., Feb. 10, '88.
Glazier, E. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
Gleadow, F., Forest Dept., Bombay, 18 mos., Apr. 19, '88.
Goldsmid, F. L., Bombay Police, 1 yr., Apr. 27, '88.
Goodrich, G. M., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 20, '88.
Gracey, Major F., R.E., Burma P.W.D., to Mar. 15, '89.
Grant, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
Grant, A. R., Ben. Forest, 20 mos. & 10 dys., Dec. 1, '87.
Grant, F., P.W.D., Punjab, 18 mos., Oct. 27, '87.
Grant, H. E., P.W.D., C. Ind., 12 mos., Apr. 24, '88.
Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Grant, Dr. J. G. G., P. o. tector of Emigrants, Calcutta, to Jan. 15, '89.
Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
Gray, B., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Gray, P., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Greig, G., N. W. P. O. Forest, 6 mos., June 29, '88.
Griffin, Sir Lepel, K.C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Resident C. India, 1 year, May 4, '88.
Haig, W. S., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 9 mos., Apr. 14, '88.
Hamblyn, R. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '88.
Hammick, S., Bo. Cov., Bom. Judl., 14 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
Hammond, A. J., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
Hammett, F. H., Ma. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
Hannah, T. H., Asst. Genl. Office, Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 13, '88.
Harrison, F. C., Ben. Cov.
Harrison, Capt. J. H. C., R.E., Thomason College 16 mos., Oct. 29, '87.
Harrison, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Settlement Officer, 11 mos., Apr. 3, '88.
Harvey, J., Punjab Educational, 24 mos., Apr. 8, '88.
Hasted, Col. J. O., R.E., Mad. Chief Engineer, 6 mos., Oct. 12, '88.
Hastings, Capt. W., Political Dept., 21 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
Hathornthwaite, J. F., Bombay Educational Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Haydon, Maj. W. H., R.E., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos. 19dys., Nov. 17, '88.
Hawkins, C. R., B. n. Cov., Punjab Judl., 1 yr., Apr. 18, '88.
Hearle, N., N.W.P. & O. Comr. Forests, 15 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Henderson, G. R., Bombay Mint, 20 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Henderson, J. P., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 8, '88.
Henslowe, C. W. E., Burma Rev., 2 yrs., Jan. 23, '88.
Henderson, Surg. C., C.P. Medl., 15 mos., Aug. 23, '88.
Hicks, A., Punjab, P.W.D., 36 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 22 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
Hilgham, T., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Hill, Maj. J., R.E., India Survey, 17 mos., May 18, '88.
Hobart, H. T., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs. Police, 20 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Hobart-Hampden, A. C., Ben. Forest. Dept., 7 mos.
Hodgett, S., Bom. Mint, 1 yr., Apr. 4, '88.
Hoey, W., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., Feb. 1, '88.
Hodges, E., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 12 mos., Mar. 7, '88.
Holland, H. L., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
Holmes, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Dy. Commr., 18 mos., May 4, '88.
Hordern, P. A., Burma Educl., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Horsley, W. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 14 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
Horst, H., India Surveys, 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., N. W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
Howard, Lieut.-Col. T., R.E.
Hudleston, R. H., Mad. Pol., 16 mos. and 26 dys., Jan. 18, '88.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 30 mos., May 18, '87.
Hullah, A., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 13 mos. and 11 days, Oct. 19, '88.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 81 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Ireland, W. De C., Burma Comm., 24 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
Irvine, W., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 7, '88.
Jacob, E. F., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Nov. 17, '88.

James, G. A., Ben. Tel., 12 mos., Nov. 15, '88.
Jenkins, T. L. L., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., May 10, '88.
Johnson, E. C., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 19, '88.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 21 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnson, H. L., Ben. Cov., Assam Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., July 31, '88.
Johnstone, J. W. D., Ben. Educational, 1 year, Mar. 10, '88.
Johnstone, H. J., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 28, '88.
Jones, W. B. S., P.W. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., May 4, '88.
Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 22 mos., May 25, '87.
Jordan, F. J., Punjab P.O., 6 mos., June 5, '88.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Keelan, H. E. T., Ind. Survey, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
Kidd, J. C., Tel. Dept., India, 18 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
King, L. W., Ben. Cov., Punjab Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., July 24, '88.
Knapp, C. C. B., Madras P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 27, '87.
Laird, J. A.
Lala Fath Chand, Punjab, Medl., 21 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
La-h. O., Ben. Pilot Service, 12 mos., Apr. 6, '88.
Laugharne, Maj. M., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 11 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
Laughlin, R. C., Ben. Tele. Dept., 8 mos., July 19, '88.
Learnmouth, A. C. L., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 13 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
Lcggatt, E. O. E., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '88.
Lincke, J. E. P., Bom. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 4, '88.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Lister, A. L., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos.
Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., to Mar. 31, '89.
Lloyd, R. A., N. W. Provs., Ednel, 6 mos., Feb. 9, '88.
Lloyd, Maj. R. O., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos. & 11 days, Dec. 1, '88.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 40 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 22 mos., Mar. '87.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., to Dec. 14, '88.
Luckstedt, H., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
Ludlam, A. F., Punjab Fincl., 6 mos., Mar. 18, '88.
Ludlam, W. N., Punjab Police, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '88.
Lyle, J. C., Bom. P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Lyall, H. D., N.W.P. and O. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 13, '88.
MacCartie, C. F., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos.
MacCartie, Surg. F. F., Health Officer, Bom., 18 mos., May 10, '88.
Macdonald, J. C., N.W.P. & O. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 16, '88.
Mackenzie, N. F., N.W.P. and O. P.W.D., 17 mos., July 10, '88.
Maclean, W. A., P.W. Dept., Punjab, 9 mos., April 19, '88.
Maconochie, A. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos. 3 dys., Mar. 9, '88.
Macpherson, C. G. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 8 mos., May 18, '88.
Madge, P. M., Ben. Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Sept. 7, '88.
Marriott, Capt. E. F., Bo. S. C., Bo. Police, 16 mos., Feb. 25, '88.
Martin, D. F., P. W. Dept., Bengal, 2 yrs., Mar. 11, '88.
Martyr, P. H., Burma Comm., 2 yrs., Apr. 11, '88.
Mathews, H. F., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Feb. 17, '88.
McAndrew, J., Ben. Police, 9 mos. & 306 dys., Apr. 19, '88.
McCalin, Surg. H. B., Bo. Medl., 21 mos., May 25, '87.
McDonald, J. C., Forest Dept., Punjab, 20 mos., May 5, '88.
McNally, Su. g.-Maj. C. J., Ma. Med. Col., 23 mos., May 26, '87.
McMinn, C. W., C. P. Dy. Commr., 9 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Moade, Capt. M. J., Ben. Pol., to Apr. 15, '89.
Metcalfe, G., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
Mitchell, W., India, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
Miller, J. A. E., Punjab Judl., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Millie, W., P.W.D., Burma, 12 mos., May 29, '88.
Mitchell, D. L., Survey Dept., India, 14 mos., Apr. 15, '88.
Mitchell, W., 12 mos.
Molloy, E. H., Burma Police, 13 mos., Aug. 21, '88.
Monckton, M. J., Ben. P.W.D., 24 mos., July 10, '88.
Monk, H. L., P. W. Dept., India, 2 yrs., Mar. 12, '88.
Montesoro, C. E. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
Moonesor, E. C., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Morrison, E. C., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 30, '88.
Morris, J. J., Madras Post, 12 mos.
Morrison, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
Mullane, Surg. J., Assam Medl., 12 mos., May 29, '88.
Muller, W. C., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos., July 17, '88.
Mulock, W. H., Bom. Cov., 12 mos.
Nailer, Surg. H. A. F., Mad. Medical, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '88.
Nelson, R. E., Assam P.W.D., 9 mos., July 18, '88.
Newcombe, A. C., Mad. P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 17, '88.
Oates, L. W., Burma, P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 10, '88.
Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 14 mos. 27 dys., Apr. 8, '87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 30 mos., Aug. 13, '86.
Patterson, J. H. L., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., July 31, '89.
Poncock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 20 mos., Mar. 24, '88.
Peck, Gunner G. T., Ind. Mar., 12 mos., May 5, '83.
Pedley, W. C., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., 18 May, '88.
Peters, J., Military Accts. Dept., Calcutta, 2 yrs., Feb. 1, '88.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 3, '88.
Phillips, F. A. T., Ben. Cov., C. P. Asst. Comr., 12 mos., Nov. 10, '88.
Phillips, J., N.W.P. & O. Supt. Govt. Gdns., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '83.
Pockett, W. G., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 3, '88.
Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 17 mos., June 7, '87.
Pope, J. V. S., Educational, Bihar, 15 mos. and 22 days, Apr. 1, '88.
Pope, R. R., Asst. Comr., Assam, 19 mos., May 1, '88.
Porter, F. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 4, '88.
Poyndar, Surg. J. L., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., July 24, '88.
Pringle, Lt.-Col. W. F., Bo. S. C., India Pol. cal, 6 mos., May 18, '88.
Pritchard, Lieut. A. B., B.S.C., Burma Commr.
Puttock, F. L., Ben. Pilot Service, 2 yrs., Apr. 9, '88.
Quayle, Surg. W. A., Cent. Prov., Mo. l., 18 mos., Oct. 15, '87.
Quinn, J., B.N. Cov., Oudh Comm., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Ravenshaw, Capt. C. W., B.S.C., Political Dept., 18 mos., April 13, '88.
 Rawlins, J. P., Punjab Police, 1 yr., Apr. 5, '88.
 Reid, G. B., Bom. Cov., Bom. Rev. & Gen., 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Reilly, F., Ind. P.W.D., 18 mos., 12 June, '88.
 Rendell, A. W., Bom. Railway, 2 mos., Feb. 5, '88.
 Rennie, W. G., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
 Reynolds, G. B., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '88.
 Robb, J. P., W. Dept., India, 15 mos., Feb. 20, '88.
 Roberts, C., Punj. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 2, '88.
 Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 3 mos., Sept. 1, '88.
 Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 24 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
 Robyns, T. T., Ben. Salt Rev., 12 mos., July 10, '88.
 Roden, H. H., N.W.P. & O. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 24, '88.
 Rogers, A. C., Public Works, 12 mos., Jan. 13, '88.
 Rogers, C., India, P.W.D., Accounts, 18 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Rose, F. E., Punj. P.W.D., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Ross, H. T., Mad. Police, 12 mos.
 Ross, Surg. D. R., Political Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 10, '88.
 Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
 Ruddock, E. H., Ben. Cov., En. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
 Rumsey, E. J., P.W.D., C. Provs., 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Rundall, J. W., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., Oct. 1, '88.
 Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Filot Serv., 12 mos., Apr. 27, '88.

Salmon, A. M.D., P.W. Dept., Ben., 20 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Salmon, Lt.-Col. W. A., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., Nov. 2, '88.
 Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 43 mos., Dec. 1, '87.
 Savory, H. G. S., Ind. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 24, '88.
 Scott, D. J., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Oct. 24, '87.
 Seagrave, C. M., Central Prov. Police, 12 mos., Apr. 25, '88.
 Sedgwick, Maj. K., R.E., P.W.D., India, 1 yr. 21 days, Mar. 21, '88.
 Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 28 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
 Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 33 mos., Feb. 7, '88.
 Sherlock, O. J., Bom. P.W.D., 15 mos., July 10, '88.
 Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., June 7, '88.
 Smeaton, D. M., Ben. Cov., Burma Comm., 6 mos., Aug. 7, '88.
 Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 22 mos., Feb. 17, '87.
 Smith, C. M., Mad. P.W.D., 12 mos., June 28, '89.
 Smith, C. S., Mad. C-nar. of Forest, 12 mos.
 Smith, G. L., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 5, '88.
 Smith, H. W., Ben. Tel., 18 mos., June 6, '88.
 Smith, J. H. M., 5 mos., Oct. 20, '88.
 Smith, V. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 13 mos. and 14 weeks, Nov. 11, '87.
 Smith, W., P.W. Dept., Punj., 19 mos., Apr. 5, '88.
 Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., India P.W.D., 24 mos., Jan. 15, '88.
 Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judicial, 24 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
 Spedding, R. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
 Spence, J. K., Bom. Cov., Pol. Agent, Kolaba, 6 mos., Nov. 23, '88.
 Stanbrough, A. W., Ma. Forests, 12 mos., May 13, '88.
 Stent, W. R., India P.W.D., to Feb. 11, '89.
 Stevens, H. F., Telegraph Dept., India, 18 mos., April 28, '88.
 Stock, O. G., Bengal Pilot, 24 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
 Stokes, G., Ma. Cov., Rev. & Gen., 14 mos., April 8, '88.
 Stokes, H. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 18 mos., Dec. 25, '87.
 Strange, W. E., Burma Customs, 2 yrs., Apr. 13, '88.
 Stuart, H. R., C.P. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 25, '88.
 Summers, T., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 21, '88.
 Sweet, H. F. D., Mad. Forests, 12 mos., Mar. 2, '88.

Tate, W. J., M. Cov., M. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 21, '87.
 Taylor, W. B., P.W. Dept., Ben., to Jan. 31, '90, April 26, '88.
 Thomas, G. E., Burma Rail, to Oct. 27, '89.
 Thompson, D. W., Punj. Educational, 20 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Thompson, H., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 6, '88.
 Thomson, A., B. Cov., Asst. Comr., Burma, 6 mos., Apr. 26, '88.
 Thomson, Dr. M., M.D., Prof. of Experimental Science to Govt. of N.W.P. & O., to Feb. 17, '89, Apr. 20, '88.
 Thomson, R. J. B., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 3, '88.
 Tickell, J. L., P.W. Dept., N.W.P. & O., 18 mos., Apr. 27, '88.
 Tilly, H. L., Burma Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 Tipper, C. W. R., Ben. Educn., 12 mos., Mar. 17, '88.
 Towers, R. M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., July 24, '88.
 Traill, J., Ma. P.W.D., 9 mos., May 24, '88.
 Troward, T., Ben. Cov., Dy. Comr., Punj., 9 mos., Apr. 9, '88.
 Tufnell, C. F., P.W.D., Punjab, 24 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
 Tuson, F. E., Ind. Tel., 12 mos., 20 June, '88.
 Tweedie, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Aug. 14, '88.

Uma Shaukiar Misa, N.W.P. & O., Rev. & Gen., 36 mos., Aug. 18, '87.

Vessey, J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Police, 12 mos., July 17, '88.
 Venning, F., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comm., 24 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
 Verner, W. H., Cov., Ben. Judl., 22 mos., Mar. 2, '87.
 Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar. 2, '87.
 Vertannes, J. C., P.W.D., Bengal, 24 mos., Nov. 13, '87.

Vincent, F. D. A., Mad. Forests, 24 mos., Dec. 13, '87.
 Vining, C. E., N.W.Rwy., 9 mos., May 25, '88.

Wallace, J., Burma P.W.D., 15 mos., June 8, '86.
 Warde, Lieut. H. W., B.S.C., 6 mos.
 Warden, F. H., Bom. Police, 10 mos., 18 May, '88.
 Wathen, H. A. D., Mad. P.W. Accounts, 18 mos., Mar. 25, '88.
 Watkins, L. O., Judl. Dept., Bombay, 1 yr., Apr. 20, '88.
 Weir, Surg.-Maj. P. A., Opium Agent, Benares, 1 year, April 4, '88.
 Weir, T., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 15 mos., Mar. 13, '88.
 Wells, F. H., Burma Police, 15 mos., Jan. 8, '88.
 White, Capt. W. W., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 1, '88.
 White, G. G., C.P. and P.W.D., 12 mos., May 24, '88.
 White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
 Whiteford, Maj. W. W. B., R.E., Punj. P.W.D., 2 years, Sept. 16, '88.
 Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
 Williams, C. B., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., May 4, '88.
 Wilson, F. J., Mad. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 10, '88.
 Wilson, J. H., Ben. P.W.D., 48 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
 Winckler, G. W., Assam, P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 5, '89.
 Wise, Col. F. J., Bo. S.C. Bo. Police, 12 mos., May 22, '88.
 Wittkugel, T., Persian Gulf Tel., 12 mos., April 28, '88.
 Wolfe-Murray, F. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos.
 Woodburn, J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. & O. Sec., to Mar. 31, '89.
 Woodward, W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 1, '88.
 Wordsworth, W., Bo. Educn., 17 mos., Oct. 10, '87.
 Wright, F. N., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 23, '88.
 Wyer, T. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Jan. 10, '88.

Young, Surg. L. T., Bengal Med. Dept., 18 mos., Sept. 17, '87.

CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben.
 Atley, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
 Beasley, Rev. E. M., Ben., 12 mos., June 30, '88.
 Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 22 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben.
 Burnett, R. P., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Clark, Rev. W., Bo., 24 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
 Cumine, Rev. A. A., Ben., 15 mos., Sept. 23, '87.
 Duke, Rev. W. A., Bengal, 2 yrs., Apr. 1, '88.
 Durham, Rev. R. H., 15 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ma.
 Gillan, Rev. G. G., 18 mos., July 19, '87, Ben.
 Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.
 Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.
 Kidd, Rev. D. W., Madras, 1 yr. 1 mo. 4 days, Apr. 29, '88.
 Lamert, Rev. M., Bengal, 2 yrs., May 4, '88.
 Lethbridge, Rev. W. M., Ben., 24 mos., Aug. 24, '88.
 Lewis, Rev. G. H., 24 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.
 Mackay, Rev. J. H., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
 Midwinter, Rev. H. N., 15 mos., Jan. 20, '88, Bo.
 Mills, Rev. M. E., 19 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Montgomery, Rev. F. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '87, Ben.
 Noyes, Ven. Archdeacon, Rangoon, 1 yr. 9 mos., March 10, '88.
 O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.
 Orton, Rev. F., Bengal, 1 yr. 4 mos., Apr. 23, '88.
 Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R., Ben., 24 mos., Sept. 6, '87.

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LADY living in BEDFORD PARK, near London, an excellent and healthy place for children, would be glad to have the charge of one, two, or three, of any age up to 12 years. A thoroughly good home, with individual care and careful education. Moderate terms.—All particulars on application to "W." care of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1888.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th December; and from Calcutta to the 11th December.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council at Calcutta was to be held on Friday, the 21st December.

ONE of the most important questions likely to engage the attention of the new Viceroy will be the transfer of Sind to the Punjab.

LAST Saturday's *Gazette of India* contains a Resolution by the Governor-General in Council thanking the officers and men of the Hazara Field Force for their services on the Black Mountain Expedition. General McQueen in his despatch gives the estimated losses of the enemy at 400. The British losses were 35 killed and died, and 59 wounded and injured.

SIR ASMAN JAH, Prime Minister to his Highness the Nizam, had an interview with Lord Lansdowne at Bombay on the 4th December. His Excellency had also a meeting with H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and expressed an earnest desire that his Royal Highness should visit Hyderabad this cold weather.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has visited Rawalpindi, where his Excellency inspected the defence works and reviewed the troops.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is about to proceed on inspection duty to the Central Provinces.

SIR JAMES LYALL, the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, has reached Delhi in the course of his Honour's winter tour.

GENERAL CHESNEY, the Military Member of Council, has arrived in Calcutta from his recent tour on the frontier.

THERE is no truth in the rumour that Sir Charles Crossthwaite is going on a year's leave. He returns to Rangoon from Calcutta on Friday.

SIR D. MACKENZIE WALLACE has taken over charge of the duties of Private Secretary to the new Viceroy. Mr. J. P. Hewett resumes his duties as Under-Secretary to the Home Department on the 18th.

MR. J. WARE-EDGAR, the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, has returned to Calcutta.

MR. HENVEY, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has returned to Indore from his annual tour in the Bhopal Agency.

COLONEL J. P. STEEL, R.E., has returned from leave and taken up his new substantive appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the D.P.W. of the North-West Provinces.

MAJOR BARR succeeds Colonel Bannerman as Resident at Gwalior, Major D. Robertson becoming Political Agent at Rewah.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DEANE, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, goes home on privilege leave next month.

MR. P. C. LYON has taken over charge of the office of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from Mr. E. G. Colvin. Mr. Colvin has just been married to Miss Bayley, a daughter of Sir Stuart Bayley.

MR. T. H. STEWART, C.S., Commissioner of Surveys and Settlement, acts as Legal Remembrancer to the Govern-

ment of Bombay and as additional Member of Council during the absence of Mr. J. R. Naylor, on furlough.

SATURDAY, December 22nd, has been fixed as the day on which the Conference on Provincial Finance will assemble at Calcutta. Mr. Robert Smeaton, C.S., will represent the Government of the North-West Provinces on the occasion, while Mr. Colman Macaulay will represent Bengal. Mr. Macaulay will probably proceed home on leave in January.

CAPTAIN C. W. MUIR vacates the command of the Viceroy's Body Guard, and proceeds home, on leave, at once. Captain Onslow, formerly Adjutant of the Body Guard, will probably be appointed Commandant.

MR. J. E. L. EZRA has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta in succession to Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar.

LIEUTENANT PALMER, R.E., has been severely wounded by some Chins. He was road-making to facilitate the advance of the punitive force now approaching the Chin country when he was wounded.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—No change took place in these Shares on Saturday. Mysore Shares were last quoted 3 5-16 to 3 7-16, Nundydroog 1 9-16 to 1 11-16, Indian Consolidated 5s. to 5s. 6d., Balaghat-Mysore (17s. 6d. paid) 12s. to 13s., ditto fully paid (£1) 15s. to 16s. 6d., Ooregum 32s. to 34s., ditto Preference 32s. to 34s., Devala-Moyar 5s. to 6s., Nine Reefs 9s. to 10s., Mysore Reefs (16s. paid) 6s. to 7s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. 6d. paid) 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d., South-East Mysore 11s. to 12s., Indian Glenrock 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1 to 1½, New South-East Wynaad 1s. to 1s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.

A DEED OF GALLANTRY.—A case of distinguished gallantry is reported from the Jeypore district of Vizagapatam, to which we hope the attention of the Royal Humane Society will be promptly invited. Four women crossing a rotten temporary bridge over a swift stream fell into the water. A person—the report gives us no indication of his calling—named Pogono Kiranasi, who happened to be on the bank at the time, jumped into eighteen feet of water, and after being carried a considerable distance down-stream rescued two of the women. He then brought the third to shore, and when she was safe, ran along the bank for a considerable distance in search of the fourth woman, who was sinking for the last time as he swam to her and disappeared before he could save her. Very naturally the district authorities think that the sanctioned reward of twenty rupees is too little for such a deed as Pogono Kiranasi's; and the Governor of Madras has sanctioned the presentation of a gold bangle "with a suitable inscription in Oorya," and promises to send home the story to the Secretary of State for the consideration of the Royal Humane Society. The highest honour at that body's disposal should without question be awarded on this occasion. It is not every day that a man saves three lives.—*Pioneer*.

EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a conference of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East, and especially in the promotion of life assurance, was held at Exeter-hall on Tuesday, Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., presiding. The subject for consideration was the value of European and Native life in India, and the relative prime cost of life assurance in that dependency, introduced by Mr. P. Tait, the well-known insurance statistician. There is a very general impression that a vast improvement has taken place within the last few years in the value of European life in India, and there are those who stoutly contend that Englishmen run as little risk in India as they do in England. On the other hand, it is said that the unparalleled overwork now imposed on Europeans in India, the comparative impoverishment of men on fixed incomes by reason of the rise in prices, the heavy burden on many arising out of adverse exchanges, and the general deterioration in the staminal elements of the dietary of Europeans outside the Presidency towns, all adversely affect the health and longevity of Europeans in India. The result of Mr. Tait's elaborate and complete investigations of all the available facts presented to the meeting is that the value of life among Europeans in India has improved, is improving, and that this amelioration is likely to continue; that at present we are without the means of exactly measuring the extent of this amelioration; that hence it is quite premature reducing the rates for India to the European standard. At the close of the conference votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Tait and the chairman.

NOTES.

BEYOND the sayings and doings of the Native Congress, which have been wired in detail to London by Reuter (the Baron is not always so liberal in his supply of Indian intelligence), there is little of importance to record from India. Some Native abuse follows, of course, in the wake of the departing Viceroy, for Babú will not readily forgive the St. Andrew's dinner speech, in which his lordship drew Babú's portrait in true colours. Vituperation of the ex-Viceroy, and flattery of his successor, will be for the nonce the rôle of the disloyal Native Press, in Bengal especially.

If Englishmen who talk glibly about the modest demands of the Native Congress would only read a little on the subject we would commend to them an article in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*, by Mr. A. Rattray, in which, writing with thorough knowledge and experience gained on the spot, he lets the light of truth in upon the doings and aims of the would-be reformers.

ANOTHER article in the same Review on "Native Volunteering in India," by Sir Lepel Griffin, is also a valuable contribution to truth and facts. Sir Lepel has been accused of giving all his sympathies to the more northern or the warlike peoples of India, and misrepresenting poor Babú, but all who know Babú will find no misrepresentation in the pages we refer to. The writer tells only the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, of the cowardly, servile class of Bengali agitators, who, clamouring to be enrolled as Volunteers for the defence of the Empire, would be afraid to strike a blow in protection even of their own homesteads, and who have the tongues of braggarts with the heart of sheep.

MADRAS appears to have had another scandal all to itself, but this time one which concerns those in high places. The information given in the papers to hand by the present mail is very meagre, and perhaps might have been better omitted altogether—but it is curious reading. The Madras correspondent of the *Allahabad Post* telegraphs to that journal:—

The separation of Lord and Lady Connemara is the absorbing topic of conversation in Madras. As I telegraphed to you, her Excellency left Government House on Wednesday last, and is now residing at one of the local hotels. It is reported that she proceeds to England by an early steamer. It is significant that Captain Wyndham Quinn, Aide-de-Camp, has applied for leave, and that Brigade-Surgeon Briggs, Surgeon to the Governor, has resigned his appointment.

Lady Connemara arrived at Madras on Monday from Ooty. At Wednesday evening's Government House dance she was missed by the guests; and on inquiry it was found that there had been a domestic squabble. Lady Connemara left Government House that day, and took rooms at the Albany Hotel. The dance was kept up, Lord Connemara enjoying himself thoroughly. The reports why her ladyship left her husband's residence are too delicate to unveil at present; but it may be conjectured that there is something very serious for the lady to have taken this step. Madras is simply disgusted at the nature of the reports, and, accepting them as true, sympathises with her ladyship, though in some quarters it is considered that Lady Connemara acted indiscreetly in leaving Government House and creating this scandal. The pressing solicitations of friends failed to induce her ladyship to rejoin her husband.

Captain Quinn, A.D.C., who obtained leave immediately after this occurrence, left for Calcutta by the *Rohilla*, with his wife, Lady Eva Quinn, both of whom, it is said, will not return to Government House.

Although we extract the above from a Bombay paper, the probability is that if the report rests upon the authority of the *Allahabad Post* and its correspondent, it is not true.

THE question of coolie emigration to British Borneo is engaging the attention of the Government of India; and it is hoped that this new outlet for India's surplus population will be opened in a little time. The Government are

only anxious to see that proper arrangements are made for protecting the interests of the emigrants and ensuring their health and comfort before sanctioning the measures usual in such cases. The climate of Borneo is believed to be well suited to Natives of India.

CLEARLY, in the judgment of the Calcutta High Court—and it is difficult not to agree with it—the Recorder of Rangoon put himself in the wrong by his mode of dealing with Mr. Moylan. "But," says the *Pioneer*, "if Mr. Moylan is free to return to Rangoon rejoicing the shady episode of the Grenada Court has been writ large on the record of his dispute with Mr. MacEwen, with whom, moreover, the sympathies of the entire community must remain. We conclude that Mr. MacEwen will seek relief from his present judicial post as soon as he can be otherwise provided for."

LORD DUFFERIN will not be allowed to leave India without a special introduction to Native literature. Munshi Newul Kishore, of Lucknow, has just issued, for distribution among Lord Dufferin's friends and admirers, an Urdu translation of all the speeches—official and social—which his Excellency has delivered during his Viceroyalty of India, prefacing the volume with a summary of Lord Dufferin's public acts in his administration of the country, and frontispicing the whole with a well-executed photograph of the distinguished author of the speeches. The Munshi has also published Urdu and Persian translations of Lord Dufferin's *Letters from High Latitudes*. The Persian translation of this work was undertaken mainly with a view to afford Lord Dufferin an opportunity of reading his letters in that language of the East of which he has attained considerable proficiency.

THE *Indian Witness*, in taking farewell of the retiring Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin, says:—"Lady Dufferin's work is immortal, for charity abideth for ever. Her memory rests in the hearts of India's daughters."

THE quantities of ore crushed and gold obtained at the five Kolar mines last month is as follows:—Lalaghat, 140 tons, 220 ounces; Consolidated, 514 tons, 119 ounces; Mysore, 1,447 tons, 1,214 ounces; Nundydroog, 408 tons, 757 ounces; and Ooregum, 318 tons, 622 ounces. Mysore also obtained 119 ounces of gold from 514 tons of tailings.

THE proceeds of nine sales of Bengal opium and eight months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 6,15,44,730, or Rs. 17,99,230 better than the estimate. The whole gain has been made by Bengal, the Bombay returns being Rs. 7,73,550 below the estimate.

THE marriage of Mr. E. Colvin, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, with Miss Bailey, daughter of Sir Stuart Bayley, was celebrated on Dec. 6 at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, which was almost filled, the ladies forming a large portion of those present. The service was choral. Captain Rawlinson, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, acted as best man. The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin signed their names in the marriage register. After the wedding, the bride and bridegroom and a large number of friends drove to Belvedere, where the presents were displayed in a corridor.

I CANNOT understand, says Captain Hayes in his journal, how it is that we see so few Eurasian jockeys. The youths of this mixed race are naturally light in body, if not in head and morals, and their legs, as a rule, when young, are admirably fitted to show off a top boot. Then, why don't more of them join the jockey brotherhood? After all, perhaps the old idea is right, that a love of horses and a talent for riding has to be bred in a man. I believe in blood, "running blood," like that of Waxy, Pocahontas, Adventurer, and Hermit; "jumping blood," like that of Irish Birdcatcher and Cremorne. Old Jack Roberts remained for twenty years capable of giving any man in the world 300 out of 1,000 at the English game of billiards, and his son now does ditto. In acting, there were the Kembles, Keans, and Robertsons of histrionic blood. In swimming we have the Beckwiths descended from the old champion. Then there's Tom Cannon and his sons. As to singers and musicians, their name is legion. I don't "hold" much with "blue blood;" for we know from physiology that the cerulean tint is obtained by an excess of impurity in that fluid.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(Times Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 30.

The past week has been marked by no political events of importance, and has been chiefly devoted to the celebration of the Christmas festivities. On Wednesday the new Viceroy was present at the races, and drove up the course to the grand stand in Royal State. He was cheered both on his arrival and on his departure.

The Lushai expeditionary force is composed of 250 of the 9th Bengal Infantry, 250 of the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, a wing of the 2nd Goorkhas, and 200 of the 4th Madras Pioneers, with two guns of a Bombay mountain battery. Colonel Tregear commands the troops, and Major Channer, who recently won the Distinguished Service Order in Burma, commands the Goorkha wing. The force will be concentrated at Demagiri.

The central meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association at Meerut was closed yesterday, after a very successful series of contests during the week. Lieut. Davis, of the Allahabad Volunteers, won the championship badge. The Commander-in-Chief yesterday delivered a long speech, pointing out the urgent necessity, in view of the new requirements of modern tactics and the latest inventions in firearms, of soldiers studying the art of skilled musketry. He had, he said, recently tested the new magazine rifle. It was a thoroughly good weapon, with little or no recoil, and, owing to the great initial velocity obtained, the trajectory was so flat that point-blank range might be taken at 500 yards—a great advantage to men firing under a condition of excitement in actual warfare.

The conference of financial delegates of the various provincial Governments closed its session on Monday. The delegates decided that the local Governments should make the necessary grants in aid of the Imperial Government for the current year in the event of the Budget showing a deficit. The more important questions raised in the recent despatch of the Secretary of State relating to the system of adjustment of Imperial, provincial, and local expenditure, were left open for fuller examination and discussion.

The Crawford Commission still excites unflagging interest in Bombay. This is partly due to the scandalous disclosures of the venality and corruption of Native judicial officers given in evidence by the Government witnesses, under promise of a Government indemnity. This raises a very serious question of executive administration, totally irrespective of the guilt or innocence of the accused. The defence was opened at Poonah on Wednesday, the Council-hall being crowded with Natives and Europeans. The opening speech of the counsel for the accused will last seven days. The utmost satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the admirable manner in which the Commissioners are conducting this very onerous and protracted State trial. They have exhibited throughout perfect temper, courtesy, and impartiality, combined with skilled judgment and unwavering resolution in rejecting irrelevant matter, while sifting thoroughly every detail of each separate charge.

The Native Congress was opened at Allahabad on Wednesday. The chairman, who delivered a very lengthy address, confined his speech entirely to the advocacy of a reform of the Legislative Councils, suggesting that half the members of each should be elected, with the right of interpellation. He made no attempt to repudiate the seditious pamphlets issued for the Congress. Various resolutions were proposed, discussed, and adopted during the two succeeding days. The Rajah Siva Prasad, in the course of his speech, said that India was now more prosperous than ever; there had been no country in the world so happy. This expression of opinion was received, however, with loud cries of dissent, and when the speaker proceeded to protest against the distribution of inflammatory pamphlets he was groaned down and forced to leave the platform. The succeeding speaker, after making a sneering allusion to the opposition of the Rajah of Bhinga, Sir Auckland Colvin, and Lord Dufferin, insinuated that the Rajah Siva Prasad's protest against sedition had been actuated by a desire to secure a decoration from the Government.

Save for occasional instances of personal abuse, the whole proceedings have fallen rather flat. It has been felt by the responsible Natives throughout India that Lord Dufferin's recent masterly condemnation was thoroughly justified; and was an impressive pronouncement of a great Governor who had earnestly considered the subject in all its bearings and who expressed the result of profound and anxious study of the question. The speech was regarded as a serious warning of one who had earned the confidence of the Native com-

munity by constant and sympathetic endeavours to promote the welfare of India and secure the happiness of the numerous Indian races and sects. It will be long before the Rajpoots, Sikhs, Mahrattas, and Mahomedans will consent with resigned tranquility to accept Bengalee domination, even though bolstered up and fortified by British bayonets, in place of the existing "august impartiality" of British rule. This Allahabad meeting has probably proved useful in impressing a perception of the futility of the agitation upon the consciences of the "microscopic minority."

The latest news from Sikkim is that the negotiations are still proceeding with the Chinese Ampe, or, as the British soldier styles him, with a happy inaccuracy of expression, the "Chinese Umpire." This dignitary seems to be fully equipped with infinite resources for conducting dilatory diplomacy, and at present he is apparently engaged in employing Mongolian *finesse* to exhaust the patience of the British negotiators. The Tibetan Ministers are conspicuous by their absence, and it is very doubtful whether the Ampe is clothed with sufficient *de facto* authority to settle on a durable basis the conditions of peace.

The Hindoo convicted at last Sessions of the atrocious murder in cold blood, without apparent motive, of his child-wife, was executed yesterday. He made no confession.

Last Sunday a severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Calcutta and throughout Bengal. In Rajshahye large fissures opened, whence hot liquid mud was ejected. No loss of life is reported.

Professor Forrest has been appointed to continue the important historical work of editing the Foreign Office records of the Government of India.

The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution supporting the appointment of Mr. Colquhoun on the commission for the delimitation of Burma along the Chinese frontier, in view of his special qualifications.

Lady Lansdowne has accepted the office of President of the Marchioness of Dufferin's fund in aid of the women of India, and has been presented with an address of welcome from the native ladies.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 29.

Sawlapaw, Chief of the Red Karens, has anticipated the attack of the troops despatched against him. A body of his men, about 500 strong, of whom only 300 were armed, attacked and looted the large village of Kyaukmyat, in British territory. Kyaukmyat was held by forty of the military police, who remained in their fortified barracks awaiting an attack. Colonel Harvey, commanding the column despatched from Lower Burma against Sawlapaw, sent a detachment to assist the police. When the troops arrived at Kyaukmyat, Sawlapaw's men had retreated.

Reinforcements have been despatched from Rangoon to Colonel Harvey, who has been ordered to delay his advance and protect the frontier. Two further engagements between the military police and Sawlapaw's followers are reported. The main force marching against Sawlapaw has left Fort Stedman, and will concentrate at Sayat to-day. The troops will advance towards Tawlon to-morrow. The Siamese frontier officials are co-operating most cordially with our troops.

A force has left Bhamo to join the military police at Mogoung in order to punish five of the Kachyen tribes. Captain Brooke, of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, commands the column, and the detachment of the Hampshire Regiment with the force is commanded by Captain Macdonald. The military police, who constitute the main strength of the column, are led by Lieutenant O'Donnell, who has already done good service against the Kachyens.

Mr. Hildebrand, Superintendent of the Shan States, is about to visit the five trans-Slaween States formerly belonging to Burmah in order to establish our rule there.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce is sending a representative to accompany Lieutenant Daly and his party on their tour through the Northern Shan States with the object of developing the trade from Upper Burmah.

A serious outbreak is reported in Shwebo Gaol. The prisoners mutinied and tried to escape. The military guard defeated this attempt, seven prisoners being killed and three wounded, while one of the Sepoys was killed and four were wounded during the affray. The *Mandalay Herald* states that the prisoners who thus attempted to escape were members of a dacoit gang who had submitted and surrendered their arms on the understanding that they would be pardoned. They were, however, subsequently imprisoned.

In Upper Burma the Kyouksai and Mandalay districts are still disturbed by the dacoit band of the Sekkya pretender. The Pinyinmana district is troubled by dacoits. Ottama is still at large in what were Bohshway's haunts. Kemendine Mintha, the well-known dacoit leader in the Myingyan district, for whose apprehension a reward of Rs.500 was

offered by the Government, has been killed by the military police, commanded by Inspector Hill. The police completely routed the gang.

Moung Ohn, C.I.E., late Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It is to be feared that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has made an injudicious selection in recommending Moung Ohn, who, although personally respected, does not represent the Burmese. He is a Talaing, and between that tribe and the Burmans a hostile feeling has always existed.

DEC. 30.

An insurrectionary movement has broken out in the Yau country in Upper Burma. One hundred British Infantry and 200 Sepoys are marching from Pokoko to attack the insurgents, who are posted near Gungaw.

THE INDIAN NATIVE CONGRESS.

(FROM REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

The preliminary meeting commenced to-day, one thousand Delegates being present. Mr. George Yule, a merchant of Calcutta, and an ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce there, was elected President of the Congress.

The President's inaugural address complained of the present system of government, and of the absence of free discussion or control over the Budget charges. The speaker dealt exhaustively with the proposed reconstruction of the Councils, declaring that, as regarded an increase in the number of members, perfect unanimity of opinion prevailed, the non-official Europeans agreeing with the Indians on this point. He reminded his hearers that the late Lord Beaconsfield, in 1858, suggested the election of the members of the Indian Council as a safeguard for Indian interests. In the present position of affairs the Indian Council in London had no power, while the House of Commons possessed power, but neglected to exercise it. He claimed that the concession asked was moderate—namely, that half the members of the Legislative Councils should be elected, and the remainder nominated by the Government, one-fourth being officials. The right of veto would remain with the Executive; but he desired the establishment of a right of interpellation. Such a system of Government as was proposed was no more than parallel to that which prevailed in England six hundred years ago, when Edward I., the Barons, and the Commons sat together, the King and the Barons holding sway. The Congress was willing to leave the settlement of the details to a Committee of three official Europeans and three Indian Natives.

DEC. 27.

Fourteen hundred delegates attended to-day's proceedings of the Native Congress. A committee of one hundred was elected in the morning, the members of which carefully considered various draft resolutions.

The sitting of the Congress was opened at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. Telang proposed "that the Congress do affirm the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and ordinances, and also of the Provincial Legislative Councils, as already set forth in Resolution III. of the Congress of 1885-86 and in Resolution II. of the Congress of 1887, as an experimental scheme, which expansion and reform were suggested in Resolution II. of the Congress of 1886."

The motion was seconded by Surendra Nath Bannerjee, and supported by the Mohammedan, Rajput, and Hindu delegates.

Rajah Siva Prasad then rose, and after commending the meeting of the Congress, raised an objection to certain pamphlets and other vernacular papers, and submitted an amendment to the resolution under discussion, consenting to petition the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province to intervene for the suppression of such pamphlets, &c. The Rajah was listened to quietly, and was granted more than the customary time, but the amendment was ruled to be out of order and irrelevant.

After some further speeches the proposal of the Hon. Mr. Telang was carried by acclamation.

The majority of the speakers expressed fervently loyal sentiments, which were supported by the entire audience.

A resolution in reference to public service subsequently moved by Mr. Eardley Norton, and seconded by the Hon. Ferozeshah Mehta, affirmed the statement made at the Congress of 1886, claiming that simultaneous examination for the Indian Civil Service in India and England, and the raising of the limit of the age of candidates of twenty-three in the statutory service, had retained in the uncovenanted service professional men of proved ability and merit. The resolution

concluded with the declaration that nothing short of the reforms suggested would satisfy the people of the country.

DEC. 28.

A conference of Social Reformers preceded the meeting of the Congress to-day. Reports were presented from all parts of India describing the advance made in the direction of social progress.

The Congress met at eleven o'clock, the attendance being about the same as on previous days. It was resolved to send a telegram expressing sorrow for the suffering which Mr. John Bright is undergoing and sympathy with him and his family. The discussion on the public service was then continued. Various amendments were proposed, and eventually one was moved by Mr. Manomohun Ghose, recognising the value of the labours of the Civil Service Commission, and praying for simultaneous examinations in India and England. This was accepted, and the original resolution was withdrawn.

A resolution in favour of the separation of executive and judicial functions, now vested in one officer, was moved by Mr. Howard, of Allahabad, and supported by the delegates from Berar, Sindh, and elsewhere, and was ultimately carried.

Resolution III. of the previous Congress, asking for trial by jury and for various other reforms of the criminal procedure, was proposed by Mr. Kali Churr Banerjee, and seconded by Mr. Chandavarker. A long debate arose on this subject, the words of the present Chief Justice of Bengal being quoted in support of the resolution, which was in the end carried.

A resolution was then agreed to condemning the police administration as unsatisfactory and oppressive, and calling for an immediate inquiry into the system.

Resolutions relating to the military colleges, the education and training of young men to the military career, and the Indian Army system, and demanding the adoption of volunteering under such restrictions as the Government might consider proper, were carried with enthusiasm.

A resolution disapproving the Abkari Excise Administration as tending to encourage intemperance, and calling upon the Government to take preventive and remedial measures, was carried by acclamation.

Speeches were also made in favour of the reduction of the taxable minimum of the income-tax.

DEC. 29.

The final sitting of the Indian Native Congress was held to-day, the attendance being as numerous as at the previous meetings. Six resolutions were adopted.

The first declared that it was the duty of the Government to foster and encourage education; and, pointing out that the recent resolution on the subject of education was calculated to promote a tendency to reduce Imperial expenditure on education and withdraw it from Government control, urged the Government not to decrease its grants and to continue to control educational institutions of all kinds.

The second begged the Government, having regard to the poverty of the people, the importance of encouraging indigenous manufactures, and the difficulty of introducing a system of technical education owing to the present imperfect information, to appoint a mixed commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country.

Resolution three suggested that the time had come for extending to the major portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab a permanent settlement of land revenue.

The fourth called the attention of the Government to the hardships caused to the poor by the recent increase of the salt tax.

The fifth resolution declared that the preceding resolutions should be submitted to the favourable consideration of the Viceroy, and by him to the Imperial Government; that it was the humble request of the Congress that the reforms suggested in the said resolutions, based as most were on Her Most Gracious Majesty's proclamation of 1858, might now be effected, and that, should it be deemed necessary to institute an inquiry, a Parliamentary Committee might be appointed as speedily as possible.

The last of the resolutions stated that the Congress watched with interest and sympathy the abrogation of the laws relating to the State regulation of vice, and recognised with appreciation the desire of the Services to co-operate in the attainment of that laudable end.

Mr. Hume was re-elected general secretary, and the Congress then dissolved amid loud and repeated cheers for the Empress.

The next session will be held in the Bombay Presidency, either at Bombay or at Poona.

GOVERNMENT BILLS ON INDIA.—At the Bank of England on Saturday bills on Bombay to the amount of 1,70,000 rupees were sold at 1s. 4 9-32d., and 2,30,000 rupees in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 11-32d.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE NATIVE CONGRESS.

The Standard.—

"If Englishmen want to arrive at a just notion of the spirit and aim with which many of the more ardent spirits have entered on the Congress enterprise, they must not be satisfied with a glance at the resolutions passed at Allahabad. They must ask to be supplied with the pamphleteering literature disseminated in the least enlightened districts, with the articles written for local consumption in the Congress Press, and the harangues which have been made by the itinerant orators. They will discover a vast and vital difference between what is prepared for English eyes and the stuff deemed serviceable for the 'silent millions' of India. Instead of suggestions—wise or unwise—for the reform of the system of Indian Government, they will find shameless misrepresentation of the character of English rule, and scandalous libels on individual officials. Nothing is too silly, nothing too monstrous, to be disdained by these artists in abuse. The only thing that can be said by way of extenuation is that very often the man who prepares the incendiary falsehoods is only a shade less ignorant than the man whose passions he hopes to stir. . . . The very title of the Congress is a misnomer. There is no nation of India; the people to which English rule—just because it is alien and, in the technical sense, despotic—secures peace and a measure of prosperity such as was never known before in the long history of Hindustan, is a vast congeries of differing and hostile races and creeds. To save our authority from any risk of weakness, or even discredit, is a question of life and death to millions upon millions who have been called into being by the calm which our supremacy bestows. Our Government exists solely for the Natives, and is largely conducted through them. But our duty to the people as a whole forbids us to admit for one moment the notion of striking at the secret of our strength, by encouraging a fantastic mimicry of Parliamentary institutions."

The Morning Post.—

"The members of the Indian National Congress, who have studied the methods of the Irish agitators, have adopted precisely the same tactics, for the same reasons. They know very well that if they openly avowed at their meeting the doctrines which some of them teach in private, English public opinion would manifest itself in stern opposition to the movement, and even the few Radical politicians who look with kindly eyes on any movement that tends to weaken British power, would be unable to express their admiration for the Home Rulers of India. Hence it is that the President of the Congress, in his opening speech, was careful to disclaim on behalf of the Association any ambitious schemes. So far as can be gathered from the brief reports that have reached this country, he seems to have thrown overboard most of the demands made by his predecessors in the Presidential chair. Such cries as 'India for the Indians' were discreetly forgotten, and the claims of the agitators seem to have been reduced to a simple request for a reconstruction of the Legislative Councils. That this moderate demand will be quoted in England as a conclusive proof of the harmless nature of the agitation, there is little doubt; and it is well to examine how far it can be taken to represent the real aims of those who have taken part in the movement. If we turn to the records of the previous Congresses we find that, in spite of the guarded tone which marked most of the speeches, much wider and more important changes than this were demanded—that, in short, the leaders would be satisfied with nothing less than full representative government, which would imply the end of the British rule. Furthermore, it is to be observed that men like Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin, who had unrivalled means of information, pay little respect to the modest professions which it at present suits the agitators to make. They know well enough that the movement has had its beginning in the vanity and ambition of the Bengali Baboo, and that it is being carried on by means that may any day prove dangerous to the peace of the country and to the stability of British authority."

The Daily News.—

"No sane person who knows anything about India supposes that the enormous aggregate of multifarious races which it contains are fit for representative institutions, or even able for the most part to comprehend the idea. Progress in Eastern countries is very slow, and it would have been far slower in India but for the admirable manner in which the civil servants of the Crown have discharged their difficult and delicate duties. If the career of England as a Great Power came to an end to-morrow there is nothing upon which her eulogists would more gladly and properly dilate than the wise and humane discharge of her heavy obligations to the people of India. Many errors have of course been committed, and much injustice has been done. But, taken, as a whole, our rule has been an incalculable blessing to that great peninsula, and may challenge comparison with any similar achievement

in the history of the world. . . . Macaulay, in one of his most famous speeches, pointed to the time when free institutions could be given to India as the proudest day in English history. That day has not yet come, and is not likely to come in the time of any man now living."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE FEUDATORY ARMIES OF INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The decision of the Government regarding the part to be played by the Feudatory Chiefs in the defence of India has now been made public by the Viceroy, the Durbar at Patiala being an appropriate gathering for such a declaration. Offers of pecuniary assistance partake too much of the character of benevolences to be acceptable to a great Imperial Government; and it was a foregone conclusion that direct contributions in hard cash would be steadily, though gratefully, declined. This has now been done. There are, it is true, in the Native States of India lakhs of men who are nominally soldiers, but who are no more fit to go into action than the ordinary peaceable citizens of any of our large towns. One-half of them, probably, are old and worn-out; while of the other half it may be said that the majority are badly armed, only half-trained, and certainly not officered as they should be. But in certain States, and notably those of the Punjab, there is excellent fighting material already in the ranks; and it is this material that the Government desire to utilise. The co-operation of the Chiefs is of course absolutely necessary to ensure the success of any scheme that may be set on foot. In the Punjab this has been already secured, their views having been taken as to the manner in which their best troops can be made as efficient as ordinary regular regiments. The Chiefs have all a certain pride in their armies as they now exist, and they have no desire to lose altogether their power of control. As the Viceroy said: "Each force will remain a purely State force, recruited in the territories of its Chief and serving within them," but ready to fall into line with our regular troops when the word is given that they are required. The independence of the armies of the Feudatory Princes will thus be reserved, and if the spirit of emulation is excited we shall have each State vying with its neighbour in raising its selected troops to a high pitch of efficiency. At the same time such help will be given by the Indian military authorities as is best calculated to ensure success. British officers, specially selected, will at the outset advise each Chief upon the best method to be adopted in organising the one or two regiments to be maintained on a war footing. Their functions, thereafter, will be to inspect these regiments from time to time, so that the troops may be kept thoroughly up to their work. These officers will not actually be posted to Native States, but will have their head-quarters in British territory, the Chiefs thus retaining the direct control over their own forces. Further, the Government have resolved to issue Snider rifles to the armies in the Feudatory States; and in the case of the Punjab to give each Chief a battery of four guns. Detached batteries are not likely to be of much practical use in these days of massed guns; but the arming of the cavalry and infantry with breech-loaders will undoubtedly have a good effect. The brigading from time to time of the troops of Native States with the regular forces is an idea which is much favoured, and should it be found feasible both officers and men will undoubtedly benefit. The scheme is of course essentially experimental, and in the first year or two great results must not be expected. But if the Chiefs really show an interest in the work of reorganising their armies, and, as the Viceroy said, regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, the defensive strength of India will in due time be increased by at least one army corps of 30,000 men. The material of such a force is undoubtedly available in the armies of the Native States, and it only remains to sift carefully and judiciously.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Those who are never weary of descanting on the poverty of India would do well to give an occasional thought to poverty far more grinding and hopeless prevailing in the countries of Europe, and even in England, underlying as it does great wealth and all the appliances and developments of the most advanced civilisation. This aspect of the question does not strike the ordinary visitor from the East to the centres of European power and civilisation, but it has not escaped the observation of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, who, during his recent mission to England, had the opportunity of seeing a good deal of town and country. He was struck, as every one is, with the visible contrast between the civilisation of the

East and that of the West. The Nawab shows an unexpected faculty of shrewd criticism. Admitting that the East has a great deal to learn from the nations of the West, he points out that social progress is to be estimated by the general happiness of the people, as a whole, rather than by the wealth of certain classes and the magnitude of the armics which are ready to take the field. Judged by this test he declines to admit that Europe can teach India any lesson. "There is," he affirmed the other day in a speech at Hyderabad, "the appearance"—he might, perhaps have gone further and said that there is often the bitter reality—"of a poverty more pinching and of a misery more distressing in a single quarter of London than could be found in all the Deccan—yes, I believe, I might safely say more than in all India." And he very pertinently added that in India the poorest man can enjoy the sunshine, while in England the richest cannot buy happiness, where for weeks together the sun is never seen. This expresses in a striking form the difference between the lot of the poor in India and of the corresponding class in England. The sun gives to the Indian ryot a contribution in lieu of the clothes and fuel which the English labourer must procure or die. The Nawab very fairly strengthens his argument by pointing to the fact that while many Englishmen are content to spend their best years in India, not one of the Indian race would be able to endure any long sojourn in England. He was struck with the fact that both on the Continent and England the masses of the people are less contented because they are less happy than in India, and their discontent admits of no remedy. This is not the language of a detractor, for the Nawab is enthusiastic in his recognition of the power of England and grateful for the fact that her strength shields India not only from danger of internal commotion, but from the volcanic disturbances which everyone dreads from month to month in Europe, where all the great States are armed in anticipation of attack from within or without. On the whole Mehdi Ali sees that there is some reason to be satisfied that in India if there be a great deal to do a great deal has been done, and that this country is far from being in the evil plight which certain politicians profess to believe.

THE HYPOCRISY OF MANCHESTER.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

We all know what "Brummagem" means, but the word will transfer its significance if Manchester should be persuaded to associate itself with hypocrisy, insincerity, and humbug. A few more such resolutions as that lately passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the Factory law in India, and a city whose name used to be synonymous with all that is robust and straightforward, will come to be looked upon as the home of the shams and unrealities for which a name has been borrowed from Birmingham. Perhaps if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had been guided by the local Press it would have avoided making so discreditable an exhibition of itself. The Lancashire Press has never concealed the fact that Lancashire views on this matter were biased by considerations of self-interest. . . . To those of us who are living on the spot, and who know what the conditions of Indian mill life are, it must seem astonishing that an intelligent Englishman should have given so utterly unreal an account of the matter as that with which Mr. Fielden endeavoured to support his resolution. The assertion, for instance, that there is no day of rest for the Indian toiler utterly misrepresents the actual state of the case. The day of rest is irregular, but it comes with every religious festival of importance, and above and beyond this there is the frequent sojourn which the Bombay mill hand makes in his village in the Deccan or the Concan. Mr. Fielden quite superfluously insisted upon the "physiological reasons for periodical rest." Had he come to Bombay seeking for guidance on this subject he would have heard of a periodical rest enjoyed by our mill operatives, of which Lancashire factory workers and even Lancashire millowners have no conception. The Chamber, we suppose, is well-to-do, and it might have done worse than send one of its members to find out for himself on the spot what this eighty hours a week means. The resolution of the Manchester Chamber is not more insincere than it is impracticable. They ask for a bodily transfer to the Indian Statute Book of the provisions of the British Factory Acts which relate to the employment of women, young persons, and children. No one acquainted with the habits and characteristics of the people of this country would have made such a suggestion. Here, where childhood ceases early and physical development goes on with a rapidity unknown in Europe, the age provisions of the English Act would be entirely inapplicable. Practically the acceptance of the Manchester resolution would lead to the subjection of a large percentage of the most efficient of our adult male labour to protection which the English legislature has deemed to be necessary only for women and children. Those portions of

the English Act which would be applicable to our Indian mills, and would be of value here, have altogether escaped the notice of the Manchester Chamber. If Manchester wants to see our mills in ruins and our bazaars busily engaged in the distribution of Manchester goods, we may take leave of one of the most transparent hypocrisies of which commercial history has ever borne record.

THE EFFECT OF THE CURRENCY REPORT.

(*Statesman.*)

It would be unwise to speak too confidently of the results which the Currency Report may be expected to produce; but there is no reason why we should not congratulate those classes amongst us who are largely interested in the restoration of the rupee to its normal and proper value on the publication and the nature of the Report. We have never believed that the depreciation of its value would be more than temporary. The mistake made by the Government was permitting any depreciation to take place at all, when it had half-a-dozen simple means at its disposal for maintaining the normal value of the standard. What was really wanted was the ability to discern these means, and the courage to adopt them, by provisional legislation on the subject. The historian will ask how it was that the Indian rupee fluctuated so incessantly in value for years, and was at last driven down to the exchange value of 1s. 4d., while the silver dollar of America maintained its normal ratio of value to gold. He will inquire with still greater surprise, how it was that the English shilling maintained its standard value throughout these fluctuations in the market price of silver. The answer he will find to be the same in both cases. The statesmen of America had the wisdom to adopt provisional legislation on the subject, under which what is practically a seignorage of 25 to 30 per cent. is levied upon the coinage of silver, as an act of necessary justice to all classes. By the simple device of levying the seignorage upon a sliding scale—determined by the daily market price of silver at New York and San Francisco—Congress made it impossible for the value either of the gold or silver dollar to rise above its normal ratio to the other, the result being that it was a matter of indifference to all classes in the States, in which metal of the two they received or made payment.

What is so deeply irritating to men in India is the fact that the silver currency of the mother country has been protected throughout by the very same means as the Bland Act, without our Home statesmen being even aware of the fact. For under the currency law at home, silver is coined by the State only. In other words, it is a monopoly of the State. The device by which the silver coinage in England was reduced to the position of a token currency, was simply a Bland Act, under which our own statesmen, without knowing that they were doing so, have been levying a seignorage on silver under a sliding scale that unconsciously rose in their hands to 33 per cent. The fact that ministry after ministry was doing so unconsciously, does not alter the case. It is the statement of simple fact that, while forbidding the Government of India to adopt the same device as a provisional protection for the Indian rupee, they have gone on coining silver in any quantity that the Master of the Mint deemed necessary, at a seignorage of 30 per cent., while loftily scorning the suggestion that the same device was all that was necessary to rescue India from the embarrassment, and losses, it was suffering from their withholding this remedy therefrom, although it was asked for—provisionally only. Our purpose in writing this article, however, is to point out to such of our readers as are materially interested in the question, that the publication of this currency report will mark the lowest point of the long fall in the value of silver, and that we may reasonably now expect to see the metal recover its former ratio of value to gold. No international ratio of value is possible, but the old normal one of 15 or 15½ to 1. It is part of the wrong which the inaction of the Government has done to India, that the creditor class of the community must now expect to have the tables turned upon them. For the last thirteen years, it has been the debtor class that has been victimized by the incapacity of the Government. The same incapacity will now of necessity injure the creditor classes, who have for so long a period profited by the Government weakly permitting the scales to be falsely weighted, against the debtor class. It is but a rude sort of justice that will now ensue, and we know no remedy for it.

We advise, therefore, such of our readers as are materially interested in the matter, to weigh carefully what we now tell them. We say plainly, then, that we believe no ratio of value between the two metals is possible, but the old normal ratio of 15 or 16 to 1. It must be remembered that this ratio has been preserved all through, in other countries, by wise provisional legislation, and that even in England itself, our statesmen have unconsciously saved the silver shilling by the same means. It is in India only, that the ratio has been

allowed to fall from 15 to 1 to 20 to 1. The Commissioners advise the Government to accept the American proposal of International action in the matter, but it is certain, we believe, that neither America, nor any of the European States, will consent to alter the ratio because we have failed to preserve it in India. Nor is it reasonable to expect them to do so, when even in England itself, the normal ratio has been maintained. Whatever inconvenience we may suffer, in bringing the Indian rupee back to its old normal value, has been brought upon us by our own strange want of insight and contemptuous disregard of the counsels of other nations. It will not be very long, we believe, before the rupee is back at its old value. The change cannot, of course, be made suddenly, but the national statesmanship must be very poor, if it cannot devise some means by which the restoration can be effected, with a minimum of loss to the classes whom the change will injuriously affect. Our Exchange banks and merchants can look after themselves, but it may save less-informed classes from serious loss if they remember to act upon the conviction that the Indian rupee will certainly regain its former value at no very distant date. The general effect of the change will be that all those persons in India who owe money in England, or have frequent remittances to make thereto, will find that, as the exchange rises, they will be able to discharge these home liabilities that they are under with fewer rupees than now. On the other hand, we think we may safely advise all those amongst us who have money owing to them in England, or property there which they can convert into gold, to do so at once, as they will now get a larger number of rupees for what is owing to them there than they can reasonably expect to get when the rupee becomes more valuable in exchange. Again, those persons who are owing money to England, and have the option of deferring payment thereof, should wait for the rupee to rise in value before discharging their debt. These *dicta* are of course simple, if not common-place, but they may be of value to some of our readers not versed in finance matters, and we therefore throw them out.

SOME ANGLO-INDIAN WIVES.—I.

BY SOME OF THEM.

(Pioneer.)

A writer in *St. James's Gazette* has brought upon himself a severe rebuke from "Anglo-Indian." He has been making remarks from the quarterdeck of a P. and O. that are not complimentary to "Anglo-Indian's" countrywomen. This was very wrong and very rude of him no doubt, and, viewed from "Anglo-Indian's" point of view, very unjust. Home truths are often rude, and it is always unjust to condemn a whole class for the faults of the few. Nevertheless I trust the *St. James's* will take heart and not be afraid to deal a few more blows at such Anglo-Indian women as he describes. That he should have struck all, his aiming at the many is a mere accident. If a doctor bungles at his work does not everyone rail against "those wretched doctors?" If a judge administers justice instead of the law, does not every lawyer declare that "these judges know nothing of the law?" If a woman makes a mistake, do not her male relations immediately exclaim about "you women?" Yet everyone knows that there are doctors who never bungle at their work, judges who are innocent of trying to administer justice, and women who are much too good to be included in the sweeping condemnation expressed in the terms "you women!"

The good women who were doubtless on board the *St. James's* P. and O. evidently did not attract his attention, but the reprobates were photographed on his brain. Perhaps his voyage on that P. and O. was his first experience of this description of reprobate, and like an honest man he speaks his mind, and condemns that which is certainly deserving of condemnation. My first experience of the class of Anglo-Indian women who have excited his indignation was also photographed on my brain, but the hundreds of good and true wives and mothers who have crossed my path since then have left no such lasting impression.

The *Planet* was not a large steamer, but there were passengers enough on board to supply the usual number of heart-rending scenes—many of them too real to be lightly spoken of: mothers parting from their children, wives from their husbands, true and loving hearts breaking at a separation that was endured only because it was inevitable. Other partings there were, very touching at the time, that acquired a strong touch of the ludicrous when viewed from the distance of a few days; notably the parting between two of the *St. James's* *bête noirs* and their husbands. Poor things! they were both young and good-looking, but neither of them rejoiced in a sufficiently sallow complexion to merit his description or to excite the pity of the fellow-passengers to whom they confided the sad fact that they were compelled to go home, as their health had given way completely, and they had barely escaped with their lives. It was affecting to see them cling with frantic

energy to the partners of their Indian existence. Salt tears dimmed the brightness of their eyes and effaced all traces of beauty from their woe-begone faces. The parting over, they retired to indulge their grief in private, and I saw them no more for many days.

Sea-sickness is an obstacle to observation, but when the anchor drops one wakes as from a nightmare, and looks around. As the anchor dropped at Colombo my eyes were opened. The fortunate non-sufferers had doubtless been let down more gently, but I felt the full force of the shock when I beheld the inconsolables descend the side of the steamers, daintily attired, bestowing sweet smiles and tender glances on (forgive me, "Anglo-Indian;" the truth must be told)—on two attendant swains. The inconsolables were consoled! No. 1. was hurrying ashore with tender haste to send a loving telegram to her deserted husband, and perhaps the good-looking young doctor who accompanied her thought it unsafe to let her go alone; she might faint over it; it must have been a very long one—at least, it took them a long time to send it. No. 2. needed no excuse, and gave none; she intended to enjoy herself.

Again the obstacle to observation hid everyone from my view. At last the blessed stillness of the Canal enabled me to find my feet and bestow a little attention on things in general, instead of on myself and my family alone. I was carried captive to the upper deck and called upon to fulfil a promise to read a new book of nursery songs and rhymes to a group of eager little listeners. Finding as I thought, a quiet nook, free from intruders, I began to read.

Why did I not look behind the big wheel before I sat down? It was fate—it must have been fate, or why should I have neglected to look behind that wheel, and why should I have opened that book at the tale of the "Turtle Doves?"

"Coo," said the Turtle Dove, "I love you."

"Coo," said the Turtle Dove, "and I love you"—

There was an impatient shuffle, a rustle of female garments, the sound of a man's footsteps retreating rapidly down the small ladder that led to the lower deck, and consoled Inconsolable No. 1 swept indignantly past me and my small flock. Our Turtle Doves had disturbed another pair.

A lovely night. Oh! blessed calm. Oh! thrice welcome lakes, where we found a respite from that wretched obstacle to observation. The decks were flooded with the soft light of a tender young moon—the very time, the very place for love-making and romance.

"Will you come on the upper deck with me?" asked consoled Inconsolable No. 2, softly, looking at me with candid eyes—what bitter tears those eyes had shed at Garden Reach; how truthful and sweet they looked as she laid her hand on my arm, and gently urged me towards the steps. "I want you so much."

It is flattering for the middle-aged to be wanted by the young. My heart warmed towards her. No doubt she was feeling sad and lonely; the lonely moonlight recalled tender scenes to her mind, and she wanted to talk to someone who would listen patiently to her fond recollections of bygone days when her husband was by her side. The many good and gentle women on board had failed to win her confidence. No doubt they were too much occupied with their own troubles, or in taking care of their children. It was natural she should seek for sympathy from someone, and the fact of her seeking it from me showed very plainly that the malicious remarks concerning her and Mr. W— were without foundation. He would have been only too glad to go on the upper deck with her.

"I want to sit up there with Mr. W—," she whispered softly, as a tall figure stole quietly towards us, "and if we go alone people will talk so. Do come and play gooseberry for us."

"Yes, do come," urged Mr. W—, "you can go to sleep in Mrs. Smith's nice easy-chair."

"You don't mind, do you?" said Mrs. L—. How pretty she looked—how innocent.

"Oh, dear, I don't mind in the least, but how about Mr. L—? Does he like moonlight flirtations and sleeping gooseberries; if you are quite sure he would not mind —"

They were gone, and she never asked me to play gooseberry again.

II.

We deteriorate in India! Not a bit of it. To begin with, look at the fuss they make over us when we go home! Look how we are received with open arms by our various sisters and brothers, cousins and aunts. For months beforehand they talk about us as "coming home;" and when we do arrive we are quite the heroines of the hour. True, for the first fortnight after our arrival, we generally have to remain perdue, and only venture out in the seclusion of a closed carriage or four-wheeler to our dressmaker's and home again; but after that we emerge as butterflies, and we are more thought of than ever. Certainly, our immediate relations at home don't

think we deteriorate in India, whatever may be the opinion of the general public. Then, out in this country, I should like to know what Indian society would do without us. It would be a very lively state of affairs if we took to shutting ourselves up, and only going for long solitary walks with our husbands instead of mixing with the rest of the world as we do now. What would all the poor bachelors do if there were no *recherché* little dinners for them to be asked to? What would become of all the love-sick youths if there were no energetic young wives to chaperone their respective young ladies to picnics and riding parties? Who would get up all the subscription dances for the young people if we were to retire from the scene? And what about amateur theatricals in this country if all the married ladies refused to act?

Then as regards our husbands (my husband's name is Jim). At first Jim did not like my giving such a number of dinner parties and picnic parties, and grumbled at the expense. But I very soon put an end to that. I put it before him that twenty years hence it would be quite time enough for us to retire into our arm-chairs with our toes in the fender and become old fogeys. And now Jim quite agrees with me, and enjoys his pool and billiards just as much as I do my dinners and picnics. Then about the balls and dances. Wives at home would dance just as much as we do if they had the chance. Out here we all subscribe liberally to public entertainments, and not only subscribe but go. At home "Society" does not approve of subscription dances as a rule, and very seldom goes to them. Jim did not like the balls at first either; but with him it was nothing but laziness and an absurd disinclination for turning out after dinner. I told him it would do him such a lot of good and would prevent his growing fat; but even that did not prevent him grumbling the whole way, and declaring he would rather pay twice to stay away. Jim cannot dance at all. We tried it once together, but he squeezed me so unmercifully in the effort to get me round that I barely had sufficient breath left to gasp out: "Hold me looser." Then he said "Don't nag," and stopped. He has never tried to dance since. Now-a-days, as soon as the dance begins, Jim disappears with two or three chosen friends into the whist-room, and I don't see him again until supper time, when he always looks supremely happy and not in the least anxious to go home.

Then as regards flirting. I am quite sure that we don't flirt a bit more out here than they do at home. Here all our flirtation is carried on at the "Club" or "Assembly Rooms" in the most open way possible; whereas at home the wives make their husbands get up select little shooting-parties and flirt away to their heart's content, without any outsiders being a bit the wiser. Then they accuse us of having bachelors to breakfast, bachelors to lunch, and bachelors to dinner. Our having guests into breakfast is what excites the non-Anglo-Indian lady more than anything. Ladies at home so seldom ride before breakfast, and they cannot understand the simple process of meeting a friend while out and bringing him back to the house at such an early hour. Then they declare (that we do nothing the whole morning, and that our visitors begin calling at twelve. But nobody can say that the visiting between twelve and one is any fault of ours; everybody knows that this is an Indian custom of many years' standing, and that when you are in Rome you must do as the Romans do. Supposing now it were possible for two or three gigantic ships to be built, and all the wives from every part of India were to make common cause and sail away together! What would be the state of affairs in Indian Society then? Think of the disconsolate bachelors condemned to dine every night at mess, *volens volens*. And, above all, think of the poor husbands!

Take Jim for an example. What would happen to poor Jim if I sailed away for two or three years? First and foremost he would have to go back to his mess, and not only turn out after dinner but before dinner too. Then he would have a grand fight with his bearer for charging double for everything; and ditto with the dhobi for cutting the name out of his silk pocket-handkerchiefs. And the bachelors? There would be rows upon rows of them sitting mournfully at mess, with nothing but the past to think of and the wives of India, both gone away together. No more cheery little Sunday dinners at Mrs. M's; no more rides got up for the young people; no more jolly picnic parties in the hills. And what would be the result? Why, general deterioration of course! But not on the part of the wives, only on the part of the husbands and bachelors, left to sigh for bygone days. And the wives? No doubt we should all be having a very lively time of it on board; but nevertheless we should be received with open arms and made much of on arrival, and we should prepare to make a long stay at home and—"What are you talking about, Jim? That you would fetch me out again by return mail? Well, I only agree to that on one condition; and that is that you contradict flatly the next person you hear saying that we wives deteriorate in India?" F. B.

THE VICEROY'S TASK.

(*Indian Spectator*.)

In welcoming the Viceroy-elect and Lady Lansdowne to India we can wish them no better than that they may realise in time the enormous difficulties of their position, and that they may be judged with sympathy and forbearance as human agents, with all their imperfections. There is hardly any position of trust in the world so difficult to fill as that of the servant of the British Crown and the agent of the British Ministry presiding over the destinies of a sixth of the human race. In India the office of the Viceroy and Governor-General may seem to be exalted enough to turn the head of a Napoleon. But the honours of the office are as nothing, compared with its responsibilities. The task of governing two hundred millions of races and creeds, as differing from one's own as from each other, of holding them in peace and contentment, and of rendering a weekly account of one's stewardship to a multitude of authorities—this is a work to which the Autocrat of Russia or the President of the United States would be loth to aspire. The task of the present ruler of India is, indeed, more difficult than that of his earlier predecessors, considering the state of public opinion in this country, of its finance and its foreign complications; considering, too, the exigencies of party government in England. And in five years the newcomer is expected to go through work which a lifetime would be all too short to devote to. Three out of the five years, if not more, he has generally to give to acquiring the details of administration, and just as he is beginning to feel confident he feels the reins of government slipping through his fingers. Altogether, the prospects are anything but assuring, and nothing but faith in Providence and a stern sense of duty could induce any English statesman worthy of the name to take upon himself the task of governing this vast continent. The utmost he could do for himself is to make the best of his position. The utmost he could do for others is to attempt the greatest happiness of the greatest number. These have become the essential conditions of British Rule in India. We hope the Marquis of Lansdowne recognises them, and that he will never allow himself to be guided by any but the legitimate ambition of doing good to his fellow-creatures, even as promised by our Gracious Sovereign. His work lies more at home than abroad. Financially and otherwise, India wants breathing time. She must recover her breath if a sudden collapse is to be averted. Lord Lansdowne was described to us about the time of his appointment, by one who knew him well, and whom we have mourned all these months, as "wise and fair-minded." This description covers almost everything that could be reasonably expected in a Viceroy of our own times. As to the Marchioness, she has splendid work ready to hand, peculiarly suited to her sex and her position, such as falls to the lot of few, even to the crowned heads of Europe. May she find herself equal to it in all ways.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

MAJOR GEORGE BROADFOOT.*

Major George Broadfoot was a good and gallant officer of the old East India Company Service, who fell at the battle of Ferozshah on the 21st of December, 1845, the last of three brothers who died for their country on the battle-fields of Asia. He died young, being only in his thirty-ninth year when the fatal shot which laid him low (the second he had received in that day's action) struck him to the heart as he was riding beside the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, to whose staff he was that day attached. In communicating the intelligence of the death of this brave and valuable officer to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, Sir Henry Hardinge wrote:—"I entertained the highest opinion of his abilities. He was second to none in this accomplished service; in every qualification by which the political or military interests of the East India Company could be advanced."

There is nothing of superfluous eulogy in this. Broadfoot's merits as a political and a soldier had been long recognised and acknowledged in public documents. Born in 1807, he obtained a cadetship in the 34th Madras Native Infantry in 1825, and after seven years' service in India, he was allowed leave to England for the unusually long period of five years, during which time he prosecuted studies in connection with

* "The Career of Major George Broadfoot, C.B. (Governor-General's Agent N.W. Frontier, 1844-5), in Afghanistan and the Punjab." Compiled from his Papers and those of Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge. By Major W. Broadfoot. With portrait and maps. (John Murray.)

his profession during travels in France, Germany, and Italy. He was an ardent and enthusiastic soldier, and nothing, perhaps, could give a better insight into his ideas of a soldier's duty than his remarks when remonstrated with for overworking, and told that his health would suffer. "Well enough to be food for powder, or to lead a company properly into action; but to command an army, to have the lives of other men dependent on you, is another sort of affair, and requires a different preparation. In India, when an emergency arises—and sooner or later it will arise—the men fit to meet it will be found out and brought to the front. No man can say what the work may be; to raise, organise, and command an army—to arrange a question of diplomacy, or to direct and assist in the Civil administration of a province. Hence the importance of being prepared."

This definition of the possible duties of an Indian officer was not unrecognised by the authorities, for within six years after his return to India Broadfoot was called upon to raise and command a regiment of sappers; to fortify Jálálábád as garrison engineer; to reform the civil administration of the Tenasserim Provinces; and to conduct the diplomatic relations between the Government of India and the Punjab. He was fortunate at a very early period of his career to gain the notice and the friendship of Lord Ellenborough, and he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Sir Henry Hardinge, to the hour that he fell on the field of battle. If to any soldier of those stirring times in India the Greek aphorism could be applied, "Call no man happy before his death"—it was not to George Broadfoot. He was basking in the sunshine of official approval, political and military, and would have been advanced to higher honours but for the Sikh bullet which cut short his career of further promise. It may be asked, therefore, why, upwards of forty years after his death, this book has been published? Broadfoot's memory did not suffer at the hands of the public or those of his friends, for besides the powerful friends he had at headquarters, he enjoyed the friendship of such men as the late Sir Henry Havelock, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Vincent Eyre, Colin MacKenzie, and others. But it would seem to be the idea of some of his relatives or connections that in some way or another he was not done full justice to, especially in that part of his service when he rendered such valuable aid as one of the "illustrious" garrison of Jálálábád. Consequently private papers and diaries have been ransacked, and extracts given from them, heedless of what pain their publication may bring to others who cherish memories of their dead not less dearly than the friends of Major Broadfoot. Burnes, Macnaughten and others committed errors in that dire Afghanistan disaster for which they paid the penalty of their lives, but they should be allowed to rest now in peace in their not altogether dishonoured graves. Divided counsels may have jeopardised the garrison of Jálálábád, and Broadfoot's advice may have been the wisest tendered; but why should the memory of Sale, Dennie, and others be maligned because they did not at the moment accept that advice? So far as can be gathered from the context Broadfoot did not think that his services were sufficiently recognised in the defence of the city. "To Sir R. Sale, to his staff and to his regiment fell the chief rewards, and glory of the defence of Jálálábád." At this lapse of time such criticism is carping and out of place, but it strengthens the argument which we advanced when noticing the "Life of Sir Charles Magregor," that biographies of distinguished men should be written by stronger and more independent hands than those of near relations.

Nevertheless, there is much in the volume under review to commend it to the reader, for it throws some new gleams of historic light on certain dark passages in the troubled history of the Punjab during the time when Major George Broadfoot acted as Governor-General's Agent of the N.W. Frontier. It also gives, in some letters from the late Sir Henry Havelock, some interesting glimpses of character. Here is one concerning a report which had got abroad that there was a prejudice in high military quarters against Havelock on account of his religious opinions. He writes to Broadfoot:—"Old Willoughby, Cotton, and others, used to tell me that it was believed at the Horse Guards and other quarters that I professed to fear God as well as honour the Queen, and that Lord Hill and sundry other wise persons had made up their minds that no man could at once be a saint and a soldier. Now I dare say such great authorities must be right, notwithstanding the examples of Colonel Gardiner, and Cromwell, and Gustavus Adolphus (all that I can think of just now); but, if so, all I can say is that their bit of red ribbon (the Companionship of the Bath) was very ill bestowed upon me; for I humbly trust that in that great matter I should not change my opinions and practice, though it rained garters and coronets as the rewards of apostasy."

There are passages touching upon the characteristics of other eminent political and soldiers in those troubled times which gave so many noble names to the roll of England's Indian

heroes, and these passages will have a charm for all readers of the volume to-day.

"The Captain of the Wight. A Romance of Carisbrooke Castle in 1488." By Frank Cowper, M.A. With illustrations by the Author. (Seeley and Co.) Mr. Cowper is already known to the public as the author of "Caedwalla, or the Saxons in the Isle of Wight." This is a story mainly written for the young, but gives much information about a romantic episode in our national history when Sir Edward Woodville, commonly called Lord Woodville, was "Lord and Captain of the Isle of Wight." "Noble and courageous," "Hardie and valiant," "A valiant gentleman and desirous of honour," who died upon the field of battle, valiantly fighting in the fatal expedition to Brittany in the reign of Henry VII., of England. The story is well told, and is also well illustrated by the Author himself.

"In his Name. A Story of the Waldenses 700 Years Ago." By Edward E. Hale. With many illustrations by G. P. Jacobbe Hood. (Seeley and Co.) There is an introductory by A. P. Peabody, dated, however, January 26th, 1874, in which he says, "I have never read anything better. It renewed, though with a far higher consecration, the intense feeling with which I read Dickens's first and last Christmas Story. You have not only performed the higher office of a spiritual teacher, entering into the inmost heart of the Divine Teacher, but, you have succeeded in the lower yet more difficult task of fidelity to the date and scene of your story. I could not detect a single anachronism." Mr. Peabody's praise of this work is high, but it is deserved. The story of the Waldenses has always been a thrilling one; and although often told, the readers of Mr. Hale's little book will find that it bears telling again, and loses nothing of freshness or interest at his hands.

"Nor'ard of the Dogger: being the Story of the Initiation, Struggles, and Successes of the Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen." By E. J. Mather. With illustrations by J. R. Wells and C. J. Staniland. Thirteenth thousand. (James Nisbet and Co.) We have spoken of this book before, for it is not a new issue. But that the subject of which it treats has interest absorbing and abiding amongst Englishmen and women is patent from the fact that the present issue bears on its title-page thirteenth thousand. This unpretending volume tells of good deeds attempted and done under difficulties of no common character. It tells of triumphs which Christian love and labour have won amongst a class—the deep-sea fishermen—too little cared for by others, and it records its "victories of peace" in pleasant, modest phrase, in which cant has no part.

"Cassell's New Popular Educator," Part I., is an old friend with a new face. In the present edition the publishers have spared no pains or expense to keep up the well deserved popularity of this excellent serial.

The *National Review* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for January is a great improvement in the way of interesting articles than its predecessor for the month of December. "The European Outlook for 1889" is a thoughtful and able paper. "Islam as a Political System" is dealt with in a masterly manner by A. T. Sibbald, and Mr. Demetrius Boulger discusses forcibly on "The Value of the Chinese Alliance," a subject in which he is thoroughly at home. "The Higher Education of Women" is another article in this number which will well repay perusal.

THE LATE MR. DALGLEISH.—We had occasion to notice recently the interesting memorial of Mr. Dalgleish's melancholy death, brought back by M. Dauvergne. It seems that that gentleman, before he left the scene of Dalgleish's murder, gathered his servants together and, placing an upright stick in the ground with a piece of cloth attached, on the spot where the crime was committed, made them pile around it a pyramid of stones. The Lahore paper alluding to this says:—"We would ask, however, if this is all that is to mark the spot where one of our best and bravest pioneers sacrificed his life! Dalgleish did wonders for the English namethroughall that wild country and policy, to say nothing of gratitude, should cause the Indian Government to identify themselves with his loved memory by a lasting memorial and inscription on the spot. If the Government should neglect the opportunity, sufficient money for the purpose of erecting a simple inscribed slab of stone should easily be contributed by those who value British pluck, who honour Dalgleish's memory, and would perpetuate the kindly memories which he has left behind him in Central Asia."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1888.

INDIA IN 1888.

THE closing of the year was a fortunate and an unfortunate time for the Native Congress to hold its late sittings. Fortunate in this respect, that it being holiday

time in England, and the newspapers here having no Parliamentary debates to report, or any very special sensational news to chronicle, ample space was found for the detailed telegrams sent through Reuter of the doings and sayings of the meetings held at Allahabad. But unfortunate in this respect, that at this time, when standing on the threshold of a new year, it is the special habit of many journalists to offer their readers a political and social retrospect of the past twelve months, and to strike a sort of balance between the good and evil done—the progress lost or gained. The habit is a very favourite one with Indian journalists, and it is unfortunate for the Congress agitators and grievance-mongers that the retrospect, so far as India is concerned, is one which must give every true friend of that country the deepest satisfaction at progress made in the past, auguring brighter hopes of progress in the future. But thirty years ago India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, was prostrate from the throes of a Mutiny which spread distrust and dismay in every direction, and which loosened to the last strain any hold that England might have hoped she had on the good-will or confidence of the Natives. Thirty years in the life of a nation is but as the falling of a grain of sand through an hour-glass; and, yet, in thirty years India to-day has become revived, restored, loyal, happy, and contented under British rule. English statesmen and councillors, judicial and executive officers, merchants and traders, sailors and soldiers, have all in their respective ways worked in unison to keep up the good name of their country in the East, and to make British rule a synonym for justice and equity, and to win a respect for it that should be born of confidence—not of fear. That there have been some failures and several shortcomings in attempts to reach this standard means only that to err is human. But when all the shortcomings and failures have been admitted, there is a mighty mass of evidence to which Englishmen can point to show what a triumph justice, truth and moderation have accomplished for India under British rule to-day.

The Native Congress has met and had its say. Lip loyalty, so common with intriguers in Eastern lands, was plentiful enough; but we learn from the telegram of the *Times* correspondent this morning that the agitators declined to condemn the dissemination of seditious and inflammatory pamphlets and leaflets; and that, when one speaker, Rajah Siva Prasad, rose to protest against such dissemination, he was groaned down and forced to leave the platform. Native-like, the succeeding speaker, after making a sneering allusion to Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin, insinuated that the Rajah Siva Prasad's protest against sedition had been actuated by a desire to secure a decoration from the Government. The same correspondent adds that, "save for occasional instances of personal abuse, the whole proceedings have fallen rather flat." This was only to be expected. The meetings have served their purpose of airing much Babú oratory, and of getting rid of some high pressure sentiments, which the utterers of them pretend to mistake for patriotism.

That an ex-President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and an ex-Bengal Civilian should throw their lot in with the discontented may occasion some surprise to Englishmen who do not know Mr. George Yule and Mr. A. O. Hume; it occasions no surprise to those who do. But so far as the charges against British rule are concerned, it is well to know that they are unfounded and untrue. The Star of India to-day is truly the Star of Hope, and the old year's shadows which are lengthening to-night but foretell

the dawn of brighter and happier years for India and her peoples under British sway.

THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN and family arrived at Brindisi on Friday morning by the P. and O. steamer *Kaisar-i-Hind*, and left immediately for Naples.

Friday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy.



Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 8.)

TWEDDELL, Lieut. F., 35th Regiment (Sikhs), Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam. SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.I.E., B.C.S., chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, to officiate as commissioner of the Central Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. D. M. Smeaton, B.C.S.

O'BRIEN—The services of Mr. P. H. O'Brien, B.C.S., officiating magistrate and collector, Jessore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, from the date on which the leave granted him for two months by the Government of Bengal expires.

DALLAS, Mr. W. L., assistant meteorological reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months. BARNARD, Colonel W. O., H.M.'s Service, to be a district commander, 2nd class, with the temporary rank of brig.-general, vice Major-General H. M. G. Purvis, R.A., who has vacated his command on promotion, dated Nov. 15.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

BOWER, Lieut. D. M., Hampshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, May 3, 1887.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. L. N., West Yorkshire Regiment, squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, June 1, 1887.

WALLER, Captain E. A., R.E., examiner of accounts, on return from furlough, is posted to the office of the Accountant-General, P.W. Department.

NORMAN—The name of Colonel Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General G. B. Fisher, Bengal Infantry, on Oct. 8.

STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Dec. 4.

BISHOP, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. B., to be lieut.-colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, Dec. 2.

STEVENS, Captain and Brevet-Major H. FitzGerald, to be major, Bengal Staff Corps, Dec. 2.

HANDCOCK, Captain R. G., to be major, Bengal Staff Corps, Dec. 2.

FURLOUGHS.

BECKETT, Colonel S., C.B., Bengal S.C., 38th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 32nd year, commenced June 29.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. F. G., Bengal Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced August 12.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. A. Bengal S.C., 2nd Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced August 25.

HICKMAN, Captain D., Bengal S.C., 34th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced Feb. 11.

BETHUNE, Captain E. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, Garrison Instruction Staff (m.c.), for six months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 29.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WATERFIELD, 2nd Lieut. A. C. M., officiating squadron officer, on pro-

bation, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is retransferred in the same capacity to the 11th Bengal Lancers.

BEGBIE, Lieut. A. S., Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 16th Bengal Infantry.

MACTIER, Lieut. H. C., officiating wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 28th Punjab Infantry.

COLB, Riding Master and Honorary Captain W., R.H.A., having applied to retire from the service, is permitted to proceed to England.

EVANS, Major H. T. P., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 6th Circle, is transferred to the 2nd Circle, and is to continue as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, vice Wiehe, vacated, dated Oct. 31.

WATSON, Major A. J., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and is directed to join at Simla.

CHESNEY—On return from field service Captain H. F. Chesney, R.E., is transferred from the Lahore Division Military Works to the Barrackpore Division Military Works.

The following transfer is ordered:—

GALBRAITH, Brigadier-General W., from the command of the Narbudda district to that of the Sirhind district, dated Nov. 13.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

MORGAN, Captain W. J. F., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Dec. 5.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BOILEAU, Lieut. C. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, vice White, vacated.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., wing officer and quartermaster 45th Sikhs, to be wing officer 31st Punjab Infantry, vice Ewart, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. McD., supernumerary on the establishment, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, on probation, vice Ternan, promoted wing commander.

ANDERSON, Major A. J., R.A., will be placed on retired pay on Nov. 29, on completing seven years' service as a regimental major.

DAVISON, Colonel J., commanding 3rd Dragoon Guards, will be placed on half pay, on completing six years' service as a lieut.-colonel, on Nov. 24.

COLE, Lieut. A. W. G. L., 1st Bengal Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1.

ELLISTON, Major C. E., Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Lucknow to Shillong, for general duty.

FURLOUGHS.

FAUER, Captain and Quartermaster W., 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for ten months, on private affairs.

BURT, Veterinary Surgeon W., Army Veterinary Department, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 6.)

LEVINGE, Mr. E. V., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna Division.

BONHAM-CARTER, Mr. N., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna Division.

NEWBOULD, Mr. B. B., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Bhagulpore Division.

BEDFORD, Mr. M. E., to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Presidency Division.

PETERSON, Mr. H. P., joint magistrate, is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Gya.

GREENLESS, Mr. A., executive engineer, is granted special leave for six months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 6.)

COOKSON—On the termination of his special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Mr. H. C. Cookson, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jhelum.

LEIGH, Mr. F., assistant secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is recalled from the privilege leave of absence granted to him, and placed on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

RAYNOR, Mr. A., will continue to officiate as assistant secretary, vice Mr. Leigh.

GEE, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Simla to the Delhi district.

STODON, Mr. A. W., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Delhi Civil division.

CHRISTIE—The Hon. Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Christie to be additional district magistrate in the district of Peshawar.

SILCOCK, Mr. J. G., is appointed additional divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Jhelum Civil Division.

HARVEY—The services of Lieut.-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., officiating superintending engineer, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the dis-

posal of the Government of India in the P.W. Department for employment on special duty.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Dec. 8.)

WHISH, Mr. C. W., officiating magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, from Dec. 7.
OAKES, Mr. M. L., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Sitapur to Moradabad.
WILLIAMS, Mr. J. W., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Saharanpur to Fatepur.
CRADOCK, Mr. H. E., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Fatehpur to Saharanpur, as a temporary measure.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 6.)

BIRDWOOD, Hon. H. M., judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been granted furlough for one year from Jan. 4, 1889.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E. :—

PHILLIPS, Colonel A. M., to act as political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

SNELL, Captain F. W., to act as political superintendent, Savantvadi, from the date of Colonel Westropp's retirement.

MILITARY.

DUNGEY, Conductor R., Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

LOWTHER, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from May 25, 1887, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are entitled to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 10 :—

CLOSE, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. (Brevet-Colonel).

WARDROP, Lieut.-Colonel A. (Brevet-Colonel).

BELL, Lieut.-Colonel T. (Brevet-Colonel).

FELLOWS, Lieut.-Colonel S. (Brevet-Colonel).

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 7.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WATLING, Lieut.-Colonel J. C., S.C., 2nd in command 26th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant 1st-4th Rifle Regiment, vice Lieut.-Colonel Comyn, retired.

BRIDGES, Surgeon-Major W. P., M.S., is appointed to the medical charge of station hospital, Deolali, vice Surgeon-Major J. Williamson, whose tour expired.

JONES, Surgeon F. W. C., M.S., on general duty, Bombay District, is transferred to general duty, Poona District.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Gordon, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. M. S. Carter.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. Pulley, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Hume, Inf., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. M. Annesley, six months, s.c.; E. O. E. Leggatt (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave, on m.c.; A. C. Duff (Cov.), special leave, commuted to m.c. for twelve months (this cancels permission, previously given, to return); H. J. A. Bowden, six months, s.c.; A. C. C. Rogers, leave on m.c., commuted to leave on private affairs, to Oct. 13, 1889; R. Oliver, six months, s.c.; T. R. Wyer (Cov.), six months' furlough; Lieut. St. J. Brodrick, furlough commuted to leave, on m.c., for twelve months.

Bombay Estab.—F. H. Warden, three months, s.c.; P. S. V. Fitzgerald, one week's extraordinary leave, and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Captain H. J. J. Middleton, S.C.; Lieut. S. H. B. Hobbs, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. D. Burlton, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. L. Palmer, A. W. Rendall, G. R. Henderson.

Madras Estab.—J. Conley, Captain H. D. Love, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—W. A. East (Cov.), S. Hodgert.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BLACKETT—Dec. 19, at Dresden, the wife of Major C. F. Blackett, late P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

DYNELEY—Dec. 22, at Spring Lodge, Heathfield, Sussex, the wife of Major-General H. E. Dyneley, Madras Light Cavalry, of a son.

HIGGINS—Dec. 23, at Upton-park, Slough, Bucks, the wife of Captain Charles C. Higgins, late 13th Hussars, of a son (Cecil Græme).

LAUGHARNE—Dec. 21, at 5, Woodland-road, Upper Norwood, the wife of Major Laugharne, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MCDONALD—Dec. 22, at Ashbrook House, Leeson-park, Dublin, the wife of Major G. McDonald, Royal Engineers, of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

HEYMAN—TURNER—Dec. 22, at Dover, Cecil Edward Hamilton, Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of Major-General Heyman, late Royal Artillery, to Helen Gzowski, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Bingham Turner, Royal Artillery.

LANG—PARSONS—Dec. 20, at St. Stephen's, Sydenham-hill, Arthur George Boileau Lang, Lieut. 1st. Goorkhas, eldest son of Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., to Beatrice Caroline, eldest daughter of Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Parsons, C.B.

REID—HOUGHTON—Dec. 20, at the parish church, Brandon, Alexander Reid, of Newton, Stockton, Manitoba, Canada, only son of the late Alexander Reid, Ceylon, to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of Andrew Raymond Houghton, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

WORKMAN—HARRISS—Dec. 27, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, Mr. Daniel Henry Workman, formerly of the Bombay Press, now editor of *Who's Who*, &c., to Miss Septima Harriss, daughter of Mr. Thomas Harriss, of Islington.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Dec. 22, at Richmond, Surrey, Barbara, widow of Captain William Way Baker, Madras Army, aged 72.

MACNAUGHTEN—Dec. 24, at Ovingdean, near Brighton, Elliot Macnaughten, Esq., formerly a Director of the East India Company and Member of the Indian Council, aged 82.

MARTIN—Dec. 22, at 1, Philbeach-gardens, Earl's-court, South Kensington, and late of Cobham and Southsea, Eleanor Blanche, the wife of Henry A. Martin, M.D., late Staff Surgeon A.M.D., and Ceylon, aged 40.

POLLOCK—Dec. 24, at 59, Montagu-square, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., sometime Queen's Remembrancer, aged 73.

POPHAM—Dec. 16, after two days' illness, Laura, the wife of Robert Honner Popham, M.D., of Bartholomew-road, N.W., the daughter of Benjamin Brooks, Esq., of Tufnell-park-road, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Brooks, H.E.I.C.S.

PORTAL—Dec. 24, at Ashe-park, Hants, Lieut.-Colonel Portal, late of the 5th Lancers, aged 68.

RICHARDSON—Dec. 20, suddenly, at Malta, Lieut. Gerald M. Richardson, R.N., of H.M.S. *Bentley*, and of Boley-hill, Rochester, youngest son of the late Lawford Richardson, Esq., of Eltham, Kent, aged 39. (By telegram).

RIPPON—Dec. 18, at Sydney Villa, Stanhope, Durham, Elizabeth, widow of Sydney Rippon, late Major in the Madras Artillery, and daughter of the late Thomas Urwin, of Stanhope, aged 43.

SAUNDERS—Dec. 22, suddenly, at Westbourne Lodge, College-road, Dulwich, Charles Burslem Saunders, Esq., C.B., J.P. for Surrey, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 67.

TRYON—Dec. 19, at Bulwick-park, Lieut.-Colonel Tryon, late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, aged 60.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—Dec. 4, at Ferozepore, the wife of H. V. S. Baker, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, of a daughter.

FRESHWATER—Dec. 6, at Ferozepore, the wife of H. F. Freshwater, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, of a son.

KINGSCOTE—Dec. 3, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kingscote, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a son.

LAWRENCE—Dec. 10, at Belgaum, the wife of Honorary Surgeon James Lawrence, Retired List, of a son.

MCKAY—Dec. 6, at Seoni, Chupperah, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. K. McKay, of a son.

MURRAY—Dec. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. Murray, Military Department, of a daughter.

NIGHTINGALE—Dec. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of W. H. Nightingale, P.W.D., of a daughter.

PANIOTY—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. D. Panioty, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

SMART—Nov. 29, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieut. E. de S. Smart, 5th Goorkhas of a daughter.
SMITH—Nov. 28, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Surgeon Julian C. C. Smith, I.M.S., 1st Battalion, 2nd P.W.O. Goorkhas, of a daughter.
TROTTER—Dec. 19, at Malta, the wife of Major J. K. Trotter, Royal Artillery, of a son.
VINCENT—Dec. 6, at Stanley Hall, Naini Tal, the wife of Major A. C. FitzH. Vincent, Scottish Rifles, of a daughter.
WRATISLAW—Nov. 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Wratislaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AGABEG—PATTERSON—Nov. 28, at Assensole, Frank J. Agabeg, M.E., to Florence Caroline Patterson, second daughter of Mr. J. W. K. Patterson, of Dulwich, England.
ANDERSON—ALLEN—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, Herbert Anderson, son of the Rev. J. H. Anderson, of Burisal, to Annie Ruth Allen, of Forestgate, London.
BRINE—QUAIN—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, Percival Forbes Brine, Lieut., The Buffs, second son of the Rev. James Gram Brine, B.D., Rector of Lower Hardres, Canterbury, to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Quain, of Dublin.
CLABBY—LEAHY—Dec. 8, at Nassik, William G. Clabby, Bombay Forest Department, to Alice Nash, youngest daughter of John Leahy, late in Medical Charge, Sukkur and Nassik.
COLVIN—BAYLEY—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, Elliot Graham Colvin, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Mr. Bazett Colvin (late B.C.S.), to Ethel Augusta Colvin, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.L., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
DORLING—PRICE—Dec. 4, at St. Paul's Church, Manoral, Kurrachee, Lionel Dorling, Captain, 2/K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, son of the late Henry Dorling, of Epsom, to Constance, youngest daughter of William Henry Price, M.Inst. C.E.
EDYVEAN—WELLINGTON—Dec. 4, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, May, eldest daughter of J. Wellington, Esq., Myrtle House, Fowey, Cornwall, to John Flamank, fifth son of the late Major Edyvean, of Windsor House, Badmin, Cornwall.
WILLIAMSON—WHITE—Dec. 3, at Calcutta, Michael Williamson, The Queen's Regiment, to Rhoda Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. White, of Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

CLARKSON—Dec. 7, at Dehra Dun, Mary Catherine, the wife of Mr. J. G. Clarkson, H.M.'s Customs, aged 40.
COCKBURN—Dec. 8, at Kamptee, C.P., John Cockburn, Esq., late P.W.D.
DAVIS—Dec. 1, at Calcutta, Charles Thomas Davis, Solicitor, late Chief Clerk of the High Court.
GROSE—Nov. 30, at Rawul Pindi, Francis John Grose, M.R.C.S.E., aged 58.
HILL—Dec. 2, at Jubbulpore, W. E. Hill, 18th Bengal Infantry, aged 29.
JUCKES—Dec. 4, at Sylhet, Mr. A. Lea Jukes, Manager, Suphinjuri Tea Estate, Sylhet, aged 28.
LUCAS—Nov. 23, at Quetta, Surgeon-Major John Lucas, M.D., Medical Officer of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, aged 37.
POLDEN—Dec. 2, at Doodkandy, in the district of Tipperah, Surgeon R. J. Polden, Civil Surgeon of Tipperah.

BENGAL.

(Dec. 11.)

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma arrived in Calcutta on the 3rd inst.

THE annual Turf Club Dinner was to take place at Calcutta on the 26th inst., and the annual Civil Service Dinner on the 29th.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, the Director-General of Railways, has arrived in Calcutta.

MR. P. C. LYON has taken over charge of the office of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from Mr. E. G. Colvin.

LORD LANSDOWNE's Levée was to be held on Monday, the 17th inst., and the Drawing-Room on Thursday, the 20th inst. Trains are not to be worn on the occasion.

A RESOLUTION has been passed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce giving the Committee of the Chamber power to declare holidays under shipping orders and charter-parties. This will put an end to frequent disputes.

THE vast amount of good diffused among the general community by the Calcutta hospitals may be estimated from the fact that last year the number of patients amounted to 263,849. It was noticeable that, while the death-rate in the town has slightly diminished, the attendance at the hospitals has increased. From this it may be inferred that skilled medical attendance and admirable management are bearing down the resistance of caste rules and popular prejudice.

MADRAS.

(Dec. 12.)

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT leaves Madras for Bangalore on the 23rd. He will reside in camp at Bangalore for three weeks.

SIR HARRY and the two Misses Prendergast, who have been staying with Lord Connemara for the past week, have left for Bangalore.

CAPTAIN WYNDHAM QUIN, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Connemara, and Lady Eva Wyndham Quin have left for Calcutta and the North-West Provinces.

THE Earl and Countess of Jersey, who have been staying with the Governor, will leave on Wednesday for Tanjore and Madura, returning afterwards to Madras, en route to Calcutta.

ON the 3rd inst. his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, accompanied by an A.D.C., visited the Gun Carriage Factory, where he was met by Brigadier-General McLeod, the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, his deputy, Colonel Brereton, and Captain Townsend, the Superintendent of the Factory, and conducted through the whole yard, where he spent an hour in visiting the various machine sheds. His Excellency paid particular attention to the equipment (carriages and limbers), the first of its kind to be turned out locally for the 12-inch breech-loader guns, and with which the field batteries are in future to be supplied.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

(Dec. 12.)

THE death is announced, from cholera, of Dr. R. J. Polden, Civil Surgeon of Tipperah, one of the most distinguished and rising doctors of the Indian Medical Service.

COLONEL J. P. STEELE, R.E., has returned from leave, and taken up his new substantive appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the D.P.W. of the North-West Provinces.

CAPTAIN F. C. CHAPMAN, a well-known landowner of North-West Provinces, has addressed a letter to his non-official countrymen on the subject of forming a non-official league at the end of the current relief season about April next.

AT Partabgarh the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces received two addresses, one from the Taluqdars of the district and the other from the Municipal Board. In the former the following paragraph occur:—"We are conscious of the advantages that accrue to the country from the occasional personal inspections of the head of the Government, and we are, therefore, grateful to your Honour for having, for the first time, introduced the system of an annual tour throughout the Province. We are highly thankful to your Honour for ordering the extension of the telegraphic communication to our district. We would respectfully beg your Honour to graciously provide us with railway communication as well. In the entire Province of Oudh the Rae-Bareilly Division is the only *bad kismet*, *kismet*, which stands devoid of railway communication with the world outside. It is a well-known fact that Rae-Bareilly is the seat of not only the Appellate Courts of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Departments, but also of the principal original Civil Court of this district; but it is matter of regret that no metalled road exists between the two places."

BOMBAY.

(Dec. 14.)

THE granting of one year's furlough on medical certificate to Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C.S., is gazetted. He died a fortnight back.

COLONEL C. WODEHOUSE, C.I.E., Acting Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Country, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

COLONEL A. M. PHILLIPS has been appointed Political Superintendent and Commandant of the Local Corps, Savantwadi, vice Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, retiring.

THE Honourable Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., has been appointed Government Professor of Law, vice Mr. E. T. Leith, LL.M., resigned.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department, who accompanied H.E. Lord Lansdowne to Burhampore on Dec. 6, has returned to Bombay.

CAPTAIN C. F. HARRISON, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, vice Lieutenant C. R. Mallaby, resigned.

CAPTAIN L. L. FENTON, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country (Acting Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar), has been granted four months' leave to Europe on private affairs.

MR. L. R. W. FORREST, having returned to Bombay, has resumed charge of the office of honorary secretary of the Endowment Fund of the European General Hospital, the duties of which were performed during his absence by Mr. C. E. Kane.

DURING the past week a number of thefts and burglaries have taken place at Poona. Colonel Beecher, Equerry to

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, has been the last victim. On Friday night his cash-box, containing Rs. 100, a gold ring, and private papers, were stolen. The same night three further daring thefts are reported to have been committed.

MAJOR LEBRETON, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, has introduced a new system of auditing accounts in that department, and a committee, consisting of Mr. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., Superintendent Engineer, N.D., Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, and Mr. Lund, Deputy of Public Works Accounts, have been appointed by Government to report on the new system of accounts, and how it could be extended so as to reduce clerical and audit work.

NATIVE PRESS.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

(Translated from the *Englishman*.)

A DISAGREEABLE SHOCK.

The Scotchmen of Calcutta held a dinner on Friday last in honour of St. Andrew's. Lord Dufferin was invited on the occasion. After the dinner was over several speeches were delivered. Of these the speeches made by the President, Sir A. Wilson, and Lord Dufferin were the best. Sir Alexander eulogised Lord Dufferin to the best of his abilities, and after that Lord Dufferin began to speak. We were surprised on reading that speech in Saturday's *Englishman*. We believed that the reporter of the *Englishman* might not have been able to follow the Viceroy, and that there might be mistakes in the report. After a while we opened the *Daily News* and the *Statesman*, and found our supposition to be incorrect. The publication of the speech in three newspapers as to uniformity no doubt removed our surprise, but caused our great regret for Lord Dufferin. We will not now say anything about that portion of Lord Dufferin's speech in which he has strongly supported his own administration of India. His lordship is at full liberty to support his own policy. But we say that, whatever he may observe in support of his policy, and whatever praise the Anglo-Indians may shower upon him, he will have to admit at least that the Native subjects in general are not pleased with his administration.—*Sangbad Provakar*.

THE JUBILEE SPEECH.

In last Friday's speech his Lordship said that he has no sympathy with the Congress, but he has shown no clear reason for entertaining this view. Only like Sir Auckland Colvin he has found fault with the publication of the "Catechism." It was on this account he wanted to show that the Government is not prepared to grant any of the prayers made by the Congress, and will not do that. Then he wanted to prove that only the educated people joined in the Congress, and that the educated classes of the country have no connection with the masses. Therefore, he said, that the prayers of the Congress cannot be listened to, so long as the men and women of India are not educated. After that he made many erroneous, worthless, and unjust assertions regarding the object of the Congress. Then he dwelt upon the prayer of the Congress, for reforms in the Legislative Council. This, he said, the Government is not prepared to grant. After that he suggested that, abandoning politics, the Congress ought to devote its whole attention to social reforms, sanitation, emigration, and technical education. Then he admitted the necessity for reforms in the police, and for the separation of the judicial functions from the executive, but that, he said, is not being done for want of money. Lord Dufferin is, of course, at liberty to change his views. But this sort of change of views is very wonderful! After speaking of the Congress in the aforesaid manner, and condemning the present aspirations of the educated classes, his Lordship said that, "I still adhere to what I stated in my Jubilee speech." What a mysterious affair! We never heard such inconsistent assertions from the mouth of any Viceroy before. We only hear this for the first time. We are not sorry for the opinion which Lord Dufferin has expressed about the Congress by changing his views. But we are sorry for the appearance he makes in the eyes of the educated classes just on the eve of his departure.—*Ibid*.

A MICROSCOPIC MINORITY.

We know that the Babu class is very small. But Lord Dufferin has made arrangements for strengthening that class. The Congress will not be stopped at the instance of Lord Dufferin. But the officials will have to try to stop it. Many provincial rulers are trying to do so. But will our ruler, Sir Stuart Bayley, be able to avoid that course? He is very popular. Will he be put to much inconvenience all on a sudden? We are not strong admirers of the Congress. We do not consider the Babu class as representative of the

country. The more the Babu class is weakened the more, we think, the country will be benefited. But we are afraid that the opposition of the Viceroy will rather make the Babu class stronger than weaken it. The force of agitation will become more strong. Some more Anglo-Indians will join Hume and Norton's party. In England Bradlaugh and Digby's party will become more strong. Will not the problem be more difficult to officials? In his dinner speech Lord Dufferin only repeated what the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* have so long been stating. Since the Viceroy has shown hostility towards the Congress, the Congress cannot be an insignificant thing. Will not this belief become stronger in the minds of the Babus? Lord Dufferin ought to have kept silence over the matter.—*Dainik and Chandrika*.

SOCIAL REFORM.

At first, in his speech at Bombay and then in the speech he delivered on the occasion of the Jubilee, Lord Dufferin in a manner encouraged the Congress. His Lordship has now interpreted the meaning of those speeches in a contrary sense. For this he is being blamed by the public. Besides, he being the Viceroy, his hostility towards the Congress has enhanced the importance of the movement. By this he has paved a way for increasing the numbers in the camp of the Babus. The Viceroy, in endeavouring to meet both ends, has acted very improperly. The Congress-wallahs were advised to take up the question of social reforms. Does it mean the abolition of child-marriage and the strengthening of Rukma's party and the promotion of widow marriage. Alien friend, better go to your country silently! There is no necessity for your giving advice. Suggestions have been made for encouraging technical education. But so long as you encourage English manufactured articles, no one, however clever he may be will be able to encourage Indian arts and manufactures. Why do you accumulate sins by holding out vain hopes? Suppose the Congress-wallahs give up politics, and combine to oppose the sale of English clothes. You, Earl of Ava, will you be able to support that? We are neither surprised at nor apprehensive of the language used by Lord Dufferin in his dinner speech. We also know very well that at the time he had no fear in his heart. But the Viceroy has acted very improperly by giving rise to fear unnecessarily. This sort of diplomacy will do no good either to the people or to the Government. It will produce an evil effect on the contrary.—*Ibid*.

BETRAYED BY SWEET WORDS.

St. Andrew's day is a day of great festivities with Scotchmen. On such a festive occasion the Scotchmen of Calcutta hold a dinner. This dinner was given on Friday night, and Lord Dufferin was present. After the dinner several speeches were made. Lord Dufferin made a lengthy speech on the occasion. He said a great deal about his own administration by way of explanation, and then he spoke against the Congress with great warmth. The eyes of those who were betrayed by the sweet words of Lord Dufferin will now be opened, and they will know what kind of man his Lordship is.—*The Nababibhakar and Sadharani*.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The *Rast Gofar* says:—Lord Lansdowne will set foot on these shores amidst the welcome of the people and their hearty good wishes. Our new Viceroy comes here with a full consciousness of the enormous responsibilities of his exalted office. It is an office, as Lord Dufferin may assure us any day, of hard, unrelenting toil and anxious cares, where the possibilities of failure are far greater than those of success. Both nature and favourable circumstances must combine with statesmanlike qualities for the achievement of success. Complications on the frontier, a greater fall in exchange, and, worst of all, a year or two of famine may confound all calculations, and baffle the wisdom of the best of statesmen. In circumstances like these, failure may be due to anything but the shortcomings or wickedness of the personage who is at the head of the administration. Lord Lansdowne has not behind him, like his illustrious predecessor, a brilliant rôle of past achievements to speak for him. He has, however, done enough to prove himself a valuable servant of the Crown, fully deserving of the exalted trust which is now reposed in him; and it ought to be the earnest hope of everyone of Her Majesty's subjects that a kindly Providence will help the Viceroy in all his endeavours to promote the well-being of the teeming millions of India.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—The general public are on the tiptoe of expectation as to what will be the answer of the new Viceroy in reply to the address that will be presented by the Municipal Corporation of this city. In his reply the Viceroy is expected to lay down general outlines of future policy that he intends to pursue, and the public will therefore be anxious to learn what his views are in the matter of the administration of this vast country.

The *Yezdan Parast* says:—The path of the new Viceroy

will be strewn with difficulties and danger, and it is but fair, therefore, that the Natives of India should co-operate with him cordially in threading his way out of them. We have heard nothing but good of the new Viceroy, and we sincerely wish that everything said about him will be realised in its entirety.

Native Opinion says:—To-morrow (Monday) morning his Excellency Lord Lansdowne will set his foot on Indian shores, and will be greeted as usual with all the honours due to his exalted position. His stay is to be short, most of which may be spent in visits and return visits and inspection of the several local institutions of importance, official and non-official; besides his Excellency will be asked to lay the foundation stone of a new wing to be attached to the Sakarbai Hospital for sick animals. Lord Lansdowne succeeds to a Viceroyalty weighed down with a large deficit, a heavy expenditure, and increased anxiety on account of an extended frontier. His Excellency's Viceroyalty in Canada may serve as a novitiate to his Indian career, but both the administrations are essentially different, and as a consequence the principles underlying the Canada administration may not be applicable here. Generally nearly half the time of every Viceroy is spent studying the intricacies of Indian questions, and the consequence is that there is only half the time at his disposal, if he wishes so to do, to evolve from his accumulated experience some new scheme of administrative reform. But in the case of Lord Lansdowne there is this advantage: most of the schemes have been well nigh threshed out, the frontiers settled, and the question of the armies of Native States grappled with, and therefore his Excellency has almost only to select what reform would best suit the present condition of the Indian people. Under the circumstances, his Excellency will have only two questions to solve:—Our financial position and the introduction of some representative institutions leading to a proper control and adjustment of our revenues. With a proper settlement of these questions India will advance in the scale of national progress. In his Jubilee speech the returning Viceroy has emphatically expressed his approval of a reform in our legislative councils, and we sincerely pray that Lord Lansdowne may pick up the requisite courage to launch the scheme with the high expectations of complete success. With these few remarks we offer the Viceroy-elect our humble tokens of sincere respects.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO LADY DUFFERIN.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—It is passing strange that the Bombay society should not as yet have taken steps to recognise the disinterested services of Lady Dufferin in connection with the Indian Medical Women's Fund. Whatever may be the opinion of the Native public about the friendly administration of Lord Dufferin, there can be no two opinions about the feelings of Lady Dufferin towards the Natives of India. People in different parts of India have already presented addresses to the distinguished lady, and we see no reason why Bombay should not follow suit with them. What has become of the proposal recently made by a correspondent of the *Times of India* about a memorial being set on foot in honour of the Countess of Dufferin? If the people of Bombay will remain apathetic in the matter, it will not speak much about their public spirit and enterprise.

Miscellaneous.

THE BENGAL FACTORIES.—The Government of India has, it is said, directed that Government medical officers in Bengal shall no longer be paid fees for certifying under the Indian Factories Act. The report on the operation of the Factories Act in Bengal for the year ending June last shows that the work of inspection was satisfactorily performed. There were thirty-three factories coming within the definition of the Act, of which thirteen were jute mills, four cotton mills, three Government military factories and two dockyards, besides a jute press, a railway factory, rice mill, silk factory, a shellac factory, a sugar refinery, an iron foundry, gas works and a paper mill. There were altogether 148 accidents reported during the year, of which twenty-five occurred in the Kidderpur Dockyards. Of the total number of accidents only seven ended fatally.

FROM a brochure on the cocoanut palm, which has recently been published at Madras by Dr. Shortt, formerly Surgeon-General in the Madras Army, it appears that when George Herbert wrote:—

"The Indian nut alone
Is clothing, meal and trencher, drink and can,
Boat, cable, sail and needle, all in one,"

he was not taking poetic license, for the cocoanut palm

supplies man with starch, sugar, oil, wax, wine, resin, astringent matter, edible fruit, fibrous tissue (coir), ornaments, utensils, food for cattle, clothing, &c. It grows best in an alluvial and loamy soil on the sea-shore and when about 80 trees are planted to an acre. It is indigenous to India, but grows throughout the South Seas and in Brazil. It has been estimated that there are 280,000,000 trees in full bearing in the world. In South America there are 1,000,000 acres under the cocoanut palm, in Ceylon 500,000, and in British India 480,000 acres. The export trade of Ceylon in all cocoanut products is worth £800,000 per annum. A single tree in India is put down as being worth a rupee a year, omitting the profit from the fibre and from the green and dry fronds. Taking bearing and non-bearing trees together, the average number of nuts produced is about 100. A large number of trees are bled for "toddy," the sap which comes from the flower spathe, and which when fresh has a pleasant, sweetish taste, but obtains a sharp acid taste after being kept a few days and allowed to ferment. If kept longer it passes into the various stages of fermentation of spirits and vinegar. It is generally used for yeast, and is also boiled for sugar. The outer skin is used for fuel when dry, or is cut into a substitute for scrubbing-brushes. The shell of the ripe fruit is hollowed out by filling it with salt water and burying it in the sand for a time, when the kernel rots and is washed out, and the shell can then be used as a vessel. It is sometimes beautifully carved into cups, bottles, lamps, ladles, &c. The kernel or flesh is often cut into the shape of flowers or fruit, and worn in the hair or formed into garlands for the neck by the Hindoo women. The oil is much used for making candles, and, owing to the chemical changes which take place, is called stearine, and is also, after treatment, used as hair oil. The wood of the tree is turned to a great variety of purposes, for it is hard, durable, and looks well. It is known as porcupine wood, and is used for veneering. The hard stem is converted into drums, gutters, water-pipes, boats, rafters, walking-sticks, &c. It takes a high polish, so as to resemble agate, and is supposed to last fifty years. The roots are masticated by the Natives with betel as a substitute for areca nut. Insects, rats, squirrels, a kind of cat and dog, and a flying fox all do much damage to the tree or fruit. In ten years the trade of the Madras Presidency alone in cocoanut produce amounted to about 816 lakhs of rupees, the nuts producing 145, the kernels 127, the oil 306, and the coir fibre 237 lakhs. Dr. Shortt adds that the name cocoa is a contraction of *Macaco*, the Portuguese word for monkey, which seems to have been applied to it because of the supposed likeness of the end of the nut, with its black scars, to the face of a monkey.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that there is likely to be a considerable shuffling of the cards among the higher administrative appointments under the Government of India almost immediately after Lord Lansdowne assumes office. Mr. Mackenzie is not, as has been stated, going to Hyderabad. The appointment, in the first place, is to be offered to Mr. Fitzpatrick; and, failing him, Mr. Westland, the odd man out in the Financial Department, is to try his prentice hand with the Nizam. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who is at present in Calcutta, will, if he returns to Burmah, only do so to receive Lord Lansdowne. Sir Charles has been suffering some time from his eyes, and requires rest. He will proceed home for a year, by which time, if Burma is raised to a Lieutenant-Governorship, he will probably return. In the meantime, Mr. A. P. Macdonald, the present Home Secretary, is likely to be Officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma.

TIME was when Commanders-in-Chief in India were the proud and hospitable occupants of houses worthy of their rank at their respective Presidency capitals. But that time has passed away, and at the present moment H.E. Sir Frederick Roberts has no home in Calcutta; H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is the guest of Captain Hext, the Director of Indian Marine, at Bombay; and H.E. Sir Charles Arbuthnot is encamped on the glacis of Fort St. George. The permanent location of Army Head-quarters at pleasant rather than suitable stations is responsible for this change, but it would undoubtedly be for the welfare of the Army if the order were issued to the Chiefs of "As you were."

THE net value of gold imported to this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of October was Rs. 1,34,68,859, and that of silver imported was Rs. 4,42,53,248, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 5,77,22,107. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 4,24,56,985, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 4,42,77,623.

THE Minister of Hyderabad and the Financial Secretary, the Nawab Mehdi Ali, were honoured by a long interview with the Marquis of Lansdowne in Bombay, one result of which, says the *Pioneer*, will be to strengthen the hands of the Nizam in such action as, according to all present appearances, he may be compelled to take against the Concessionaires of the Deccan Mining Company.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 25, Navigator (s), Calcutta; 25, City of Agra (s), Calcutta; 25, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta; 26, Simoon (s), Bombay; 29, Clan Graham (s), Bombay; 30, Manora (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 24, Assam (s), London; 29, Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; 29, Peninsular (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 26, Pundua (s), London; 27, Electrician (s), Liverpool; 29, India (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 25, India (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 27, Capella (s), Calcutta; 28, Rosetta (s), Calcutta; 28, Arcadia (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Dec. 27, Nubia (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Dec. 23, Clan Macarthur (s), London.

MADRAS.—Dec. 25, Golconda (s), Calcutta; 27, Clan Macarthur (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Jan. 3; from Brindisi, Jan. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. C. H. Edgell, Mr. F. L. and Mrs. Petre and infant, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Richards, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Webb, Mr. D. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Webber, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Miss Drysdale, Mr. E. B. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Sydney Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, Lieut. C. C. Cobbe, Mr. E. Cooper, Mr. H. Wenden. From Brindisi: Mrs. W. C. Gott, Mr. D. Smeaton, Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. F. W. Bruce, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. J. W. Wright, Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Remfry, Mr. Cruddas, Mr. J. F. Moore, Lieut. A. B. Mayne, Mr. J. F. Beddy, Mrs. Faulkner and infant, Mr. Goodall, Capt. W. H. Young. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Stopford Sackville. From Ismailia: Mr. T. M. Wilson, Mr. F. Sassoon.

For Gibraltar: Major Croft, Mr. C. E. Laurence, Commander Prickett, R.N.

For Ismailia: Mr. W. J. Napier, Mr. R. A. Mackay. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Torrie.

For Malta: Lieut. R. Jenkins, Captain Lushington, Mr. Daly, Mrs. Arnold, Mr. Corston.

For Aden: From Brindisi: Miss M. L. Andrews.

S.s. *Nizam*, from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. L. R. Turnbull, Mr. J. P. Stuart, Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Mr. M. Grant.

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Jan. 10; from Naples, Jan. 19.

For Calcutta: Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. Nickels, Dr. Hasard, Mr. and Mrs. Rollason, Miss Norris.

For Colombo: Mr. Wolff, Mr. Artindall, Mr. W. C. S. Ingles. From Ismailia: Mr. and Mrs. Jameson Torre.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, two Misses Ainslie, Mr. and Mrs. Wadham, Lieut. C. W. Howard, Capt. Allen, Mr. G. H. and Mrs. Clements.

For Ismailia: Mr. P. H. and Mrs. Rathbone, two Misses Rathbone, Mr. S. W. G. and Mrs. Rathbone, Col. Russell, two Misses Russell, Miss White and sister, Miss Herdman, Mr. and Mrs. Sneyd, Miss Mitchell. From Naples: Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Kennedy, Rev. T. Kennedy, Miss C. Baker.

For Bombay: Brig.-Surg. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Gray, Captain Swinton.

S.s. *Valetta*, from London, Jan. 10 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Jan. 21.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, two Misses Fowler, Lieuts. F. C. Marsh, A. E. Moffat, C. C. Jackson, H. F. Sullivan, C. A. Rowley.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Braddon, Captain A. S. Weller.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Brackenridge.

S.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, from London, Jan. 17; from Brindisi, Jan. 28.

For Bombay: Mr. E. H. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Fraser, Miss J. C. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Freund, Miss J. MacDonald, Mr. R. H. Morris, Mr. H. Oliver, Capt. Martin, Mr. Morse, Mr. Travers, Miss Birch, Mr. W. K. and Mrs. Stent and infant, Rev. F. M. Longman. From Brindisi: Mr. Beatty, Mr. Monke Smith, Mr. P. Bird, Mr. Murray Anderson, Lieut. S. S. Dickens, Mr. E. and Mrs. Flower.

For Aden: Mrs. Fagan.

For Ismailia: Mr. R. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. C. R. F. Lutridge, Mr. E. Lawthorpe, Mr. Rawson and friend. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Lindo.

For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Dykes, Mrs. de Teissier.

S.s. *Khedive*, from London, Jan. 24; from Naples, Feb. 2.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Glass and infant, Miss Chrystal, Mrs. Oldham, Rev. S. and Mrs. Scott. From Naples: Mr. Gladesden.

For Ismailia: Mr. C. C. Knight, Mrs. and two Misses Swaine, two Misses Paget.

For Bombay: Mr. Carrod.

For Colombo: Mr. L. Townson.

S.s. *Britannia*, from London, Jan. 25 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Feb. 4.

For Bombay: Miss F. Young. From Brindisi: Major R. J. H. Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Mr. G. Jacob.

For Colombo: Mr. McAndrew.

For Gibraltar: Mr. Drummond.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Jan. 31.

For Bombay: From Brindisi: Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Oddie, Mr. C. Thomson.

For Gibraltar: Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, General and Mrs. Taylor.

For Ismailia: Mr. E. and Mrs. Johnston. From Gibraltar: Mr. C. Drummond.

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Feb. 7; from Naples, Feb. 16.

For Colombo: Mrs. Macpherson Grant.

For Calcutta: Miss Vogel.

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Feb. 7 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Feb. 18.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Feb. 22 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, March 4.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Forbes.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Purnea*, to sail Jan. 3.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker, Mr. F. L. Brown Constable, Miss Burnes.

For Madras: Captain and Mrs. H. D. Love and infant, Mr. W. St. J. McIlwain, Mrs. J. S. Ogilvie, Miss M. Ogilvie, Mr. H. P. Higginbotham, Mr. Austin D. Jackson, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. Thos. Jenkin.

For Malta: Hon. Miss Mary Theiger, Miss Wauchope.

For Colombo: Mr. F. H. Church, Mr. C. R. Watson, Richard J. Booth.

Per B.I.S.N. *Manora*, to sail Jan. 17.

For Madras: Mrs. Ricketts, Miss Ricketts, Miss Hight, Mr. J. Liebenrood, Mr. G. D. Ker, Col. and Mrs. C. J. T. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock. From Malta: Mr. J. Cowley.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Mantell, Mr. A. R. Cox, Mr. F. Fisher, Miss Mantell, Mr. G. C. Bliss.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Jan. 31.

For Colombo: Mr. Arthur Taylor, Mr. T. W. Bois.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. D. Currie, Mrs. J. Forbes.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Werneth Hall*, from Liverpool, Jan. 4.

For Bombay: Miss Fallon, Lieut. W. F. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gallie.

Per Hall Line s.s. *Branksome Hall*, to sail Jan. 23.

For Karachi: Major and Mrs. W. N. Jervis and infant, Major Gaisford, Mrs. Gaisford and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Colonel Parker, Mrs. Parker and two children, Miss Parker, Miss Fisher, Surgeon and Mrs. D. F. Barry, Colonel J. Legge Willis, Major Dempster, Mrs. Bullock and infant, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hutchinson, Master Hutchinson, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Master Campbell.

Passengers per ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Armenia*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. L. Cummins, Mr. R. H. Abbott.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, at Bombay, Dec. 11.

From London: Mrs. Milsom, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Sillifant, Surgeon Major Gray, Mr. Baines, Mr. R. K. Bayne, Miss Shedlock, Mrs. Macnee and child, Mr. Proctor, Lieut. F. W. Stanton, Lieut. W. H. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Romilly, Mrs. Gartside and child, Mr. Haddow, Mr. Sahabudin, Miss Greaves, Mrs. Kitchin, Mr. A. A. Conroy, Mr. Bremner, Mr. Rowcliffe, Rev. Mr. Baynham, Mrs. Baynham, Mr. and Mrs. Snuggs, Mr. E. Deasey, Miss Bell, Mr. C. Hall, Captain Gadd, Mr. Wooldridge, Mr. Grimshaw, Col. Auchenleck, Mr. Cavell, Mrs. Johnstone, child and infant, Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Miss Mackay, Mrs. Whitman and infant, Mr. J. K. Crompton, Sergeant Gray, Rev. Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Lord and Lady Donner, Miss Chevasse.

From Brindisi: Mr. Courage, Mr. Rodolph.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, from Bombay, Dec. 14.

For London: Surgeon-Major Findlay, Major and Mrs. N. Arnott, Capt. C. R. Burn, Mrs. Rowan Hamilton and child, Mr. W. J. Talbot, Mr. Bulaki Rama, two Misses Stratton, Mr. H. Croly, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Johnston and two sons, Capt. C. C. W. Dandridge, Mr. and Mrs. Stegman, Mr. G. Hopkins, Mr. Richardson, Mr. McMurtrie.

For Brindisi: Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr. McFarren, Captain C. W. Muir, Major H. Cooper, Mr. Buckler, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. F. MacNair, Mr. Cumberlege, Captain H.

H. Hart, Col. C. Wodehouse, Mr. C. Z. Bunning, Mr. W. Wiseman, Mr. Dickson, Miss Chevasse, Mr. G. Brionesi, Mr. J. N. Fleming, For Suez : Mr. M. T. Kennard, Mr. L. Flower, Mr. G. Agelosto. For Aden : Deputy Surgeon-General Cates, Surgeon-General Thomson, Mr. Haydn.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Norman, Miss Norman, Mr. C. M. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Muter, Mr. Josland, Surgeon-Major Courtney, Mr. F. Hodgson, Mr. Donne, Mr. Shane, Mr. Le Ferre. From Naples : Mr. J. J. Cobb, Mr. C. S. Cobb.

For Bombay : Mr. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Bibby, Mrs. Watkin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Meakin and infant, Mr. R. Graham. From Brindisi : Mr. J. P. Stuart.

For Aden : Miss A. Johnson.

For Ismailia : Rev. J. Parker. From Naples : Mrs. Peel, Mr. R. H. Peel, Mr. M. De Murrieta, Mr. C. J. de Murrieta, Mme. De los Heros. For Naples : Mr. and Mrs. Collett, Mr. Terry, Mr. J. L. Hamilton, Miss Kingston, Miss Campion.

For Colombo : Mr. Blackmore. From Naples : Mr. P. W. Farrer.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Arcadia*, from London, Dec. 28 (for Australia direct); from Brindisi, Jan. 7.

For Bombay : Colonel C. Beadon. From Brindisi : Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Agnew.

For Ismailia : Rev. Mr. Sweeting, Rev. Mr. Tremeneheere.

For Brindisi : Mr. J. Stevens.

For Colombo : Mr. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Streetfield, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. A. W. Farmer, Mr. Skrine, Mr. Liddle, Hon. Caroline Paget, Mr. McMahon.

For Gibraltar : Dr. and Mrs. Brewster, two Messrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Finister, Mr. G. A. Barlow, Mr. R. S. Savile, Mr. Cooke, Major Morrison, Miss Bateman, Mr. Kidler, Mr. Montbard, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie.

For Malta : Mrs. Huyshe, Mrs. Skipwith, Mr. Sainsbury, Miss Dyde, Miss St. John Mildmay, Miss Hussey, Lieut. G. Ray.

For Naples : Miss Walsh, Miss Dale.

For Naples : Mrs. and three Misses Wrightson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Edwards, from Brindisi, Dec. 30.

For Bombay : Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Barclay and infant, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and infant, Mahomed Sheriff, Surgeon-Major Macdonald, Mr. R. Barclay, Mrs. Ormston and two children, Mrs. Parkinson and two children, Mr. Rattigan, Miss Saxby, Mr. W. T. Wells, Mr. Morsechi, Mrs. Wright, Mr. J. Starkie, Mr. Archibald, Mrs. Waller and two children, Mr. Roby. From Brindisi : Surgeon-Major Barclay, Dr. Lawdell, Bishop of Calcutta, two Misses Johnson, Mr. Hemming, Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. R. Mutter, Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. East, Rev. G. W. Manson, Mr. Platt, Mr. Dobson, Dr. and Mrs. Marston, Colonel R. O. Vyvyan, Mrs. Vyvyan and child, Mr. H. Thomson, Mrs. D. Robertson, Miss Lane, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. Moke, Mr. J. E. Caithness, Mr. L. M. Thornton, Mr. Romefeldt, Mr. Westphal, Capt. L. S. Oliver, Admiral Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. W. Hoare, Mr. Roston, Rev. J. B. Robinson, Mr. Sawaby. From Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. Henriques and family, Mr. and Mrs. Meruges.

For Ismailia : Miss Kerr, Miss Tulloch, Mr. Cox, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Gattre. From Gibraltar : Mr. and Mrs. and three Misses Fahy. From Brindisi : Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Mr. Davidson, Mr. W. Dunlop, Mr. A. D. Puckle, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. Sellar, Mr. Leach, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Russell Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell.

For Karachi : Mrs. and two Misses Dame.

For Aden : Mrs. Yenson and two children, Miss Johnson. From Brindisi : Miss Thackeray, Lieut. Austin.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, from Liverpool, Dec. 28.

For Calcutta : Mr. F. A. Slack, Mr. L. Hare, Miss Rigg, Mr. John Murray.

For Colombo : Mr. S. Horsley, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rea, Mrs. Chas. Cantlay, Miss Knox.

The following passages have been engaged :—

S.s. *Siam*, Capt. H. T. Weighell, Dec. 21.

For Marseilles : Mr. C. Got.

LORD CONNEMARA, with the Earl and Countess of Jersey and party, returned to Madras from the Seven Pagodas. The party were the first to occupy the Public Works, Bungalow, which has just been built there, and the signatures of His Excellency and party opened the new Bungalow book, for which Lady Jersey supplied the title-page with the following lines :—

“Where Vishnu slumbers in his sea-girt shrine
And Shiva o'er his dusky race bears sway,
Sleeps on the lake the lotus flower divine,
Whose petals hold the pink of parting day.
Here where the Past can sculptured glories boast
The Present doth a welcome kind display
For which the grateful travellers thank their host
And wish him Fortune on his future way.”

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT. R. M. RAINEY, Bengal Staff Corps, employed in the Military Police in Upper Burma, has been deputed to India to raise nine companies of Hindustanis for the Chin Levy, and to supply the place of men withdrawn from the Railway Battalion for service in other parts of Burma. Lieut. Rainey will make Lucknow his headquarters, transferring them to Delhi or Agra as may be desired, and he will enlist Hindustanis of the best fighting classes only, such as Jats, Rajputs, &c. Colonel May, Commandant 5th Bengal Infantry, Lucknow, and Colonel Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, Fyzabad, will assist him. When six companies have been raised further orders will be sent.

At the end of the current Relief Season, that is to say by about April next, the military garrison of Burma will be composed of British and Madras troops only, with the one exception of the 17th Bengal Infantry. The whole of the cavalry also are to be withdrawn, as the mounted infantry is now well organised. Bengal and Bombay will thus be relieved from sending in future any of their native troops to Burma, Madras furnishing all that are necessary. With the various frontier levies and the strong body of military police, there need be no question about the maintenance of peace, as the people generally are becoming more law-abiding under Sir Charles Crosthwaite's strong rule.

THE abolition of regimental paymasters in India is to be carried out, their duties being performed by committees of paymasters on an allowance of rupees five per day. The change will be introduced as vacancies occur. Corps coming to India will not bring paymasters.

THE transfer of Fatehgarh from Meerut to the Allahabad command has been formally notified in Army Circulars.

It is notified that officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army appointed to be colonels on the staff will have to vacate their appointments on attaining the colonel's allowance.

ORDERS have been issued for the formation of an active reserve for Native mountain batteries. The reserve will consist of six gunners and eight drivers per battery—only men of good character and eight years' service being allowed to volunteer. The conditions are one month's training per year, with pay at Rs. 3 a month, and pension after a total of twenty-five years' battery and reserve service.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1889.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave		Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	P'tam'th.	Other Ports				
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	1 Jan.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	8 Jan.
	1889.	Q'town.				
Serapis* ...	2 Jan.	4 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	31 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
Euphrates	6 Feb.	11 Feb.	16 Feb.	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	6 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Crocodile...	20 Feb.	22 Feb.	3 Mar.	7 Mar.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.
Malabar ...	27 Feb.	—	8 Mar.	12 Mar.	14 Mar.	26 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives P'tam'th.
Euphrates	—	10 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	25 Jan.
Crocodile	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	8 Feb.
Malabar	20 Jan.	31 Jan.	2 Feb.	6 Feb.	15 Feb.
Serapis†	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	8 Mar.
Euphrates	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 April	12 April
Crocodile	31 Mar.	11 April	13 April	17 April	26 April
Malabar	7 April	18 April	20 April	24 April	3 May

* If necessary, the *Serapis* on this voyage will proceed to Bombay, via the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

† The dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the *Serapis* proceeds out via the Cape.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that a full half of the population of the Madras Presidency are drinking less spirits than they drank ten years ago. Twenty-five million Englishmen yearly drink into the national exchequer about twenty millions sterling. Thirty million Madrassees contribute but little more than half a million sterling.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ...	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	103½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	101	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881 ...	100½	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882 ...	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	96½	to	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	104	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	107½	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds ...	—	to	—

BANKS.

PAID-UP.	LAST DIV.	CASH RATES.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	6½ pr. ct. ... 887½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	5 pr. ct. ... 990
Bank of Madras ...	all	4 pr. ct. ... 900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		
Agra Bank ...	all	6 pr. ct. ... 122½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	—	17½ pr. ct. ... —
National Bank of India ...	£12½	5 pr. ct. ... 130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	1,250	125	—
Albert ...	all	18 pr. ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100	—
Apollo ...	2,200	nil.	275
Bellary ...	1,100	nil.	—
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15	190
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16	100
Colaba ...	1,880	25	635
Dholera Ginning ...	all	12	100
East India ...	1,000	139	1,105
Fort ...	8,500	55	1,575
French ...	all	60	615
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	—	—
Khangam ...	450	45	360
Mercantile ...	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co. ...	400	50	410
Munim M. ...	all	40	200
New Berar ...	500	40	525
New Indian ...	125	10	75
Prince of Wales ...	400	30	590
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	—	—
Sassoon ...	500	—	—
Sind & Punjab Cotton ...	1,000	120	1,050
Sind ...	750	50	435
Wolkart ...	500	75	620

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	1,000	90	1,360
Alfred Manufacturing ...	100	15	860
Alliance Spinning ...	500	30	630
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	20	460
Anglo-Indian ...	500	4	98
Bollary S. & W. Co. ...	500	—	—
Bhowanagar Mills ...	1,000	—	—
Bombay United ...	100	50	880
Central India ...	500	45	1,000
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	35	500
D. Spinning ...	all	—	—
Dhruv Mills ...	1,000	50	1,050
Empress Co. ...	1,000	25	700
Farjee Petit ...	1,000	25	620
Golam Baha ...	400	—	—
Gordon Mills ...	1,000	20	170
Hindustan ...	1,000	35	790
Hingurhat Mill ...	500	—	—
Hyderabad Spinning ...	1,000	35	725
Imperial Cotton ...	500	25	600
Indian Manufacturing ...	1,000	65	1,195
James Greaves ...	500	25	700
Jaffer Ali ...	500	—	—
Jewar Baloo ...	1,000	50	1,040
Khandesh ...	1,000	30	680
Khatod Mackunjee ...	1,000	25	700
Khapod ...	100	5	143
Madras United ...	1,000	120	1,930
Mahuluxmee ...	1,000	—	—
Manockjee Petit ...	all	50	1,235
Mazgor ...	250	8	145
Morarij Goudaldas ...	1,000	70	1,530
Naigam ...	100	—	—
National ...	1,000	—	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	—	780
Oriental ...	625	25	470
Parali ...	400	—	—
People of India ...	—	—	85
Prince of Wales ...	500	—	—
Raseoon ...	1,000	30	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	60	1,320
Sunderdas ...	1,000	30	575
Southern India ...	500	15	200
Southern Maharashtra ...	250	12½	280
Victoria Mills ...	1,000	35	875
Western India ...	1,000	25	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co. ...	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	2,390
Do New £20 Shares ...	130-14-6	do.	—
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	—
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	—
R. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up	Cash Rates.
Pombay Saw Mills	1,000	100
Bombay Ice Co.	100	80
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	3,350
Indian Gr. & S. As n.	10	11

Karachi Ice Co., Ltd. ...	100	—
Karachi Lining and Shipping ...	320	135
Kemp & Co. ...	175	370
Mechanics' Buildings Co. ...	50	—
Oriental Govt. Security ...	50	190
Oriental Loan Assoc. ...	20	—
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	100	2,000
Treacher and Co. ...	90	1,310
Thacker and Co. ...	15	165

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co. ...	12½	700
Frere ...	—	—
Mazoon ...	—	—
Port Canning Co. ...	700	325

CALCUTTA.—December 10.

P.O.	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Rs.	97 13 to 97 11
4 Promissory Notes ...	—	0 to	—
4½ of 1870 (1885) ...	—	103 0 to 103 4	—
4½ of 1878-79 (1893) ...	—	103 0 to 103 4	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	—	—	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon) ...	—	—	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889) ...	106 4 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891) ...	106 8 to	—
6 of 1878 (1903) ...	106 0 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905) ...	106 0 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915) ...	107 4 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916) ...	107 4 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902) ...	99 4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

PAID.	PRICE.
Agra ...	£10 125 to
Agra Savings ...	100 120 to
Allahabad ...	100 190 to
Alliance of Simla ...	100 170 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500 987½ to
Do. of Upper India ...	100 140 to
Delhi and London ...	£25 140 to
Himalaya ...	100 125 to
Mussoorie ...	100 110 to
National of India ...	£12½ 136 to
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100 105 to
Simla Bank Corporation ...	32½ — to
Uncovenanted Services (Agra) ...	100 60 to

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Alpore Coal ...	100 100 to
Arkan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9 Nominal.
Asiatic Jute ...	100 Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills ...	£10 180 to 182
Barnagore Jute ...	£10 106 to 107
Bengal Coal ...	1,000 1,720 to
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares) ...	17s. 6d. 19½ to
Do. D. ferred B. Shares ...	£1 9½ to
Bengal Mills ...	£100 160 to
Bengal Silk Co. ...	100 60 to
Bonded Warehouse ...	445 863 to
Bowrah Cotton Mills ...	100 74 to
Budue-Budge Jute Mills ...	80 91 to
Burrakur Coal ...	100 175 to
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100 110 to
Calcutta Steam Co. ...	100 125 to
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar) ...	100 102 to
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100 93 to
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ...	100 135 to
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100 60 to
Equitable Coal ...	250 240 to
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory ...	100 72 to
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	100 210 to
Gouropore ...	230 146 to
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100 86 to
Howrah Docking ...	500 110 to
Howrah Mills ...	100 137 to
India General Steam Navigation ...	100 83 to 81
Kamerhaty Jute Mills ...	100 145 to
Landing and Shipping ...	100 83 to
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton) ...	100 28½ to
Murree Brewery ...	100 182 to
Natal Pal Brewery ...	100 145 to
Nasmyth's Patent Press ...	100 104 to
New Beerbrook Coal ...	100 172 to 173
Ramkistopore Press ...	100 40 to
Raneergude Coal Association ...	100 70 to
Riverside Press ...	100 64 to
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500 245 to
Seepore Jute Manufacturing ...	100 102 to
Strand Bank Press ...	100 80 to
Watson's Patent Press ...	100 1 0 to

TEA COMPANIES.

PAID.	PRICE.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 35 to
Amicable (Assam) ...	100 Liquidation.
Amuluckie ...	100 70 to
Acruittopore (Cachar) ...	100 75 to
Assam ...	£20 60½ to
Balasun (Darjiling) ...	100 97 to
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100 40 to 45
Do. contributory ...	80 30 to 35
Blashnauth (Assam) ...	200 245 to
Do. contributory ...	100 127 to
Burkholo (Cachar) ...	100 38 to
Central Cachar ...	200 116 to
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100 85 to
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100 32 to 33
Chota Nagpore ...	100 31 to
Colonial (Assam) ...	100 10 to
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100 22 to
Darjiling ...	100 110 to
Dehing (Assam) ...	90 60 to
Dehra Dun ...	100 45 to
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100 80 to
Dhunsiri ...	100 95 to
Durrung (Assam) ...	100 50 to
Eastern Cachar ...	100 30 to
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar ...	100 48 to 47

Endogram ...	10	Nominal.
Ghelle (Darjiling) ...	130	77 to
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	230 to
Gowlaty (Assam) ...	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	27 to
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	58 to
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100	115 to
Hoolmree (Assam) ...	100	83 to
Indian Terai ...	500	500 to
Jellalporo (Cachar) ...	—	to
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar) ...	—	to
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	30 to
Kangra Valley ...	100	par
Kornafull (Chittagong) ...	60	70 to
Kunchunporo (Cachar) ...	100	13 to
Kursong and Darjiling ...	250	118 to
Do. contributory ...	200	91 to
Kurseong and Terai ...	—	to
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	203 to
Lakatoora (Syhet) ...	100	49 to
Longview (Darjiling) ...	100	56 to
Loobah ...	100	120 to
Lower Assam ...	27	5 to
Luokimpore (Assam) ...	£13	70 to
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling) ...	100	to
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	21 to
Do. contributory ...	90	19 to
Moran (Assam) ...	—	to
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	110 to
Do. contributory ...	90	100 to
Mungledye (Assam) ...	—	to
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	to
Do. contributory ...	125	to
New Falloodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	to
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	30	100 to
Nutanpore (Cachar) ...	—	to
Phoenix (Cachar) ...	85	45 to
Punkabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	71 to
Puttareah (Syhet) ...	100	40 to
Rajabore (Assam) ...	—	to
Sapakati ...	100	103 to
Second Mutual Cachar ...	55	4-5 diact.
Seemah ...	—	to
Singbulli and Murmah ...	100	91 to
Singell (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to
Soom (Darjiling) ...	100	83 to
Springdale (Darjiling) ...	100	75 to
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to
Teendarrae (Darjiling) ...	100	48 to
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	102 to
Ting Ling (Darjiling) ...	103	136 to
Tukvar (Darjiling) ...	200	153 to
Upper Assam ...	£10	25 to

LONDON.—December 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

			Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1918, Sp. all pd.	...	90½ to 93½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	...	106½ to 107½
4	Do. October 10, 1888...	...	to —
4	India Enforced Paper	...	to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	...	to —
4	Do. do. 1893	...	to —
4	Ceylon, 1882	...	105 to 107
4	Do. 1888-90	...	102 to 114
4	Mauritius, 1881	...	105 to 107
6	Do. 1893-96	...	111 to 113
4	Do.	...	101 to 113
4½	Straits Settlements Government	...	102 to 114

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	PAID.	PRICE.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	114 to 116
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c. ...	100	129 to 131
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c. ...	100	118 to 120
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	103 to 118
South Indian, 4½ p.c. ...	100	125 to 130

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N. Western, Lm ...	—	95 to 97
Bengal Central, Lm, Shs ...	5	5½ to 6
B. B. & C. I., guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	172 to 174
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent. ...	—	244 to 25
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A. 1893 ...	—	24½ to 25
Do. Ann. B. £1 per Ann. (less 4) ...	—	20½ to 27½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap. Gua. 4 p.c. ...	—	119 to 121
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	119 to 171
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	100	143 to 145
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	154 to 156
Do. do. 4½ do. ...	100	127 to 129
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c. ...	100	— to —
Rohilkund & Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c. ...	100	91 to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann. 190 ...	100	24½ to 24½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1893 ...	5	25½ to 26½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent. ...	100	132 to 135
South Mahratta Gua., L.I. ...	30	114 to 116
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua. ...	100	112 to 114
West of India Port., L.I. ...	20	114 to 116

TELEGRAPHICS.

Eastern, Limited...	...	all	12½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	...	all	14½ to 15
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	109 to 111
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc	...	100	105 to 107
Do. Exten., Austr. & China	...	all	12½ to 12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	...	all	104 to 106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	...	all	123 to 126
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	...	all	100 to 102
Indo-European, Lim.	...	all	38 to 40

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

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The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Estatesman*, October 1888.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KARE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

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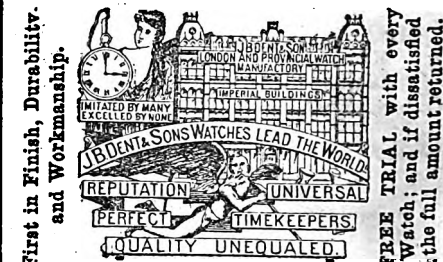
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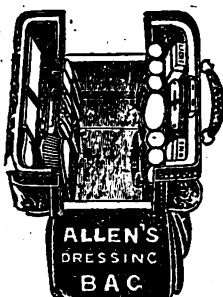
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